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A. J. Baughman

HISTORY^c
OF
MORROW COUNTY
OHIO

A Narrative Account of its Historical Progress,
Its People, and its Principal Interests

BY

A. J. BAUGHMAN

ASSISTED BY

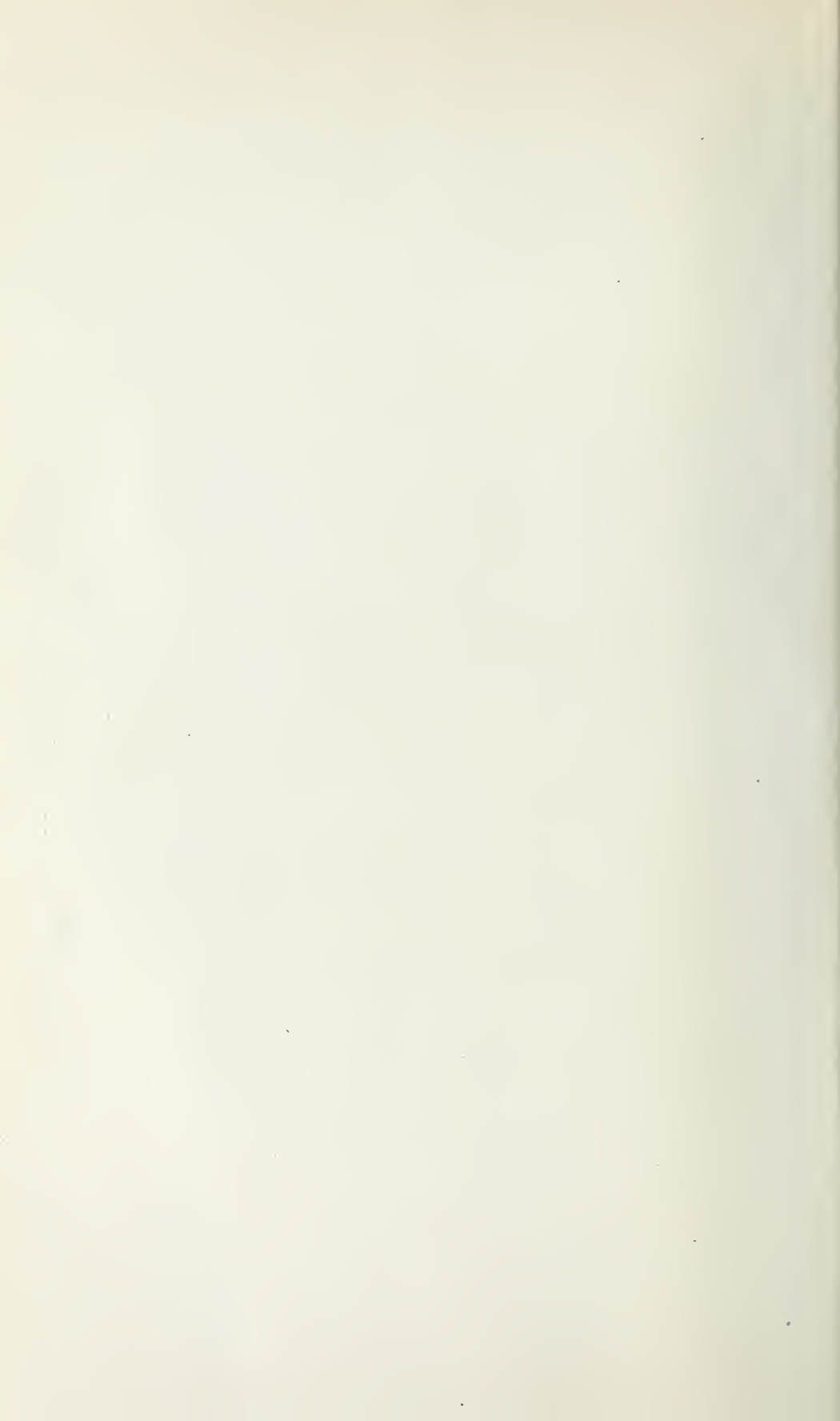
ROBERT F. BARTLETT

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PREFACE

As author and compiler of this history of Morrow county, the task has been a pleasant one. As we successively entered the various townships, we were greeted with a cordial welcome, characteristic of the good people of the county. To all who have aided us in any way, we wish to here express our thanks. The author does not flatter himself, nor does he cherish the presumption of claiming for this work any great degree of literary excellence or originality of style, but has written it in an unassuming, unpretentious way, that might be productive of a history that would be acceptable, comprehensive, impartial and useful. How far our efforts have been successful, we will leave the people of Morrow county to judge.

A. J. BAUGHMAN,

Mansfield, Ohio, September, 1911.

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CHAPTER I.

STATE AND COUNTY DESCRIBED.

OHIO ALWAYS A STATE—SURFACE OF COUNTRY—CHIEF RIVERS—
GEOLOGY OF THE STATE—GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY—BUILDING
STONE, CLAYS, ETC.—DRAINAGE, SOIL AND NATURAL WEALTH—
“OHIO, GOOD AND TRUE.”

The state of Ohio, comprises an extent of country 210 miles north and south, 220 miles east and west, in length and breadth 25,576,969 acres—and is a part of the old Northwest Territory, which embraced all of the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota that lies east of the Mississippi river. Ohio is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the Ohio river and upon the north are fresh-water lakes, inland seas capable of floating the largest ships in the commerce of the world. In the state are innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from hill and valley, from forest and prairie, all avenues of health, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is in the best part of this great Northwest Territory—south of its rivers are tropical heaths; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

OHIO ALWAYS A STATE.

The territory comprised in Ohio has remained the same since its organization. Ohio history differs somewhat from other states, as it was never under territorial government. When it was created it was made a state, and did not pass through the stage incident to most other commonwealths—that is, to exist as a territory before being advanced to the powers of a state. Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lake Erie and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio river, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

SURFACE OF COUNTRY.

The face of the country in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of a monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating, but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the state near the northeast corner and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the 40th degree of north latitude with the western boundary of the state. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio river waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than thirteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean.

North of this ridge the surface is generally more level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake. The central part of Ohio is generally level, about one thousand feet above the sea level, slightly inclining southward. The southern part of the state is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the state. In the southern counties the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio river and its tributaries, eroded through long periods of time. There are a few prairies or plains in the central and northwestern parts of the state, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide," or water-shed referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. It is said that to a person passing over the state in a balloon its surface presents an unvarying plain, while to one sailing down the Ohio river, it appears mountainous. On this river are bluffs ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the state, the banks often become low and marshy.

CHIEF RIVERS.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio; on the

northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie, and all but the first named entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river in the state and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent and extends from the water-shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the falls, at Louisville, Kentucky. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters unite at Pittsburg. The entire length of the river from its source to its mouth is nine hundred and fifty miles. Its current is very gentle.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the state, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin county and flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the state, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie canal for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint creeks.

The Muskingum river is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and the Walhonding rivers which rise in the northern part of the state and unite at Coshocton. From the junction the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio at Marietta, the oldest settlement in the state. Where it enters the Ohio, the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. Through all the valleys of Ohio mounds, earthworks and various other fortifications are to be found.

The Miami river rises in Hardin county near the headwaters of the Scioto and runs southwesterly to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana and flows northeasterly into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio.

The other rivers north of the "divide" are smaller streams, but afford a large amount of good water power, much used by mills and manufactories.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is its almost



THE PICTURESQUE OLENTANGY, OR WHETSTONE RIVER.

total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A very few small ones are found near the watershed, but all too small to be of any practical value save as watering places for stock.

Lake Erie forms nearly all the northern boundary of the state. It is two hundred and ninety miles long and fifty miles wide at its greatest point. There are no islands except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is three hundred and twelve feet deep.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Ashtabula. In 1818 the first steamboat was launched on the lake.

GEOLOGY OF THE STATE.

On the general geological map of the state are two sections of Ohio, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally.

The rocks underlying the state all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again sub-divided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and Water-Line groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous Conglomerate, the Coal Measures and the Drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, viz: A glaciated surface, the Glacial Drift, the Erie Clays, the Forest Bed, the Iceberg Drift and the Terraces or Beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY.

The geological series of the county embraces that much disputed horizon that lies near the junction of the Devonian with the Carboniferous. It has been satisfactorily shown, in the Michigan

Survey, however, that the upper Waverly belongs to the latter, thus dividing between the two ages the series usually embraced under the single designation of Waverly. For the upper or fossiliferous portion of the old Waverly, the term Marshall group has been used in the Michigan Survey, and that name intended to cover the base of the Carboniferous, antedates all other names.

To what extent these subdivisions exist in Morrow county is not possible to determine from the exposures that occur. It is only known that there is (1) in the eastern part of the country a free grained, shaly sandstone, which is probably some part of the Cuyahoga shale and sandstone, although having more the lithological character of the Logan sandstone, its equivalent in the southern part of the state.

(2) Succeeding this shaly sandstone is a valuable series of even-bedded sandstones, useful for building, and extensively quarried, the equivalent of the Berea grit.

(3) Below this is a blackish slate, although its exact junction with the overlying Berea grit has not been observed. It may be separated from the Berea grit by a thin stratum of shale representing the Bedford shale. The thickness of this black shale has not been made out. It is succeeded by (4) a considerable thickness of bluish or gray shale seldom met with. In some marshy places an inflammable gas rises spontaneously, though it is not known to be the same as that which rises from the shale below the drift. The surface is clayey, and the soil needs artificial drainage.

Thus in the eastern part of the county, where the sandstone beds lie nearly horizontal wherever exposed, there are short undulations in the natural surface of over three hundred feet, and that, too, without any exposure of the rock. It is altogether improbable that the drift has that thickness. It is more reasonable to suppose that the rocks themselves suffered erosion, and embraced valleys running according to the direction of drainage before the deposit of the drift.

The eastern half of the county is decidedly rolling, and even hilly; the western half is more level. In the latter section is found a considerable extent of swamp land which gives rise to three streams that grow to some importance further south, the east branch of the Whetstone, Alum creek, and the Big Belly or Big Walnut, as it is known further in its course. On the eastern side, the three branches of Owl Creek and one of the branches of the Mohican find their sources, but do not reach any importance within the limits of the county.

The upper parts of Alum creek and Big Belly have been enlarged by the County Commissioners, and made to do greater service as drains. The most of the drainage of the county is into the Scioto river. Its eastern portions are drained into the Muskingum, yet the Sandusky, which flows into Lake Erie, has some of its sources in the township of North Bloomfield, in the northern portion of the county. The streams though not large, are ample for the purposes of an agricultural community, and furnish motive power for the numerous flouring mills that exist in the county.

The undulations in the rocky structures are usually very gentle, even imperceptible, through the drift sheet. Hence the general surface was originally nearly flat. The unevenness which now prevails in some parts of the county is mainly due to subse-



VIEW ON ROGERS LAKE.

quent causes, and can be referred to the effect of atmospheric forces.

The drift was at first deposited with unequal thickness, whatever may have been the conditions of the pre-existing surfaces. In the valley of those streams that flow toward the east, in the eastern part of the county, there are unmistakable evidences of a previous erosion of the rock surface, but in the western part of the county, no such indications have been seen.

Besides occasional irregularities in the surface of the bedded

rocks, the manner of the disposition of the drift, was such as to leave very noticable differences in its condition and thickness in different parts of the county.

In the sandstone region, and especially where the Berea grit forms a line of junction with the underlying shale, the drift is coarse and strong and the surface broken.

Frequent springs of ferriferous water issue from the hill-sides, which seem to be very gravelly. The channels of the streams are deeply cut into the bed rock—plainly beyond the power of the present volume of water—and the valleys are marked by large boulders.

Such boulders are found in the valleys, in all parts of the county, but are much more noticeable in the sandstone district. Near South Woodbury in the creek bottom (lot 10) is a boulder of fine grained syenite, the extreme dimensions of which are nine feet by seven and one half feet, showing four and a half feet above the ground. In this boulder the horn blende predominates, and the feldspar is flesh colored, quartz being scarce, giving a rather dark color to the whole.

In the western part of the county, however, where the surface is underlaid by shale or the black slate, the drift is more evenly spread, and the country is flat. The streams have (in very much the same manner, though not to the same extent) cut their channels into the bed rock, but they are fewer in number, and have a less average descent to the mile.

The water of the wells and natural springs is apt to be sulphurous, and bubbles and jets of gas are very often seen exposed. This is followed by the Huron shale, a black slate which occurs in the western part of the county.

BUILDING STONE, CLAYS, ETC.

Morrow county is well supplied with building stone of the best quality. The openings of the Berea grit at Iberia, Mt. Gilead and near Cardington are widely known and supply a great extent of territory with stone of an excellent quality. The grain of the Berea grit becomes finer in the central part of the state, while at the same time the heavy bedded portion becomes reduced.

Gravel and sand are abundant in the eastern part of the county. For brick, tile and common pottery the clay seems well adapted. Salt was found at an early day in Morrow county, and although there were several wells drilled, it was never found in

paying quantities. Several deposits of bog ore are met with in the county. At Mt. Gilead there is a deposit of carbonate of iron on the rock bluffs of the creek, while other deposits of bog ore are found in the eastern part of the county. Oil and gas have both been found in Morrow county.

Some good stone quarries have been worked in the county. Good building stone has been found in abundance in the bluffs of the Whetstone near Mt. Gilead. Fine stone has also been found in the Quaker settlement.

DRAINAGE, SOIL, NATURAL WEALTH.

The surface of the land is diversified; in some places level or but slightly rolling, in other places still more rolling, and in others considerably broken by bluffs and ravines. This is especially the case on the Whetstone and Sam's creek, in the vicinity of Mt. Gilead. Nearly the whole of the land is fit for cultivation and for farming purposes. At the present day there is very little waste land in the county.

The land generally in Morrow county has a natural drainage, and there is but little stagnant water, especially since the improvement of the country and the opening of the runs and swales; although almost all the land is made much more productive by open ditches and underdraining.

The productions most congenial to the soil, and the most easily and profitably raised, are grass, timothy and clover, hay and seeds, corn, wheat, oats, rye and flax. The common fruits and vegetables are also easily grown.

Springs are quite numerous; some of them strong enough to form runs of permanent water. There are but few soft-water springs. The water generally is hard, impregnated with lime and iron. The early settlers selected the lands that had springs, and generally built their cabins near them. Hence the springs are found on the lands first settled in the township.

The original forests abounded with deer, wolves, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, ground hogs and wild turkeys.

The pioneers found the land well timbered with beech, sugar-maple, white and red oak, white and yellow poplar, black and white walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, basswood, sycamore, etc.

OHIO, GOOD AND TRUE.

To the foregoing we attach the following song waif, entitled:
Ohio, Good and True.

Brightly gleams a star of beauty,
In "Old Glory's" field of blue,
There it shines a glowing emblem
Of Ohio, good and true;
Mark her jewels! Mark her heroes!
Office, shop, and field and glen,
Promptly send a hundred thousand
When the nation calls for men.

O, thou state of happy childhood,
Rippling brooks and fields of green,
All that nature hath she gives thee
Richest fruits and skies serene.
From thy hillsides, from thy valleys,
Loud the gladsome anthems ring
Songs of birds, and songs of nature;
Songs of joy and peace, we sing.

We'll be true to dear Ohio,
Stand for right against the wrong,
Help to keep her name unsullied;
Then float on, thou flag eternal!
Loyal, faithful, noble, strong.
Still Ohio's star will shine,
For the Buckeye's fame and glory,
Are forever linked with thine.

CHAPTER II.

PRIMITIVE MEN IN THE COUNTY.

✓ MOUND BUILDERS IN MORROW COUNTY—LOCATION OF MOUNDS—SACRED TO THE INDIANS—THE ORIGINAL OHIO MAN—GARDEN OF EDEN IN MORROW COUNTY?—THE INDIANS AS A RACE—OHIO, THE BATTLE GROUND—NEAR-BY INDIAN MASSACRES—INDIAN TALES BY PIONEERS—EARLY INDIAN TRAILS.

In Morrow, as well as in some other counties in Ohio, are seen evidences of a prehistoric people whose origin and fate are unknown. We know of them only by the monuments they reared in the form of earth works, and as these are principally mounds, we call the people who made them, Mound Builders. The term is not a distinguishing one, for people the world over have been mound builders, more or less from generation to generation.

In no other country are earth works more plainly divided into classes than here in America. In some places fortifications suggest the citadel of a tribe or people. Again, embankments, circular or square, separate or in combinations, enclosing perhaps one or more mounds, excite our curiosity but fail to satisfy it, and we ask: "Are these fading embankments the boundaries of sacred enclosures, the fortifications of a camp, or the foundations on which were built communal homes?"

MOUND BUILDERS IN MORROW COUNTY.

What connection, if any, existed between the Mound Builders and the Indians is yet unsolved. But it seems certain that many years before Columbus discovered America the Mound Builders had settlements in Morrow county, as ancient earthworks attest. That the people were not unacquainted with war is shown by their numerous fortified enclosures. These earthworks give us some knowledge of a people who lived here when European civilization was yet in the dawn. Some of the earthworks were geographically platted upon longitudinal lines and geometrical measurements, giv-

ing evidence that the people who planned, made and occupied these works were well advanced in mathematics.

Whatever the facts may be in regard to the many theories advanced about the Mound Builders, the fact remains that Morrow county was the scene of many activities of this strange people, and traces of their occupation are abundant in many of its sections. During the centuries of Indian domination in this country, the ancient earthworks were left undisturbed. The Indians had no knowledge of a preceding race, and they were not vexed by inquiring science as to the nature or origin of the mounds.

LOCATION OF MOUNDS.

The mounds in Morrow county are located as follows: There are three mounds near Chesterville. The earthwork, which was located near an old school house there was plowed down many years ago and scraped into a hole near it, from which it was undoubtedly thrown up. When within about two feet of the level, a quantity of greasy muck was uncovered which had a strong smell, but no bones were discovered, and no relics were found.

In 1829, when the hotel was built in Chesterville, a mound near by was made to furnish the material for the brick. In digging it away, a large human skeleton was found, but no measurements were made. It is related that the jaw-bone was found to fit easily over that of a citizen of the village, who was remarkable for his large jaw. The local physicians examined the cranium and found it proportionately large, with more teeth than the white race of today. The skeleton was taken to Mansfield, and has been lost sight of entirely. Some trinkets were found in the mound, but anything like an accurate description of them cannot be had. One article was something like a mortar, holding about a half pint, made of blue clay. This was kept in the bar room of the hotel as a curiosity, but has long since been lost sight of. Just west of the village is a small earthwork, surrounded with a trench. Upon this structure are growing trees of a large growth, which have evidently sprung up since the mound was made. Some investigation has been made there, but with no result. Other mounds are found in the townships of Troy, Canaan and Washington. In the former township, a circular mound of about twenty-five feet in diameter is situated on section 7. No attempt has been made to learn of its contents. In Canaan township, there are two that were formerly connected by an embankment, and were evidently used

as a fortification, but the demands of the farm have greatly obliterated their outlines, and they are rapidly disappearing. In Washington, situated in the northeast corner, is a conical shaped mound, about twenty feet high, with a circular base covering upward of a quarter of an acre. Near it is a horseshoe-shaped fortification, some two and a half feet high, inclosing an area of about a quarter of an acre.

In the southern part of Lincoln³ township is the remains of a mound of considerable interest. A cone about sixty feet in diameter was found in the center of a circle of about one hundred and twenty feet in diameter. Messrs. T. C. Cunnard and A. G. Emery at one time made some effort to investigate this relic, and employing workmen dug into the cone. In the center was found a circular wall, made of loosely laid freestone. On the outer side of this wall the dirt taken from the surrounding trench was thrown, and within the space was filled with a clay that was thought to be foreign to that locality. Considerable quantity of charcoal and ashes were found, but no relics or bones, save a fragment that was pronounced metal, but so badly disintegrated that it fell to powder on exposure to the air. The earth wall which encircled the mound, it was thought, contained more material than could be got from the trench at its foot, and an examination seemed to confirm their theory that much of the material had been brought to this place. On the surface of the mound a large ash-tree was found growing, its roots striking through the supporting wall in every direction. When cut down, some two hundred and forty concentric rings were counted, indicating an ancient origin for the mound. The largest result from this investigation has been lost, from the fact that the judgment of experts has not been had upon it.

It is hardly to be doubted that, with patient investigation, some valuable relics might be discovered in some of these mounds, which would add valuable information to the fund of information on this subject. These earthworks are on the territory where archaeologists have long thought there were no traces of that ancient people, and a stray relic might do something toward establishing or refuting the various theories that have been entertained in regard to the Mound Builders.

MOUNDS SACRED TO THE INDIANS.

It is true that the Morrow county earthworks have never been fully explored, but dozens of mounds have been opened in other

parts of the state, and but very little information derived from the research; therefore, we can exclaim with the old-time poet:

Oh, Mound! consecrated before
The white man's foot e'er trod our shore,
To battle's strife and valour's grave,
Spare! oh, spare, the buried brave!

A thousand winters passed away,
And yet demolished not the clay,
Which on yon hillock held in trust
The quiet of the warrior's dust.

The Indian came and went again;
He hunted through the lengthened plain;
And from the mound he oft beheld
The present silent battlefield.

But did the Indian e'er presume,
To violate that ancient tomb?
Ah, no! he had the soldier grace
Which spares the soldier's resting place.

It is alone for Christian hand
To sever that sepulchral band,
Which ever to the view is spread,
To bind the living to the dead.

THE ORIGINAL OHIO MAN.

For the past fifteen years, many expeditions and elaborate investigations in various parts of the world, have been made in search of possible or probable proof of the location of the cradle or birthplace of the human race. From reports made of such expeditions and investigations, the problem of how the Red Man got here (to America), and where he came from, are elaborately treated of. A brief resume of the conclusions arrived at in these reports appeared recently in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine." The result is, says the magazine writer, "that evidence shows that the first American was not an Asiatic emigrant, but that from the study of both ethnological and archæological conditions in north-western America and northeastern Asia, it seems most probable

that man did not come from Asia, but that he crossed over into Asia from America. We cannot even give a resume of the facts and reasons put forth by the distinguished scholars who for many years have given their time and thought to this intensely interesting question. Can only state that their conclusions are a reversal of the theory, so universally accepted heretofore that Asia was the birthplace of the race that later found its way into the American continent. Granted that the original American was native and not an importation, the logic is that barring the ice man, who may or may not have existed first, the Mound Builder was the first to put in an appearance, at least so far as any remaining evidences show.

It is generally conceded that the Mound Builder, whether the ancestor of the Indian or whether of a distinct race, antedated the Indians so called. In other words, whoever he was and whatever his antecedents were, he (the Mound Builder) was the "oldest inhabitant," and may be called the original American.

The Mound Builder's domain was largely in the territory now called Ohio, and some of their works, as stated, within the limits of Morrow county.

GARDEN OF EDEN IN MORROW COUNTY?

May not then Ohio, and possibly Morrow county, have been the Mound Builders' primitive place of birth, as well as his habitat? May not the original Adam and Eve have had their Eden along the banks of one of Ohio's rivers, rather than on the banks of the Euphrates?

The Rev. Landon West, a prominent and widely known minister of the Baptist church, has given much study and thought to the Serpent Mound in Adams county, Ohio, and advances the theory that it marks the site of the Garden of Eden, and with this a number of the "higher critics," the Egyptologists and Biblical students, agree. They state that nowhere does the Bible claim that the Garden of Eden was in Asia, as has been generally believed. The Rev. Mr. West believes that the Serpent Mound is purely symbolical, and has no significance relative to the religion and worship of any race of men, but that it was intended to teach the fall of man and the consequences of sin, in the Garden of Eden.

✓ THE INDIANS AS A RACE.

Scientific research indicates that the Indians followed the Mound Builders of this section of the country and it was long after the first white settler had penetrated into the region now known as Ohio that the Indians left for hunting grounds further west.

The Indians uniformly resisted all attempts to civilize them. They preferred to subsist by the chase, and it has been estimated that it would take fifty thousand acres of forest land to furnish game enough to support one Indian. With almost all the tribes the men furnished the game (meat) as their share of the provisions for the family. It was considered beneath the dignity of a "brave" to do any manual labor. The squaws had to plant the corn and cultivate it, cut the wood, carry water, do the cooking, and carry the luggage when on a march. The women did not murmur at this, but considered it a natural distribution of family duties.

Polygamy was quite general among the Indians. Every "brave" had as many wives as he wished. In marriages the bride-to-be was not consulted, the suitor addressed himself directly to the parents of the young squaw he wished to marry, and her fate depended on the wish of her parents. The custom of dowry was the reverse from what it is today, for then the suitor made presents to the parents of the bride, instead of receiving a portion with her.

Divorces were frequent, and where there were children the mother had to support them. The Indians looked upon women as inferior and made them slaves. (They were savages! With civilized Christian people it is different. The writer has therefore but little patience with a woman who says she is an infidel, for it is the religion of the Nazarene that has elevated her to the position of honor in which she is held today. The Indians are fatalists. They never pray, but they sometimes return thanks to the Great Spirit. Whatever of good or evil happens to them they receive with calmness, believing that the fates have so ordered it. The present tense is used, for the Indian is about the same today that he was a century ago. The opinions, traditions and institutions of his tribe are endeared to him by habit, feeling and authority; and from early childhood he has been taught that the Great Spirit would be offended by any change in the customs of his red children.

Indians believe in a Great Spirit and in the immortality of the

soul. They look upon the future state as a material paradise—a happy hunting ground. They blend sorcery in their belief in the healing art and their priests are also physicians and jugglers. Their tribes seem to be held together by a kind of family ligament; by the ties of blood, which in the infancy of society were stronger as other associations were weaker.

OHIO THE BATTLE GROUND.

(Ohio was the battle ground where the Indians tried to stop the tide of civilization in its westward course across the American continent, but Morrow county was not the scene of any of the bloody conflicts.) America has the unique distinction of having been settled by pioneers.. Other countries have been peopled by men moving in large bodies from one place to another. Whole tribes would move en masse and overrun, or exterminate, the inhabitants and occupy their territory. But the pioneers came, singly, or in small groups, and became settlers. When the white man came the Indians had to leave, because the conflict between the civilized people and the savages was irrepressible. The white man possessed the country on the theory of the eternal fitness of things.

NEAR-BY INDIAN MASSACRES.

The war of 1812, beyond exciting the apprehension of the few settlers in what is now Morrow county, made but little impression in this part of the state as the few settlers had been here but a short time and busy with their improvements, they had not had time to discuss the probabilities of war and imbibe the fears of the older settlements. The woods were full of Indians, but the prompt action of the government in removing them from Greentown and Jeromeville in Richland county, after the Seymour massacre and the Copus battle, put an end to the principal cause for alarm.

The following brief resumes of these tragedies are taken from an historical pamphlet written by A. J. Baughman, the author of this work: In 1799 Frederick Zeimer came with his family from Germany to America and located first in Maryland, but later came to Ohio, and entered one half of section 27 in Washington township, Pickaway county, this state. He was a man of means, and after getting considerable land in that county, upon which he

established his married sons, he removed to Richland county with his wife, youngest son, Philip, and daughter Kate, and entered a quarter section of land in the Blackfork valley, where the terrible massacre of himself, wife, daughter Kate and Martin Ruffner, a neighbor, occurred September 10, 1812. This is commonly called the Seymour massacre, "Seymour" being Americanized from "Zeimer," a German name of Swiss origin. On the evening of September 10th, a party of Indians called at the Zeimer cabin and asked for something to eat. Apprehensive of trouble, Philip Zeimer went to a neighbor's for assistance, and during his absence and while his sister Kate was getting the Indians' supper, the savages attacked the family and killed the four persons present. When Philip returned with some neighbors it was found that a bloody tragedy had been enacted. Philip then entered the army, where he served during the remainder of the war, and doubtless had the satisfaction of seeing many a red skin bite the dust. This tragedy was made the subject of an historical romance in 1857, by the late Rev. J. F. McGaw, and the book has passed through three editions and is still in demand.

Immediately after the massacre of the Zeimer family, the settlers apprehensive of further outrages, went to block houses for protection. Among the number was the Rev. James Copus, accompanied by his family. Copus lived a mile or two down the valley from the Zeimer place. After a few days in the block house, Mr. Copus concluded to return to his home, as he did not apprehend any further trouble from the Indians, believing them to be his friends, not yet having found out their treachery and baseness. Captain Martin, the commandant at the block house, advised against Mr. Copus returning to his cabin, but his remonstrance was of no avail. Captain Martin then made a detail of nine soldiers from his small command at the Beams' mills block house, to accompany Copus and family to their home and remain with them several days as a protecting guard. On September 15, 1812, the first morning after their arrival, a party of forty-five Indians attacked the cabin, killing Mr. Copus and three of the soldiers, and wounding others. The Indians made their attack from the hill in front of the cabin and then advanced with demonical yells, and it seemed as though,

"On the right, on the left, above, below,
Spring up at once the savage foe."

On the 15th of September, 1882, monuments were erected at the graves of those who had lost their lives at the Zeimer massacre and the Copus battle, seventy years after the tragedies had occurred. These monuments are situate in what is now Ashland county, a little south of the village of Mifflin, about twelve miles from Mansfield. The unveiling of these monuments was a great event and was witnessed by an audience of over twelve thousand people.

These massacres made a strong impression on the few pioneer families in the northeastern part of the county, and although they returned to their cabins from the block houses as soon as they thought the immediate danger was passed, they did so with many misgivings. Not long after their return, however, the Indians killed and scalped Levi Jones, at Mansfield. This occurred almost in the very center of the village, near the present site of the City Mills. It was rumored that the Indians, aided by the British, were en route to murder the settlers. It was afterwards ascertained that quite a party of Indians were at that time in ambush near the present site of the Mansfield fair grounds. This again caused great alarm among the settlers, not only in Richland county, but in the adjacent county of Morrow, and hasty preparations were made to seek a place of greater security, and in a very short time they were on their way to Waterford. Here they met a number of families who had been brought together by the same apprehensions, and after consultation it was decided to build a block house. This was accomplished very soon, and the settlers prepared for an attack. But as there was no further cause for alarm, the settlers in a short time went back and forth to their several improvements, and taking supplies to their families at Waterford. After a short time they returned to their cabins, but as they retired at night it was with no great feeling of security, for they realized what a treacherous and wily foe they were braving.

INDIAN TALES BY PIONEERS.

The following Indian narratives are taken from tales told by the pioneers: Four Indians, at one time, called upon Mrs. Wait and asked for her husband. On seeing them approach, she had closed the door, and thus kept them at bay. Fearful that they meant evil to her husband, she directed them in an opposite direction to where he was chopping a tree. They did not find Mr. Wait, but they went over to Cook's and forced his wife to comb their hair and feed them with a spoon. This seemed to satisfy

them, and they departed without further molestation. Among those of the Indians who made themselves especially distasteful to the whites, both during the war and afterward, was Tom Lyon, a chief in the Wyandot nation. On one occasion, he, with a party of braves, came prowling about the cabin of Jacob Stevens, who was away at Mount Vernon, and his wife, Nancy, was alone with an infant child. It would seem that the Indians had discovered this fact, and, failing to force the door, began to throw fire brands into the house, through the window. Mrs. Stevens had gone upstairs with her child, taking the rifle with her, but the fire brands put a new face upon affairs. She went quietly down stairs, and, calling her husband's name aloud, quietly crept upstairs, and putting on a heavy pair of boots, came rattling down again. She repeated this ruse, calling her husband's father, who was a stern old man, and held in great fear by the Indians, and the marauders, believing the old man there, took to their heels and fled. Mrs. Stevens was greatly annoyed by this band, headed by Lyon, after the war, as well as during those "troublous times." She was in the habit of hiding her butter in the woods, where it would keep cool, but she was constantly annoyed to find it gone. The Indians learned to look upon this article as a great luxury, and had no trouble in finding the place where it was hid. They came in the night and made a thorough search, and, when successful, gave a peculiar yell that announced to the rest of the gang and the settlers, that they had discovered the object of their search. Sometimes they came to the cabin, and, finding Mrs. Stevens alone, would threaten her with their knives to make her tell where her butter was, but seldom with success. On one occasion she had gone out to where a rude spring house had been built, leaving her little one in the cabin; on returning she found a large framed warrior in full dress of paint and feathers, but not a trace of her child. She jumped at the conclusion that the child had been stolen, but just then she saw his head poke out from under a bench, where he had gone to escape the Indian.

After the restoration of peace, the Indians came among the settlements in large numbers in quest of game and trade. They early learned to love the cooking of the whites, and were eager to trade game, sugar and wild fruits for bread, smoked beef or vegetables. One party of Indians were attracted by some thrifty cucumbers, and asked permission to pick some of them, which was at once granted. But to the entire surprise of the whites, they

noticed these children of nature placidly eating some of the largest and ripest of the fruit to be found on the vines. The green ones they would not touch, because they were not ripe.

A favorite location for Indian camps was on the farm of Marquis Gardner, where there was a large camp. They built bark wigwams and dug holes in the ground in the center to put their fire in, and traces of these holes are yet to be found in their favorite place along the creek. The whites frequently hunted and shot at a mark with them, but it is related that they showed no greater skill than the white man. At an early date of the settlements here, there were occasionally some difficulties with the savages growing out of their propensities to pilfer, which was sometimes carried to the extent of stealing horses. It is related that Edmund Buck one morning went out as soon as he rose in the morning, as was his custom, to listen for the bells on his horses. Not hearing the familiar sound, he concluded they had strayed away, and immediately after breakfast he started in search of them. It was some time before he got any trace of them, and he noticed, as he followed the trail across a low, wet spot, that there were moccasin tracks going the same way. He at once concluded that the Indians had taken them, and returning he armed, got two of his neighbors, and started in pursuit. Tracking the thieves was slow business, and the day was far gone before they started, but just after nightfall they came upon the Indians encamped near the Long Swamp in Harmony. A consultation was held, and it was decided to wait until morning before making a descent upon the camp. At day break, Mr. Buck, who had considerable at stake, proposed to go in and take his horses. His companions were rather disposed to give up the undertaking, but Buck told them that he intended to take his horses if he had to go alone. This decision brought the wavering ones to their senses, and they determined not to let him go alone. The Indians were taken by surprise, and, when Buck demanded his horses, they explained by signs that they found his horses galloping off, and added, "Me catch! me catch!" The marauders had seventeen horses with them, most of which they had probably stolen. They were all spanceled with rawhide thongs, and the settlers put the Indians into considerable excitement when they proposed to cut them off their horses rather than untie them.

The settlers were frequent visitors at the Indian camps, and were always ready to take a rough-and-tumble wrestle with the braves, or a trial of skill at the target; but there was a part of their offered hospitality that they could not accept, i. e., their food.

They seemed to have no delicacy of taste, and cooked everything without cleaning or discrimination. A party of young men out hunting came on a wigwam as the meal was preparing. Some wood chucks barely skinned were cooking in the pot, with their feet sticking out in sight, to which were added the entrails of a freshly killed deer without any previous preparation, save a perfunctory shake. The Indian pressed the young men to partake of his dish, but they one after the other pleaded sickness, which was probably near the truth, and the hospitable red man was forced to enjoy his meal alone, after expressing his disgust.

Mrs. Bartlett relates that two or three natives came to her father's cabin, and made known by signs that they wanted some meat. They soon learned that the settlers kept their smoked meat in the loft of their cabin, and, coming to Shur's, the spokesman of the party, pointing to the loft, took out his knife and made a flourish, by which he indicated the cutting of meat, but which Mrs. Shur mistook for a threat of violence. She was not a little alarmed, but, observing no demonstration that confirmed her fears, she parleyed with them until she caught their meaning and produced the desired article. They left instantanly, but, not long after, Mrs. Shur, observing an old brass kettle, which they had evidently left in payment for the meat, sent it back to their camp. The Indians were greatly taken back by the return of the consideration of their purchase, and lugubriously pointing down their throats, shook their heads to indicate "that circumstances over which they had no control" prevented their trading back, and were greatly relieved to learn that a forcible surrender of the meat was not expected. With the growth of Chesterville as a trading point, the number of Indians that made long stays here increased, and many became quite familiarly known. Among these were Sunmondwot and his squaw, Tom Logan, reported to be one hundred years old, Dawdy, and Joe Williams, a half-breed, who was instrumental in piloting the army through the "Black Swamp." These parties stayed months, camping in the southwest part of the township, and living in the most amicable relations with the settlers. David James, an old Welsh Baptist preacher, took a great interest in their spiritual welfare, and on Sunday would preach to them, getting them so interested in a few years, that their meetings attracted considerable attention. David Miller was another settler that seemed to have a special affinity for the Indians, and exhibited a wonderful control over them. Previous to his coming to Chester, he had lived at Mount Vernon, where his cabin was the favorite resort for the

natives. But while thus having their confidence, he could not change their nature, as several of his experiences indicate. While living at Mount Vernon, a man by the name of Barton made his home with Miller. He had had some dealings with the Indians, and had in some way incurred the mortal enmity of one of the savages. Finding where Barton lived, he waylaid him, but, not being able to get near enough for his purpose, pursued him, brandishing his knife. Barton, unarmed, made for Miller's cabin, but could not gain on his pursuer sufficient distance to enable him to shut the door. He dashed through the cabin, the Indian in hot pursuit, following close upon his heels. Neither gained upon the other, and finally, after making the circuit several times through the house, they came to a struggle in the middle of the cabin. In the fight, the Indian lost his knife, and Mrs. Miller having summoned assistance, the white man was released.

The Indians did not become troublesome until the autumn of 1812, when they began to appear in war paint and feathers. Small hostile bands were seen roaming the forest at various points, and reports were circulated through the settlements to beware and to seek safety in the forts. Although Rosecrans was aware of the proximity of danger, he had delayed going into safe quarters for some time. One morning, he heard a turkey gobble in the woods near his cabin, and, from the coarseness of the tone, judged that it must be a large one. It continued to gobble at irregular intervals, until the apprehension of Rosecrans was aroused. Thinking that it might be something far more dangerous than a turkey, he grasped his long rifle, and, with his knife in his belt, stole cautiously out of the cabin, on the opposite side from the turkey, instructing his wife to bar the door securely after him. He took a circuitous route, and crept forward with the utmost caution. In about twenty minutes the sharp report of his rifle was heard, and shortly afterward Rosecrans came swiftly into the clearing, but with no turkey. He hurried into the cabin and told his wife to make immediate preparations to start for the fort. They hastily packed some clothing, and, barring the door as best they could, started rapidly on foot toward the fort, the husband with his rifle in his hand, on the alert, leading the way. He told but few what he shot that morning in the woods, and was usually reticent when the subject was broached. At the close of the war, Rosecrans did not return to his cabin, but settled in some other locality, and his clearing became overgrown with weeds and undergrowth.

The Whetstone river was always a favorite resort for the

Indians, and, for years after the conclusion of the war of 1812, they were accustomed to come in the spring from the Wyandot reservation to make sugar on the "bottoms." Their methods were simple. The sap was caught in troughs made in this fashion: Going to the elm swamps, a section of bark was taken from the tree, about eighteen inches long, which was split into two parts so that each piece would make a trough; the ends of each were then clamped together with sticks and fastened with bark strings and the sides distended by a stick placed transversely, and, when dry, the trough was ready for use. The sap was gathered by squaws, each carrying two brass kettles swung on a yoke fitting the neck. The boiling down was attended to by the braves, who used for clarifying, deer's blood dried in such a shape as to resemble a plug of very black tobacco. It is said that some of the very old sugar-trees, when cut into, still show the marks of the Indian tomahawk used in "tapping." The Indians frequently came through these parts with ponies loaded with cranberries, gathered from the marshes which lay in Crawford county, on their way to the settlements in the eastern part of the state where they could sell the berries.

EARLY INDIAN TRAILS.

✓ The earliest trail found here by the whites was that followed by the Indians, which led from Mount Vernon to the Sandusky plains. Near this, the first settlers found a road blazed and chopped out so as to be accessible for wagons, which a pretty well authenticated tradition claims as a road chopped out by the troops of Anthony Wayne, in his campaign against the Indians in 1793-94. The larger part of this road has long since been vacated, but a short piece of it is still traveled on the hack route from Pulaskville to Chesterville, where the road takes a diagonal direction. The road from the eastern settlements to Fredericktown was the first laid out, and later was continued west to Mount Gilead. In 1820, the road which branches toward the southeast, off toward Cardington, and known as the Cardington road, was changed from a semi-private lane into a regular highway.

CHAPTER III.

AS STATE AND PEOPLE.

OHIO A STATE—PHYSICAL ASPECTS—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—
COAL, IRON AND SALT—INTERIOR COMMERCE—EDUCATION AND
CHARITY—FUTURE DEVELOPMENT—THE ANCESTRY OF THE OHIOAN.

One hundred years ago, the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky mountains was a wilderness,, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new states, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming states and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old states, with all the added growth of one hundred years. Ten years after that, the old states had ceded their western lands to the general government, and the congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

OHIO A STATE.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the state of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the valley of the Mississippi and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor

even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five states of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five states, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest state in the Union. Let us then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory—40,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, having 200 miles of navigable waters, on the one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on 6,000 miles of interior coast, and, through the Mississippi on 36,000 miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through 42,000 miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own state. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior. Looking upon the surface of this state, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad compact body of arable land, intersected with rivers and streams and running waters while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium and one-third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron—coal and iron enough

to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writer that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial clime, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong, as the language of Washington. He says in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that "if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he would sooner settle than in this western region." This colony, left alone for a time made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by the citizens of New Jersey and Virginia and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States government. Soon the new state grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawnees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single state of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

We are speaking of a state which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence. Now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other states, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by water-courses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

COAL, IRON AND SALT.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its ca-

capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Durham and Northumberland in England, is only 880 square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal-beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal-beds are in all 150 feet in thickness. But this involves as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal-beds of Ohio are near the surface and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghanies, occupies large portions of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exclusive of western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Professor Mather, in his report on the geology of the state says: "The coal-measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull county in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the

coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found.

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, 14,000 square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is 10,000 square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal-beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at 850 square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains 180,000,000,000 tons of coal. Marketed at only \$2 per ton, this coal is worth \$360,000,000,000, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is tenfold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is, beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a state. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto river to some point north of the Mahoning river, in Trumbull county. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, 4,000 square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any state in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventeenth state in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third state in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within

the life of one man, this state begins to show what must in future time be the vast results of coal and iron. The production and manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place salt among the necessities of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, a large space of country underlaid by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the state, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and, therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

INTERIOR COMMERCE.

Looking now to the commerce of the state, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is most wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or stream, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio as elements in determining the position of this state in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cincinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all

kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other states in the Ohio valley and the upper Mississippi. When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati, amount in value to \$500,000,000; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds \$700,000,000. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports, are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that greater surplus, which exists in the states west of Ohio, the granary of the west. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

EDUCATION AND CHARITY.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a state consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut and the original colonies ceded to the general government that vast and then unknown wilderness which lay west of the Alleghanies, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed.

That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever en-

couraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, section 16 in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the state of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of 740,000 acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The constitution of the state pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the 70 per cent of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native youth of the state, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their

existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian state which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the states of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third state in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other states and countries in this respect? It is believed that no state or country can present a larger proportion of all these institutions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the state of Ohio. With 3,500 of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of 800, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a school. So that the state has used every human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the state 80,000 who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the state has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young state, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity, manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, Sunday schools, and of religious institutions.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the sup-

port and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the state and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young state.

The church and the schoolhouse rose beside the green fields and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republican Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy or, more precisely Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hundred to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume therefore, that three hundred to the square mile is in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the west to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the west, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her 10,000,000 of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the west, is beginning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of

civilization, and the still grander advancements in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics are a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of that garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single state of Ohio will present fourfold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence; more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representation of the products which the American republic has given to the world. A state which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do—*Address of E. D. Mansfield, LL. D.*

THE ANCESTRY OF THE OHIOAN.

A. M. Courtenay, D. D. in an address at Zanesville, gave an interesting account of the ancestry of the Ohioan, from which, in part, this resume is taken. At a notable assembly in one of Ohio's universities, the Reverend Bishop paid tribute to the greatness of the state, which he ascribed to its New England origin. This he

did without qualification as a compliment, in a confidence as naive and undoubtedly as emphatic. No axiom could be carved in harder outline. He evidently believed that Ohio was, in the major part, peopled from New England, and that if there were among its settlers a few stragglers from less favored regions, they were obscure, insignificant and soon dominated by the persuasive Yankee notions.

We have also been told by others that Ohio was settled by Pennsylvanians—"Pennsylvania Dutch," in local vernacular. The latter claim is not so generally held as is the former. We have been accustomed to hear and read assertions from our Down-East brethren to the effect that everything good and great in our civilization comes from Plymouth Rock.

Dr. Courtenay did not question the potency of Puritan ideas, or the vigor or moral value of the pilgrims. The contribution by New England to the growth of the American republic is a fact so far beyond dispute that her sons supererogate in constant confirmation.

We all cheerfully admit that our Yankee brother has enriched the natural life with every good element except modesty. Yet he had no option on all the virtues and valors.

A few first things may be here stated and considered: the first legislative assembly of white men on the American continent was at Jamestown, Virginia; the first ordinance of religious liberty was in Maryland; the first declaration of independence was made at Mecklenburg, in the Carolinas; the first tea thrown overboard was from the "Peggy Stewart," in Annapolis harbor; the first steamboat floated on the Potomac, and the first railroad was at Baltimore. Of course, this only means that each section of the country may have an Oliver to the others' Roland. In the case of Ohio, one may enter a bill of exceptions, to-wit that the marvelous development of this most typical of American states is due not alone, nor even chiefly, to its New England blood, but to that mingling of vital currents which has made strong the heart of the commonwealth.

After the Indians had suffered defeat at the battle of Fallen Timbers, in 1794, they never rallied, and Ohio was thus left comparatively free for the settlement of the white man, and thus the new Canaan which had long lured the tribes of our Israel, and as an exceedingly good land was open in part to settlement, yet the white man was withheld for some years later from entering and possessing it by fear of the "sons of Anak." When however, the sword of the Lord and of General Wayne hewed the way,

population poured into the land like floods, gathering to and radiating from different centers.

Despite, however, minor differences, which entered into the settlement of the state, Ohio has attained social solidarity, and uniformity of educational system, of legal procedure, of political aspiration, through the weaving process of ceaseless interchange of business, literary and religious interests. This has tended to the obliteration of individuality in the sections, but marks of the original variations distinguish each: for example, Southern Ohio from Northern, as clearly as the New England of today from those commonwealths known formerly as the "border states."

It is the mingling of these diverse elements into a new compound which has enriched Ohio. And it is to be noted that here first occurred the blend of native blood, which has since continued throughout the west. Up to the close of the eighteenth century the colonies on the Atlantic coast were separate. Their people mingled little. They were diverse as the English, Scotch, Dutch and Irish. But from all of them poured streams of people into that fair land which lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, and the children of the Puritan and Cavalier, Hollander and Huguenot, Teuton and Scotch-Irish, married and begot a new race.

No one section can claim monopoly interest in Ohio's greatness. This is the more apparent when we examine the scroll of her famous men. It will be found that they have arisen from all quarters and conditions. Of the thirty-three governors of Ohio, up to 1890, twelve came from the south, twelve from New England, three from Pennsylvania and six were born in Ohio of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Further, it cannot be established that any section produced the great men of any particular profession or pursuit, which disproves Howell's generalization that the "south gave Ohio perhaps her foremost place in war and politics; but her enlightenment, in other things, came from the north."

Rawlinson has claimed that "it is admitted by ethnologists that the mingled races are superior to the pure ones." This is perhaps true, with the qualification that the law acts within the limits of a similar origin, as in the case of the Greeks, the Romans, the British, and, above all, the Americans. Thus Tennyson sings "Saxon, and Norman and Dane are we" and he might have added, Celt, and Gaul, French, and Huguenot and German. One of our own poets recited, on the nation's century, these elements of our new type, Scottish thrift, Irish humor, German steadfastness, Scandinavian patience and English moral worth.

A writer has put the case thus: "Southern men of the old regime were not given to the writing of books" and when the man of New England strove forward, pen in hand, and nominated himself custodian of our national archives, and began to compile the record, nobody seriously contested the office. Thus it happened that New England got handsome treatment in our national histories. She deserved good treatment. Her record is one of glory. No patriotic American would detract from her merit, but her history is not the history of the whole country, and it may be added that her point of view is not the only vision for estimate.

CHAPTER IV.

EVOLUTION OF OHIO COUNTIES.

CONTROVERSY OVER NEW COUNTIES—DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—COUNTIES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—ORIGINAL STATE COUNTIES.

By J. F. Laning.

"It is probable that the people who read this article will all know that the state of Ohio was not always divided into the number of counties there now are, and that to evolve the present map a long period of time and many mutations of county outlines were necessary. But few people, however, know the extent of the evolution that has been going on, in bringing Ohio counties within their present environments. From the erection of the first county, in 1788, the number has been made to grow each year, by cutting down the size of those previously formed, until, by the limits of the constitution of 1851, requiring each of them to contain four hundred square miles, it is scarcely possible to now find a locality where the existing counties could let territory enough go to form a new one.

"The importance of the county as a political unit varies in different parts of the United States. In New England it takes a secondary rank, that of the township being first. In the southern states the position is reversed, the county, or parish as it is called, being the leading agency for local government. In the state of Ohio, as also in the other western states, the county and the township each has its special features in the frame of government, and they do not vary much in their importance. The structure of government here existing is of such a character, that it may be appropriately called a mixed or dual system, as it properly has a double unit in the township and county, for each of these divisions has its primary functions to perform, and neither outranks the other to any great extent. Each is a unit in making up the united whole represented collectively in the state government.

“As it is possible that there may be some who, in this day of our fully formed state and perfected plan of government, may not be aware that the soil of Ohio was once a part of a territory of the United States, as Alaska, Utah and Oklahoma are now territories,* it is proper to refer to the fact, that at one time it was in an unorganized civil condition, and that, later, its first chief magistrate was a territorial governor, appointed by the authorities at Washington, as the governors of western territories are now selected. The country embracing what are now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, first came to be known as a part of our nation, under the name of the Northwest Territory, and provision for its government was made by congress, through a law known as the Ordinance of 1787. Arthur St. Clair was appointed as the first governor of the territory, and through his action the first counties were established.

“Historically speaking, county government here came into existence before that of townships. Counties were organized for the purpose of establishing court districts, and county areas were defined about as soon as the work of governing the territory began. The first law for this domain was for the purpose of regulating the militia, and the second for organizing the courts. Those providing for the officers and affairs of townships came later.

“In their original creation and formation, county and township divisions were independent of each other, the townships not being required to first exist as a basic factor in forming the counties, nor the county to be, as it now appears, the aggregation of a number of pre-existing townships. County lines were not, at first, concurrent with township lines, and it was often necessary for the county area to be made up without regard to the confines of townships, because, in some cases, counties were created before the township surveys had been commenced. The Ordinance of 1787 was preceded by what was known as the Ordinance of 1785, sometimes called the Land ordinance. This made provision for the survey of the western lands, and their division into townships. This however, was for the purpose of getting them into farms, and making them ready for market and occupancy, and not for government. The Ordinance of 1785 applied only to government lands, and made provision that they should be surveyed into townships six miles square, but no rule was ever enacted for laying out the tracts disposed of by the government to land companies. Their proprietors cut them up into farms to

*Written in 1897

suit their own liking, and into sections of various size and form. The United States thus lost control over the manner of running township lines, and what is now regarded as our primary civil division was not laid out with a view of its becoming a factor in a higher county area, or a unit in a county organism.

“St. Clair was authorized, by the Ordinance of 1787, to lay out the territory into counties and townships, but there is no record of his ever having interfered with the freedom of land owners to form townships. Counties, however, were never allowed to emerge in the irregular manner that townships did. Their larger functions, and their nearer relation to the central government of the state, made it necessary for the ruling power to assume control of their erection, and alteration, when required, and from the earliest period of our civil existence, counties have been brought into existence by the will of the government, executed through its executive or legislative department. In the progress of our state from an ungoverned wilderness to a fully organized and practically self-governed commonwealth, the edict of the ruling power has always directed the course and length of county boundaries.

“With these remarks concerning the nature and historical relation of townships and counties, we now proceed to give something of the details of the evolution of the early Ohio counties.

“The Ordinance of 1787 prescribing the manner that the Northwest Territory should be governed, provided that for the execution of process, civil and criminal, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

“St. Clair was appointed governor of the territory, October 5, 1787, and arrived at Marietta, July 9, 1788. His first act toward carrying out the provisions of the ordinance, as to the establishment of local government, was to erect the county of Washington. He issued an order defining its boundaries, July 27, 1788.

“The next county formed by St. Clair was Hamilton. His edict brought it into existence January 2, 1790. Its boundaries were as follows: ‘Beginning on the bank of the Ohio river, at the confluence of the Little Miami, and down the said Ohio river to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up said Miami to the standing stone forks or branch of said river, and thence with a line to be

drawn due east, to the Little Miami, and down said Little Miami to the place of beginning.' On February 11, 1792, Governor St. Clair issued a proclamation enlarging Hamilton county.

"On the 20th of June, 1790, St. Clair set off the county of Knox.

"There was a wide stretch of country on the north part of the territory that was yet outside of any of the organized counties. On the 15th day of August, 1796, Wayne county was organized.

"In order to establish more counties, as the existing ones embraced all of the territory, it was now necessary to make a division of some of those that had already been erected. The first separation to be made was for the purpose of creating Adams county. Hamilton county was large, and could well be divided. So, July 10, 1797, a county called Adams was taken off its east side. This county was named in honor of President Adams. Concerning its county seat, Howe, in his Historical Collections, says: 'The first court in this county was held in Manchester. Winthrop Sargent, the secretary of the territory, acting in the absence of the governor, appointed commissioners, who located the county seat at an out of the way place, a few miles above the mouth of Brush creek, which they called Adamsville. The locality was soon named, in derision, Scant. At the next session of the court its members became divided, and part sat at Adamsville, and part Manchester. The governor, on his return to the territory, finding the people in great confusion, and much bickering between them, removed the seat of justice to the mouth of Brush creek, where the first court was held in 1798. Here a town was laid out, by Noble Grimes, under the name of Washington. A large court house was built, with a jail in the lower story, and the governor appointed two more of the Scant party judges, which gave them a majority. In 1800, Charles William Byrd, secretary of the territory, in the absence of the governor, appointed two more of the Manchester party judges, which balanced the parties, and the contest was maintained until West Union became the county seat.'

"The next county to be divided was that of Washington. In 1786 the Seven Ranges had been surveyed and July 29, 1797, a portion of the northern part of the pioneer county was eliminated, and made into the county of Jefferson. The county received its name from President Jefferson. Some idea of its original size may be known from the fact that, when established, it included within its boundaries what are now the cities of Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Warren, Steubenville, and Youngstown. Its county seat has always been at Steubenville.

"The next act in the work of dividing the territory into counties, was changing the boundaries of the counties of Hamilton, Wayne and Knox. In 1795, General Wayne had made a treaty with the Indians at Greenville, by which the line of the lands of the United States had been extended from Loramie's westward to Fort Recovery, and thence southward to the mouth of the Kentucky river. The boundary of Hamilton county was extended westward, June 22, 1798, to make it correspond with this change in the boundary of the government territory.

"Ross next came into the family of Ohio counties. Nathaniel Massie, a surveyor in the employ of Virginia, had laid out the town of Manchester, in 1790, and induced people to emigrate to it. Massie had become a large land owner, and circulated glowing descriptions of the country along the Scioto, with the hope of inducing settlements. Robert J. Finley, and a Presbyterian congregation from Kentucky, were attracted, and a settlement was made at the mouth of Paint creek. Chillicothe was laid out in August, 1796, by Colonel Massie. The opening of Zane's Trace, soon afterwards, diverted much of the westward travel, which before this time had been in boats down the Ohio, and brought it overland through this region. Other settlements sprung up, and with the increase in settlers, demands were put forward for a division of Adams county. St. Clair recognized the need of the new county, and, August 20, 1798, issued a proclamation for it, in which the boundaries were fixed.

CONTROVERSY OVER NEW COUNTIES.

"This list of nine counties comprised what had been erected when, in pursuance of the proclamation from St. Clair, a territorial legislature was elected, in December, 1788. This proclamation was in obedience to the requirements of the Ordinance of 1787, as follows: 'So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the

legislature; provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same; provided also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen in one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify the man as an elector of a representative.'

"Some idea of the population of the territory, at that time, may be formed from the representation the different counties obtained in the territorial legislature. Washington had two, Hamilton seven, Ross four, Adams two, Wayne three, and St. Clair, Randolph, Knox and Jefferson one each. New Connecticut was a part of the territory, governed under the laws of Connecticut, and would have been entitled to a representation, but had none, because, as St. Clair said, he did not know of population enough in the district to entitle it to a member.

"The legislature met at the appointed place, February 4, 1799. Before this time the people of several localities in the territory had been clamorous for the erection of new counties, but their desires had been refused by St. Clair. The territorial legislature having met, the matter now came before that body, and was a disturbing element between the executive and the general assembly. Several acts were passed creating new counties, or changing the boundaries of those already existing. The legislature insisted that, after the governor had laid out the country into counties and townships, as he had already done, it was competent for them to pass laws, altering, dividing, and multiplying them at their pleasure, to be submitted to him for his approbation; that when the territory had been divided into counties by the governor, his exclusive power was exhausted, and any alterations thereafter required, were to be made by the legislature, with his assent. But St. Clair would not assent to any laws changing the boundaries of counties, or erecting new ones. Six acts of the kind, passed at this session, were vetoed by him. The governor made a speech to the legislature, on the day of its adjournment, in which he said:

" 'I am truly sensible, gentlemen, of the inconveniences that follow from a great extension being given to counties; they cannot, however, be

constructed while the settlements are otherwise, and the inconveniences are not lessened, but rather increased by being made very small, with respect to the number of inhabitants. The expenses which necessarily attend the establishment of counties fall light when divided amongst a number, but become a heavy burden when they must be borne by a few, and the inconvenience of attending the courts as jurors and witnesses, which are sometimes complained of, are increased nearly in the same ratio as the counties are multiplied within the same bounds. There is yet another reason, gentlemen, why those acts were not assented to. It appears to me that the erecting of new counties is the proper business of the executive. It is, indeed, provided that the boundaries of counties may be altered by the legislature; but that is quite a different thing from originally establishing them. They must exist before they can be altered, and the provision is expressed that the governor shall proceed from time to time, as it may become necessary to lay them out. While I shall ever most studiously avoid encroaching on any of the rights of the legislature, you will naturally expect, gentlemen, that I should guard, with equal care, those of the executive.'

“Another reason given by St. Clair for his dissent to the bills for erecting new counties, was, as he said, that in some of them the present number of inhabitants could not support a county, as it was not probable that the names of every man living within the proposed boundary exceeded a hundred. St. Clair's biographer, in the St. Clair Papers, advances another reason for his conservatism. He says: 'The greed which characterized the transactions in land, actuated those who were speculators, to seek to control the establishment of county towns. They hoped to increase the value of their lands, as the public improvements in the way of buildings and roads, and superior advantages incidental to a county seat, would attract the better class of settlers to such neighborhood.' An illustration of this afforded in the case of the strife in the county of Adams, to which reference has been made.

“It is quite likely that the true secret of St. Clair's unwillingness to erect new counties, was, that if a large number of them were represented in the legislature, the chance of his exercising much political influence over the body would be diminished.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

“The next movement in the evolution of the territorial divisions of the Northwest Territory, was the act of congress dated May 7, 1800. This provided for the separation of the western part of the territory, and calling it the Indiana territory. The division was to be at a line beginning on the Ohio opposite the

mouth of the Kentucky river; thence northerly to Fort Recovery; and thence north to an intersection of the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This line divided the lower Michigan peninsula into two nearly equal parts, but it did not remain in force for any considerable time. The eastern division, thus created, was to remain under the existing government, and the western division to be organized under a similar one.

“It was also provided in the act, that when the eastern part should be formed into a state, the western boundary line should be changed, and begin at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and run thence due north to the Canada line. A division of the territory into states had been contemplated in the Ordinance of 1787, and this provision for changing the western boundary, made the act coincide with the terms of the ordinance upon the subject. Its requirements were: ‘There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three, nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, * * * shall become fixed and established.’

“The census of 1800 revealed the fact that the eastern division of the territory had a population of forty-two thousand, and although this was less than the number set in the ordinance, to entitle it to admission to the Union, the people were ambitious to form a state government, and made application to congress for the privilege. Much scheming was indulged in at the time, between the adherents of the Federalist and the Anti-Federalist parties, each desiring to get the political advantage of the other in the formation of the new state. Each desired to have the boundaries coincide with their political majority. St. Clair was a Federalist and was working for a state that would vote for his party. He advocated that one be made from the territory east of a line running up the Scioto to the southwest corner of New Connecticut, as, in this district, a majority of the voters supported the Federal party. But in the boundaries, as they were fixed in the Ordinance of 1787, not including the county of Wayne, there was a majority in favor of the Anti-Federalists. Congress was then an Anti-Federalist body, and the ordinance boundaries were left intact.

THE STATE FORMED.

“April 30, 1802; an enabling act was passed authorizing a constitutional convention, to form a state, from which the following extracts pertinent to this subject are taken: ‘The inhabitants

of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper;

“ ‘That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line; on the south by the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the west by the line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami aforesaid; and on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east, after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect said Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence, with the same, through Lake Erie, to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid;

“ ‘That all that part of the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, heretofore included in the eastern division of said territory, and not included within the boundary herein prescribed for the said state, is hereby attached to, and made a part of the Indiana territory.

“ ‘That all male citizens of the United States, who shall arrive at full age, and reside within the said territory at least one year previous to the day of election. * * * be, and they are hereby authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned among the several counties within the eastern division aforesaid, in a ratio of one representative to every twelve hundred inhabitants of each county * * * that is to say,—from the county of Trumbull two representatives, from the county of Jefferson seven, two of the seven to be elected within what is now known by the county of Belmont, taken from Jefferson and Washington counties; from the county of Washington four representatives; from the county of Ross seven representatives—two of the seven to be elected in what is now known by Fairfield county, taken from Ross and Washington counties; from the county of Adams three representatives; from the county of Hamilton twelve representatives—two of the twelve to be elected in what is now known by Clermont county, taken entirely from Hamilton county; and the elections for the representatives aforesaid, shall take place on the second Tuesday of October next, the time fixed by law * * * for elected representatives to the general assembly.’

COUNTIES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

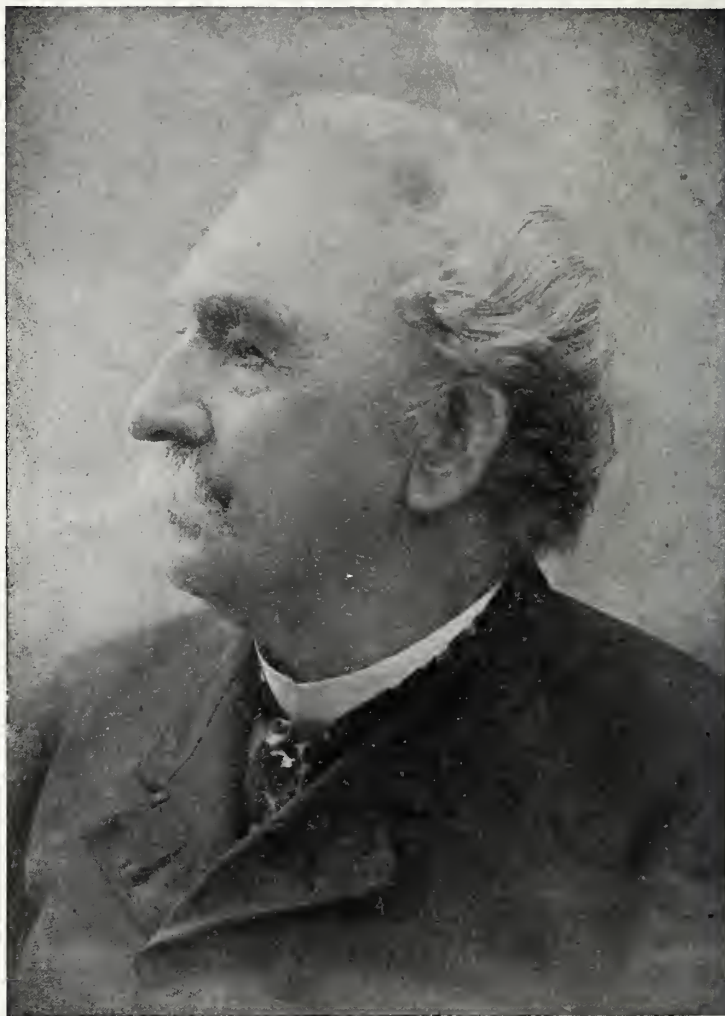
“At the time of the organization of the Northwest Territory the state of Connecticut had laid claim to that part of it lying north of the forty-first parallel of north latitude. In 1786 the legislature of that state ceded all of this claim to the United States, except a strip one hundred and twenty miles in length lying next west of the Pennsylvania line. This became known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut, and was often called New Connecticut, as that state continued to enact laws for its government, and exercise jurisdiction within it, as she did at home. In May, 1800, her legislature renounced jurisdiction to this reserve, and conveyed the same to the United States. It then became in order for St. Clair, the territorial governor, to create a county government for it. Before this, it had been parts of the counties of Jefferson and Wayne. On July 10, 1800, St. Clair placed all of the reserve in the county of Trumbull. The new county embraced all of the territory north of the forty-first parallel, lying within a distance of 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania line. It was named in honor of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, who was the executive of that state at the time the cession was made. The county seat was located at Warren.

“The next county which St. Clair organized was Clermont. The date of his proclamation for the purpose was December 6, 1800. It was taken from the county of Hamilton. The county seat was located at Batavia. The origin of the name of the county has not been preserved, but the presumption is that it was derived from Clermont in France.

“On December 9, 1800, but three days after the organization of Clermont county, St. Clair issued a proclamation for the organization of Fairfield county. It was taken from the counties of Washington and Ross, about one-half from each. St. Clair gave it the name of Fairfield, from the beauty of its fair lands. The county seat was located at Lancaster.

“Belmont county was formed by St. Clair, September 7, 1801. It was made up of the northern part of Washington and the southern part of Jefferson county. Belmont is derived from two French words signifying a fine mountain. The surface is very hilly and the land very picturesque. St. Clairsville, the county seat, derives its name from Governor St. Clair.

“This was the last county to be formed by the proclamation



D. H. Morley.

(ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.)

of the territorial governor. Subsequent to this, under the new state government, counties were formed, and their boundaries changed, by act of the state legislature.

ORIGINAL STATE COUNTIES.

"This completes the evolution of Ohio counties to the time the state was formed. The convention which met November 1, 1802, to frame the first state constitution was composed of thirty-five members, apportioned to the counties appearing on the above map, as follows: Adams three, Belmont two, Clermont two, Fairfield two, Hamilton ten, Jefferson five, Ross five, Trumbull two, and Washington four. The northwestern part of the state, by the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, had been allotted to the Indian tribes, as a reservation, and was unsettled by the whites. The seat of government of the county of Wayne was at Detroit, and when Ohio was being formed, as the greater part of that county would be in Indiana territory, it was given no representation in the convention.

"These counties have been divided and disintegrated, until from the nine organized counties and the Indian reservation that came to the state when formed, the number has grown to eighty-eight. When this article was begun it was the intention to go to the end, and thus evolve the present county map of the state, but the time allotted has been too brief to allow it, and we stop at this convenient point, hoping to be able to present the others in some subsequent report."

The foregoing chapter was given in volume five of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society publication, in 1897, and is given here by special permission of the Hon. E. O. Randall, secretary of the state society.

We now turn to Morrow county, the erection and organization of which came later, a full account of which is given in another chapter.

CHAPTER V.

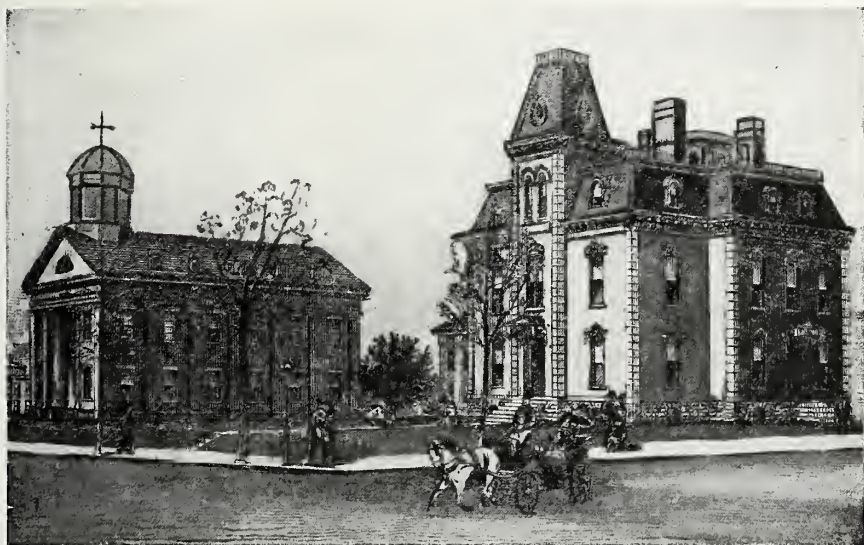
MORROW COUNTY OFFICIALLY.

MORROW COUNTY OPPONENTS—RIVAL CLAIMS AT COLUMBUS—MORROW'S FINAL CAMPAIGN—MINORITY REPORT ON NEW COUNTIES—HOW THE GILEAD CLAIM WON—COUNTY'S CREATIVE ACT—FIRST YEAR OF INFANCY—POLITICAL RECORD—OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNTY—MORROW COUNTY INFIRMARY.

From various sources the following account of the erection of Morrow county has been gleaned.

The organization of Marion county, in 1824, and the establishment of the county seat at Marion, gave birth to the project to erect a new county out of the territory which is now known as Morrow. Mount Gilead was laid out in the same year, and formed a nucleus about which gathered the discontent engendered by the location of the seat of justice at Marion. Some of the more radical ones said that a new county would be formed to accommodate the large population which was situated in the outlying corners of the four counties, but it was some twenty-one years before this project bore the fruit of fact, and then not without a struggle that consumed the energies of the whole community, the time for years of its best citizens, and not an inconsiderable sum of money for that time.

The early history of this struggle is but imperfectly known. The project awakened at the very start a determined opposition, and the operations of the active partisans in this movement were necessarily known to but a few of the leading spirits of the time. These have long since passed away, and we have vague traditions from which to glean information in regard to this interesting event. From all the information at our command, it appears that the early efforts were confined principally to gathering petitions setting forth the case of the petitioners, and asking the legislature for the obvious relief. Unfortunately for the early success of the project, there were a number of conflicting interests to be conciliated, some of which eventually commanded nearly as great strength as the Gilead claim.



MORROW COUNTY COURT HOUSES (OLD AND NEW), MT. GILEAD.

MORROW COUNTY OPPONENTS.

It was proposed by the original movers in this project to erect a county out of the outlying portions of Marion, Richland, Knox and Delaware counties, with Mt. Gilead as the county seat. The movement was strongly opposed by the Richland county people, save the few to be especially favored by the change, and the erection, in 1846, of Ashland, which took a large portion of its territory from Richland, did not make this opposition any the less determined. To this was added, about this time, the opposition of the conflicting claims of Chester and Bennington. The necessity for the erection of a new county on this territory was now generally conceded, and the contest turned on the question of the location of the county seat.

The Gilead claim, as was known in lobby parlance, called for the erection of a county to be bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, in Tully township, Crawford county, thence east with a slight variation, taking the larger part of Bloomfield township; then turning south on the section line of Troy township, near its northern boundary, it diverged from a straight line to take in the whole of Perry, Franklin, Chester and Bloomfield; thence west, taking the whole of Bennington, Peru, a little of the northern part of Oxford (Delaware county) and all of Westfield; then, deflecting to the east, including only the townships of Morven, Canaan and one half of Tully. This left Mt. Gilead the central point and the obvious county seat.

The Chester claim proposed to erect a county out of the territory bounded by a line beginning in the southeast corner of Tully township (Crawford county) passing due east to a point about a mile east of the west line of Jefferson, dividing Washington and cutting a little portion off the southern part of Bloomfield and Troy; thence south, taking about a mile off of the western side of Jefferson (Richland county) passing around the whole of Middleberry (Knox county) and taking in the west half of Wayne, Liberty and Milford (Knox county); thence west on the southern line of Milford, Hillier (Knox county) and Porter (Delaware county) the line followed the western boundary of the last named township to Peru; then passing, so as to take in the whole of that township, it ran due north to the boundary line, deflecting to the east to the eastern boundary of Morven and Canaan to the place of beginning, leaving Chesterville the obvious place for the county seat.

The Bennington claim made Marengo the central point, and ran its lines about it, taking territory from Knox, Licking, Delaware and Marion. It was era of county making, and the number of projects of this nature pressed upon the attention of legislators by hired lobbyists is astonishing. The number which more or less antagonized the interests of a county to be formed on the territory now known as Morrow reached as high as nine at one time.

At that time, the names of Walhonding, Bennington, Chester, Ontario, Center, Taylor, National and Johnston, were the names of aspiring counties, not one of which ever crowned a successful issue, though some of the counties they introduced were established.

RIVAL CLAIMS AT COLUMBUS.

The state of affairs at Columbus at this time is well expressed by a letter from one of the lobbyists to his principals. He writes: "The committee on new counties has not yet reported, and we have all been waiting anxiously, expecting a report every morning this week, without coming to any definite conclusion as to who would get the report. I tell you, gentlemen, there are a great many ups and downs in this brown town, and about three downs to one up; for there are so many conflicting interests here on the subject of new counties, and so much jealousy existing, that if you get a member favorably impressed some one, for fear your tale will interfere with his interests, will go and tell him that it is all false; and the claim that has the least prospect of success has the most friends among the lobbyists." This was as early as January 14, 1846, and it was not until February 24, 1848, that these alternations of hope and fear were put to rest by the erection of Morrow county.

The session of 1845-6 was about the first that the different claims were represented by lobbyists. During this session, Gilead was represented by Dr. Geller, John Young, Christopher Lindsay and S. T. Gunnard. Chester delegated her interests to W. Hance, E. B. Kinsel, Wm. Shur, Enoch and David Miles, and Bennington was represented by Thomas Freeman, a Mr. Moorehouse and Hiram Randolph. These men were on the ground as early as the candidates for legislative offices, and did not retire until the last struggle of the session.

To understand the contest between these claims it must be remembered that according to the laws upon the subject no county could be formed containing less than four hundred square miles, and no county could be reduced below this constitutional minimum

The problem then was to map out a county that would answer these two requirements and receive the support of the majority of the people living within the territory thus included. It will be observed that in a spirited contest, these requirements furnished plenty of work for the partisans of the different claims. Committees were formed to solicit signatures to petitions or remonstrances, to secure subscriptions for expenses of the lobbyists, and to keep close watch and counteract the efforts of the committees for other claims. An opponent of the Ontario or Gilead claim writes to his principals concerning the operations of the friends of that claim: "I do not think there can be one solitary exception; they have got their own signers; they have every one of ours whom they could torture, tease or beg into submission. They have a great many signers who have signed our petitions. They must have nineteen hundred or two thousand petitioners in all, and some three or four hundred memorialists from Marion, Delaware and Crawford counties. I think they have traveled land and water to make proselytes, and verily they had made them."

The session of 1845-6 passed without prejudice to either of the claims. By the illness of the two Whig senators the Democrats had a majority in that branch of the legislature and, being opposed to the erection of new counties, the matter made but little stir save among the anxious lobbyists. In the following session the forces were early on hand. The Gilead claim had been put in the hands of a committee during the previous session, but not acted upon, and early in this session Chester submitted its claim, with a good prospect of seeing the matter brought to a vote. But they were all doomed to disappointment by the death of Mr. Horr, the representative from Marion and Delaware, which deferred all considerations of county claims taking territory from this district. The governor appointed a new election to fill the vacancy, and Messrs. Eaton and Reynolds were nominated. This election was of vital importance to the new county lobbyists and one writes: "I have seen Eaton and he signified that he would not be in favor of new counties. Now, my boys, go into Harmony and get them to vote for Eaton." It is hardly necessary to add that he was elected.

The Bennington claim was introduced late in the session and although it gained no prominence in the fears of the lobbyists, or discussions of the committees, it served to balk the hopes of other contestants. During the previous session the Gilead claim was decidedly in the lead, at the present, the prospect had changed,

sending Chester to the front, and its supporters had strong hopes of bringing it to a favorable vote when Eaton took his seat. But Bennington was thrust forward and disturbed all their well-laid plans. The bill to erect this county was about to be brought to a vote, but it was indefinitely postponed, January 29, 1847; and, though strenuous efforts were made on the part of its friends to resuscitate it by a vote to reconsider, it was effectually laid out. Gilead came before the house, and at the request of its friends was referred to a select committee, and Chester, after passing two readings successfully, was postponed by the request of its friends to the first Monday in December, 1847.

Thus another winter of anxiety had passed and the county of Morrow was no nearer completion than at the beginning of the session. One thing had been gained; the members had become disgusted with the whole subject and were in the mood to finish the business one way or another, if it ever came before them again.

MORROW'S FINAL CAMPAIGN.

The final campaign opened for them in December, 1847. The lobbyists were in full force and early on the ground. A letter dated December 8, 1847, from William Hance, at Columbus, to the Chester committee, gives the outlook at the beginning of the session as follows: "Judging from the present appearance and circumstances, the contest will be between Chester and Gilead, and in it Gilead has an advantage. The chairman of the committee in the house is believed to be a friend to that claim. The two Democrats, Smith of Hamilton and Coe, of Sandusky, voted for it last year; hence they may have a majority report in their favor, which will be an advantage to them, as the dereliction of Gilead seems not to be thought of only when we mention it, and many members appear anxious to settle it in some way. On the other hand, we have Mr. Parks of Lorain, and Mr. Taylor of Franklin, on the committee, from whom we expect anything but a report either favorable to Bennington or Gilead. The chairman, Mr. Hurdisty, is from Carroll, and appears to be in the keeping of Mr. Watt, who has been engaged here for Gilead, for two or three years past, and is from Carroll county. In the senate the committee is composed of King, Horton and Beaver, King is a Democrat and is chairman; the other two are Whigs. Horton was last year in the house and voted for an indefinite postponement of both

Bennington and Gilead, and I think was favorable for Chester."

It became generally understood that this session would bring the matter to an issue, and most strenuous efforts were made on all hands to place their claims in the most favorable light. The Gilead claim had changed in name from Ontario to Gilead, and then to Marshall, to conciliate the various prejudices.

Chester had secured the services of a man that had successfully engineered Ashland's interest, and the lobbyists were everywhere strongly re-inforced. One of the Chester lobbyists writes: "It is doubtless the fact that more lobbyists are employed at this time in Columbus, than ever before since the formation of the state."

With these preparations made, there was nothing left but to hope for the best, with an anxiety that few, who have not had the experience, can well comprehend. It is almost distressing at this late date to read these letters from the lobbyists to their friends at home, informing them of the progress of affairs. Letters were written twice a week and they present a picture of shifting shadows, where the scene changes in a breath, with the alternations of hope and despair.

On December 13, 1847, the house committee is informed that Gilead at least, if not Bennington, is moving heaven and earth to accomplish her purpose, having all the doorkeepers and clerks in both branches, and many others employed in her behalf. Notwithstanding this array of opposition the writer has great confidence that the Chester claim is likely to succeed. He adds that there is a strong repugnance with the Whigs to support Bennington and, also, to a considerable extent against Gilead. In all that should be looked at as requisite in making a new county—such as remoteness from old county seats, contiguity of territory to the new county seat as compared with the old ones, compactness of territory, and consequent accommodations for the inhabitants taken into the new county—Chester was represented to have a much better claim than either Bennington or Gilead. "We have the direct expression of a number of members of a preference for Chester," concludes the letter. "We are satisfied beyond doubt that at least one member of each committee is decidedly in our favor, and have no reason to doubt the friendship of one other member of each committee, with strong hopes that the other Whig and Democrat will go for us on the other committee."

A few weeks later comes the intelligence: "Walshonding (another new county project) is playing the deuce with all our new county projects and whilst she cannot be made herself, will

do much toward keeping others from being made." In another letter of about the same date, the same writer says: "We thought we had two of the senate committee great, and were disposed to push our claim with them, but the chairman declined calling the committee together until all the petitions from the conflicting claims were in. We then turned our attention to the house, where we felt pretty sure of two members of the committee, but today, there seems to be an undercurrent at work, which, I fear, renders it uncertain whether we shall have a single one in the senate, and but one on the house committee. If I am correct in my suspicion relative to the committees, it is all owing to the influence of the foreign friends of Walhonding."

A letter of December 23, 1847, brings news of a reaction. It says: "A majority of the committees has reported Gilead. Johnstown is gone by the board—scarcely a grease spot left. National and Cumberland reported. The committee goes on rapidly this winter, disposing of five claims in one sitting. Today a bill was reported by the committee for the erection of Gilead. Chester, of course, was reported against by the majority, but we have two fast friends (Park and Taylor) who will make a minority report. The majority is one Whig and two Democrats; the minority is two Whigs. We have high hopes yet; we have now 1,660 petitions, all told. Gilead has only 1,259 legal ones within the territory, and 280 out of the territory, with 77 illegal ones. We expect the minority report will tear the report of the majority all to pieces. Bennington; once proud and lofty Bennington! How are the mighty fallen! Poor fellow! (referring to the fellow who headed that claim). He sold his birthright for a mess of pottage."

Notwithstanding the favorable action in favor of the Gilead claim, there was a very strong feeling on the part of all that it was likely to be finally defeated. The Whigs manifested considerable opposition to it on the ground that it would strengthen their adversaries, and unless the Democrats could be induced to forego their party opposition to all new counties, there was, indeed, no hope for its success. The Chester adherents strongly urged that the Whigs of the western part of Knox county were the only ones that had increased their majority, and that they should be encouraged. All this was not without its effect, and the prospects of Chester, though not ostensibly so bright as Gilead, were in reality much more hopeful.

MINORITY REPORT ON NEW COUNTIES.

On December 27, 1847, the minority of the house committee on new counties presented the grounds of its dissent from the finding of the majority. The report of the majority we have not been able to secure, but, since that of the minority, as a matter of necessity, goes over the same ground, we shall trespass upon the patience of the reader so far as to give this paper, trusting that the importance of preserving a document of such historical value may be found a sufficient warrant for its introduction here.

Mr. Park from the minority of the standing committee on new counties, made the following report:

“The minority of the committee on new counties, dissenting from the majority in their recommendation of the Gilead and the rejection of the Chester claim—both claims occupying to a considerable extent the same territory—submit their views.

“The minority cannot consent to all the general principles laid down by the majority in regard to the erection of new counties, as they do not feel in duty bound, constitutionally or otherwise, to erect new counties, unless the general good requires it, and that by so doing the rights of others are not impaired. And they are not willing, by any act of theirs, that censure should be cast upon any preceding legislature for not granting new county claims, which they believe were not meritorious.

“Many considerations should be brought into view in deciding upon the merits of any new county that it might be proper to erect, which it is the duty of such legislature to carefully weigh before such questions are settled. For instance, in the very case now before the committee there are remonstrances from Knox county against any division of the same, because of that county having, by an overwhelming majority, incurred a heavy responsibility for the construction of a railroad, which responsibility it is supposed will devolve upon that portion of the people who may remain in that county.

“The minority believe that if said result would necessarily follow dismemberment, it would be an act of injustice which this minority could not sanction. But, whether those who might thus be severed from Knox would be legally released from their proportionate share of debt thus incurred, the minority do not feel competent to decide.

“There are also many reasons of a general nature which have an important bearing against the making of new counties, and which ought to have their proper influence in the decision of a question of this kind, but which the minority do not deem necessary now to enumerate.

“It is perhaps true, as asserted by the report of the majority, that Gilead is an old applicant, but in view of all the facts of the case this should weaken, rather than strengthen, its claim to the favorable consideration of the legislature, as, had it possessed ordinary merit, with the advantages it had employed—having been before the legislature without competitors and having had representatives from its own territory who were especially

charged with its interests—it ought long since to have been erected into a county. But it would appear that past legislatures, which have evinced a favorable disposition toward the erection of new counties, have never been impressed with the advantages of this claim; and the undersigned confess that they are unable, after a full investigation of all the facts touching it, to dissent from the conclusion arrived at by the previous legislatures. One reason, as we learn, for these repeated failures, is the fact that during the time above referred to the citizens residing in the territory taken by Mt. Gilead from the counties of Knox and Richland, have been constantly opposed to being thus cut off from their connection with those counties, and attached to one which is, as they assert, directly hostile to their interests and advantages. Those citizens are not entirely opposed to the erection of a new county of which they might form a part, but they object to being taken into a county which would render their situation worse than it is now, and hence, they have now united with those whom they heretofore opposed, and favor the erection of a new county of Chester, a county in which they enjoy equal advantages with their western neighbors.

“The undersigned are of the opinion that the advantages to accrue to the citizens of a new county would be more equally distributed by the erection of Chester than by the erection of Gilead. But, before giving their reasons for this opinion, they would state that they are both personally acquainted with the territory, out of which it is proposed to make one or the other of these new counties, and can therefore, speak with more confidence.

“The minority will first notice the fact that the general business of that region tends northeasterly to Mansfield, Fredericktown and Mount Vernon. The first named place being the termination of the railroad which is rapidly progressing toward the latter places, and to which points the people are drawn, as well as for a market for their agricultural products as for the purpose of milling, and of furnishing themselves with what their wants require, in either the mechanical or mercantile line, and to these points, from a large portion of the country in view, the business must not only continue to flow, but must very much increase, especially on the completion of the railroad to Fredericktown and Mount Vernon.

“It is almost needless to say that the people of any county are best accommodated by having their civil and judicial business transacted where their mercantile and other business concentrates. Gilead, as the location indicates, cannot afford such accommodations. These facts will show that the people of the territory embraced in Chester, or that ought to be embraced in any new county in that region, will be better accommodated at Chesterville, as the county seat, than at Gilead.

“But it is not alone on arguments such as these that the minority rest their views of the propriety of erecting Chester instead of Gilead.

“It will be perceived that the proposed county of Gilead requires so much territory from Marion as to reduce that county below its constitutional area—a fact not noted in the report of the majority. As the constitution of the state declares that no new county shall be established by general assembly which shall reduce the county or counties or either of them from which it shall be taken to less extent than 400 square miles—a declaration to which no two constructions can be given—the minority of the committee, in common with others, are of the opinion that it would be doing violence to that

instrument to erect Gilead, or any other new county which does so reduce an existing county. Aside from this constitutional view of the matter, the expediency of thus reducing a county below its constitutional area and attaching fragments of territory taken from its neighbor to restore what was thus lost, may be seriously questioned. Upon this point the minority do not deem it necessary to enlarge.

“But, however this may be, it is objection which can be easily obviated by the erection of Chester, as there is contiguous territory enough in the counties of Delaware, Marion, Richland and Knox to make a new county, without cutting Marion down below 400 square miles. Then why resort to a doubtful measure, when the means are not only ample for avoiding it, but the people interested might at the time be accommodated much better thereby.

“When to all this is added, what the minority believe is a fact, that the territory detached from Union and attached to Marion county reduces Union below its constitutional area, there no longer remains a doubt with the minority that Gilead cannot—ought not—to be made.

“But there is another fact which should not be over looked, in comparing the merits of the two claims, and which, as the minority thinks, places beyond controversy the question as to which of them ought to be made.

“According to what the minority believe to be a correct estimate, there are about thirty-six square miles in Chester, which is nearer the county seats of the counties in which said territory now lies, than it will be in Chester if that county is erected. This seems to be a sufficient amount of territory to be thus incommoded by the making of any new county, but in Gilead there are within its advertised bounds seventy-eight square miles of territory similarly situated. To this may be also added six miles in the parts proposed to be attached to Marion, making a total of eighty-four square miles incommoded on account of increased distance from the county seats. This is equal to one-fifth of the whole territory embraced within the bounds of Gilead. And when to this is added the fact that many of those who may be brought nearer to the new, than they are now to the old county seat, but would nevertheless be incommoded by having to transact their civil and judicial business in one direction, and their other business in another, there will probably be two-fifths of the population of Gilead who would feel themselves injured by the erection of said county.

“The minority also deem it proper in conclusion to notice a few points made by the majority in their report.

“In alluding to the petitions the majority say that they are from citizens of Richland, Crawford, Marion, Delaware and Knox. The minority upon examination find petitions from Richland, Marion, Delaware and Knox, but none from Crawford. This may be by some regarded as a matter of small moment. Be it so; but in all things, especially official matters, everything however unintentional, calculated to deceive, should be carefully avoided.

“The majority also say, ‘that there is in the counties from which the proposed county is to be taken an abundance of territory out of which to erect a new county, without reducing either of the counties from which territory is taken below the constitutional amount.’ The minority not having seen the bill reported by the majority for the erection of Gilead, do

not of course, know its provisions; but judging from the terms of the petition, it cannot be doubted that provision is therein made for attaching to Marion territory for the purpose of restoring it to its constitutional area.

"The majority further say, that in making Gilead, there is left in the county of Richland, four hundred and eighty square miles; in the county of Delaware four hundred and sixty-six square miles; in the county of Knox five hundred and twenty-four square miles; but, most singularly, omit to tell how much is left in the county of Marion, which it will be borne in mind, is reduced below the constitutional limits.

"The minority will next notice the comparison made by the majority of the number of petitioners with the number of voters in the territory embraced by Gilead. The report says that the number of voters amounts to about three thousand—a large majority of which number have petitioned for the erection of the proposed new county.

"The minority have made a hasty estimate of the number of votes polled at the gubernatorial election in 1844, and find that they amount to about three thousand five hundred. It is well known that more or less voters in all elections do not attend the polls. These, added to the natural increase since that time, would doubtless swell the number to nearly or quite four thousand. The minority have also carefully counted all the petitioners for Gilead, and find that the number of those within the bounds of that claim amounts to one thousand four hundred and thirty-six, being only a little more than one third of the estimated number of voters in said territory.

"In addition to the foregoing petitioners, the minority find of those out of the Gilead territory, ninety-four in Marion county and one hundred and eighty six in Delaware county, making in all two hundred and eighty. To such petitions, however, coming from persons not residing in territory included in the new county, the minority attach but little weight—knowing as they do, how readily many persons sign petitions for objects in which they have little or no interest.

"The majority say further in their report that they have 'taken into consideration the various other claims which conflict with this (Gilead) and find that the largest number of legal petitioners are in its favor.'

The minority have also been attentive to this matter, but have arrived at a different result. The petitioners which the minority think should have any influence in the case, being those only who are within the territory of the proposed county of Gilead, amount as before stated, to one thousand four hundred and thirty-six, while those for Chester, number one thousand six hundred and thirty-five, all of whom are within the territory, and all are strictly legal.

[Signed]

ELAH PARK,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
Committee

This attack was followed up by the presentation of a bill to erect the county of Chester, and both bills passed successfully to the third reading in the house. In the meanwhile Gilead had nar-

rowly escaped utter defeat, and was saved from a hostile vote only by recommitting it to the committee. On the other hand the lobbyist of that claim had, after an unsuccessful attempt to buy out Chester for \$1,000, purchased the aid of the Bennington champions—Freeman for cash, and Randolph for a promise of office in the new county and, thus re-inforced, were making up in shrewd management what they were losing in popularity. A letter from Dr. Hance early in January, 1848, gives the status of the rival claims as follows:

“Just before adjournment, the new county committee reported back the Gilead bill, with some amendments, when Mr. Blake moved its recommitment to a committee of one, which finally resulted in recommitting it to a committee of three, to-wit—Blake, McWright and Cotton. A division being called for, thirty-seven members arose in favor of its recommitment, being a majority of the whole house, two at least of the enemies of Gilead being absent, who, had they been present, would have voted for recommitment. This vote I think, decided the vote of Gilead. The Gilead folks feel a good deal excited about the result of this vote.

“Well I wish they were worse crippled than they are; though I think they will be killed when they come up again. Since the report of the committee, 170 petitions have been presented for Gilead. These I examined tonight, and find 57 of them from Harmony, 89 from Marlborough and 24 from Marion township. At the time of the report, Gilead had 1,436 petitioners, to which add the 57 from Harmony (being the only ones within the territory), and they have 1,493, while we have now here, 1,851, being 358 more than they have within the territory. They had at the time of the report 280 out of the territory, to which add the above 113 and it makes 393, being in all, in and out of the territory, 1,886. Add to the number in the territory what we have out of the territory (being about 60), and we have 1,911, being 25 more than they have.”

On the fourth of January the Gilead claim was reported back to the committee of the whole house, and was indefinitely postponed. On the following day this vote was reconsidered and the bill recommitment, and by one of those freaks of fortune “that no man can find out” the fortunes of Gilead began to pick up. A letter from the lobby at Columbus states January 5, 1848: “I have no doubt that the Walhonding demonstration has made friends for Gilead among the Democrats, and this indirectly injures Chester. A wonderful change has certainly been made among the Democrats in regard to new counties. Heretofore, they have, as a party, been opposed, but the vote for Gilead shows a different feeling. On the vote to indefinitely postpone Gilead, there was for it 26 Whigs and 8 Democrats; against it, 21 Democrats and 12 Whigs.”

HOW THE GILEAD CLAIM WON.

Not to go into further tedious details, the excellent management of the Gilead claim was exhibited by its passing one day, in the absence of some of its enemies, by a majority of one, and going into the senate. To recover the ground lost, the Chester managers had a new bill introduced in the upper house, and proposed to contest every foot of ground. Here Gilead found it necessary to rely more upon the skill of its management than upon its friends in the senate. As late as the 21st of February, it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 17 to 15, a vote that would have been the death of any ordinary project. But the lobby influence was indefatigable, and the bill was resuscitated and passed February 24, 1848. It is difficult to determine whether its friends or its foes were the most surprised by this denouement, and just how it was done has long been a puzzle. One vote was gained by changing the name of the proposed county. A senator from Morrow in the southern part of the state, who had been instructed to vote against Marshall county, said that if the Gilead people would change the name to Morrow, after the ex-governor of that name, he could vote for it. This was accordingly done. But after waiting in vain for a favorable opportunity to catch their opponents napping, they devised a plan by which they hoped to receive a favorable vote. The day came when the absence of a single adverse vote would give the Gilead claim a clear field. Senator Olds of Pickaway, who was very fond of a game of cards, was inveigled into a back room by the Gilead retainer and got so interested in a game that he forgot his interests at the capitol. To make his absence from the senate certain, George N. Clark, who was one of the Gilead lobby at that time, skipped up to the door and locked it, the key being on the outside by a previous arrangement. When the bill was presented the opposition at once sought for the missing member, but without avail, and Morrow county was erected by barely enough votes to insure success. This was done in the afternoon, and as soon as possible thereafter, George N. Clark mounted Dr. Geller's horse to carry the news to Mount Gilead.

He reached Sunbury about midnight, where he stopped to rest until morning. The people here were favorable to the Gilead claim, the cannon was brought out, fires were lighted and an impromptu jollification was held. The next morning, Clark came on to Woodbury, where he lived. Here the cannon was brought into requisition.

tion and, after tiring themselves out, they turned in and escorted the messenger to Mount Gilead. The news had preceeded him along the road and, as the procession passed, it gained accessories, so that in spite of the almost impassable mud, the cannon and a large concourse of people came bringing the news to the new county seat. That night the little town went wild in excitement. The cannon boomed, fires blazed and the crowds yelled themselves hoarse, while all the oratorical talent of the place was placed under tribute to add to the general cheer. The rejoicing was of a generous character, and the exultation was not so much over the defeat of their opponents, as that the hope so long deferred had at last been realized. The Chester people, while regretting the defeat of their own measure, could, and did, heartily join in the general congratulation on the erection of the new county of Morrow.

COUNTY'S CREATIVE ACT.

The bill as passed provided: "That so much of the counties of Marion, Delaware, Knox and Richland, as are embraced within the boundaries herein after described, be and the same are hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Morrow, and the seat of justice within and for said county shall be and is hereby fixed and established at Mount Gilead, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tully township, in Marion county; thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of said township; thence north on the township line to the northeast corner of said township; thence north one mile; thence east on the nearest line of lots to the northeast corner of Section 9, in Troy township, Richland county; thence south on the nearest line of lots with the eastern boundary lines of Franklin, Chester, and Bloomfield townships, in Knox county, to the southeast corner of said township of Bloomfield; thence west with the south line of Bloomfield township, Knox county and Bennington and Peru township, Delaware county, to the southwest corner of said township of Peru; thence north four miles; thence west along the nearest line of lots to the west line of Oxford township, Delaware county; thence north along the township line to the Greenville treaty line; thence easterly along Greenville treaty line to the southwest corner of Morven township, Marion county; thence north along the west line of said Morven and Canaan townships, Marion county, to the place of beginning—and also attaching to the county of Marion so much of the county of Delaware as is contained in the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the Greenville Treaty line at the northeast corner of Marlborough township, Delaware county; thence south along the line between Marlborough and Westfield townships, Delaware county, to the southwest corner of said Westfield township; thence west in a straight line to the boundary between Union and Delaware counties; thence north on said boundary line to the Greenville treaty line."

"Section 2. Provides that suits and prosecution pending in those portions

of the several counties set off to Morrow or Marion previous to the 1st of March, 1848, shall be prosecuted to the final judgment and execution in the same manner as if the county of Morrow had not been erected, and that all officers should so act until the first Monday in March, 1848.

"Section 3. Provides that all justices of the peace, constables and other officers in those parts of the counties set off to Morrow and Marion counties shall continue to discharge their duties until their term of service expires and their successors are elected.

"Section 4. That all writs and legal processes issued in the territory recently erected, the county of Morrow, shall be styled of Morrow county after the 1st day of March, 1848.

"Section 5. That the legal voters residing within the limits of the county of Morrow shall, on the first Monday of April, 1848, assemble in their respective townships, at the usual places of holding election, and proceed to elect the different county officers (except sheriff and coroner who shall be elected according to the 39th section of an act regulating elections, passed February 18, 1831), in the manner perscribed regulating elections, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

"Section 6. Provided that Morrow county shall be attached to the Second Judicial circuit of the court of common pleas.

"Section 7. That no tax shall be levied upon the property either real or personal, of the citizens of Morrow county, for the erection of a courthouse and jail within and for said county, until the sum of \$7,000 shall have been subscribed and paid to or expended by the county commissioners, as donations from the citizens of said county, for the erection of public buildings; provided, that if said sum of \$7,000 shall not be subscribed and paid within two years from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the said county of Morrow, within twenty days after the expiration of said term of two years, to give notice of such fact in some newspaper of general circulation in said county, and the qualified electors of said county may, at the annual spring election then ensuing, determine by ballot the location of the seat of justice for said county, and that place having in its favor a majority of all the ballots cast such election shall thereafter be established as the seat of justice for the said county of Morrow.

"Section 8. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to exonerate that portion of Knox county, hereby included in the county of Morrow, from any liability on account of any railroad subscription heretofore made by the said county of Knox, but their due proportion of said subscription shall be levied upon all property within said territory, and collected by the treasurer of Morrow county, and be by him paid over to the treasurer of Knox county, or such other officer or person as may be authorized by law to receive the same.

"Section 9. And it is hereby made the duty of the auditor of Knox county, on or before the 15th day of June in each year, as long as the above tax shall be claimed, to furnish the auditor of Morrow county with the rate per centum of the tax levied in Knox county for the purpose above named; and upon receipt of said rate, the said auditor of Morrow county shall add such rate to all the property, personal and real, within the above

named territory detached from Knox county, according to the value of said property as entered upon his duplicate."

[Signed]

JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, Speaker House of Representatives.

CHARLES B. GODDARD, President of Senate.

February 24, 1848.

It is a curious study to review the history of this struggle for a new county—to note the thousand and one influences that effected the general issue, to measure the power of the contestants, and mark the means used to accomplish their purposes. The contest was substantially between the Chester and Gilead claims. Bennington, though supported by sufficient funds, and adroitly managed by Freeman, Randolph and Morehouse, was intrinsically weak, and ignominiously collapsed when closely scrutinized. Gilead, evidently had the largest purse, and expended, from first to last, not far from \$15,000. She had the largest force in the lobby, maintaining during the last session of the contest, six hired lobbyists, besides eight of her own citizens. The support of the Gilead claim was steady, and the burden, divided among a comparatively large number, was more easily borne. Money when necessary was readily secured, one or two persons contributing as high as \$1,000, and some considerable more.

Chester spent much less money for the very satisfactory reason that there was less to spend. The burden of the contest fell upon a few individuals; remittances to the lobby were made in sums of \$15 to \$50, and, during the crisis of the contest, it was only by the indomitable courage of the managers of the claim at Columbus, that Chester was kept before the legislature. At no time, did the number of their lobbyists exceed ten, and frequently, because of sickness or other causes, their number was reduced to a single representative. While their opponents dispensed a lavish hospitality, they were obliged to scan their outlays with the closest economy to pay their board at \$2.50 and \$3.00 per week. In the matter of communications with the home committees at Chesterville and Mt. Gilead, during the season when the mud was almost impassable, the lobby at Columbus was often put to their wits' end.

The mail went out twice a week, but was often delayed for days at a time. Here, the Gilead people, who had horses in waiting could accomplish what the Chester people were obliged to forego, or take advantage of such opportunities afforded through a chance

visitor at the capitol. Other things being equal, these facts must have told strongly in favor of the Gilead claim, but it must be conceded that the Chester lobby handled their case with admirable tact, and were finally defeated by other than diplomatic means. Chester undoubtedly had the strongest prima face showing, and commanded the strongest vote in both houses of the legislature, but it failed, till late in the contest, to get an able champion in the house. On the other hand, Gilead, though having less friends among the members of the legislature, had an able manager in the house, who was efficiently supported by the shrewdness of the lobby, and, in the event, this secured the victory.

FIRST YEAR OF INFANCY.

Morrow county having been legally created, it took little time to put her simple governmental machinery in motion. A few of the happenings which occurred during the first year of her official existence are gleaned from perusal of the old court house records. The story of the county's first year of infancy is thus told by the *Morrow County Register*, of February 19, 1908:

"Many interesting facts are to be noted by a careful perusal of the older records on file in the courthouse. The commissioner's first book was opened April 10, 1848, and the initial record appearing therein is as follows, showing the first scratch of a pen ever made in portraying historical business transactions: 'Proceedings of the commissioners of Morrow county, Ohio, at their first session begun and held at the town of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, on the tenth day of April, 1848. Present: Wm. Hanna and John Doty.' On May 8, 1848, John Creigh took oath of office as a commissioner. The name of Hiram F. Randolph is signed, he being the first auditor. Succeeding sessions were devoted to arranging settlements with other counties from which Morrow was taken.

"The county building was a frame structure and stood where the present temple of justice now gracefully towers. There were no provisions for a court room and to provide such accommodations the commissioners acted by arranging with the trustees of the Baptist meeting house for renting the building for the term of time that the county wishes to occupy it for the purpose of holding court. The trustees further agreed to furnish two rooms suitable for petit and grand juries. On June 5th, of the first year, the commissioners ordered that in case the citizens of Morrow county shall furnish timber of a suitable size, shingles, and all the

lumber necessary for the construction of an ordinary wooden jail and shall furnish the ground for, and build a jail twenty feet square with two cells separated by a log partition, a sum of money not exceeding \$20 is hereby appropriated to furnish nails, iron, glass and necessities to finish said jail; to be expended by auditor of said county when he is satisfied the citizens have performed the work above mentioned.

"This building was erected, and after serving its purpose until the construction of a better building, it was torn down and until some years ago its walls were used for side walk purposes on one of the streets in Mt. Gilead. To prevent prisoners cutting through the walls the planks were further strengthened by driving them full of nails. Such boards lasted a long time as sidewalks.

"In June, 1848, the commissioners levied a poll tax on practicing attorneys and physicians, and they continued this method of taxation for several years. The tax was regulated according to the estimated income to the professional man and the amounts collected as shown by the records ranged from one to three dollars for each doctor and lawyer. There were forty-five physicians and the same number of lawyers in the county at that time.

"The first examination made as to the condition of county funds was made June 5, 1848, and the report filed was as follows: 'This day the commissioners examined the books and vouchers of the treasurer of Morrow county and the following is the settlement had with said treasurer for the year ending June 6, 1848: To amount of horse license \$50; to amount of fines in state cases \$200; to amount of Morrow county's proportion in the treasury of Marion county \$350.77; total \$402.77. By county orders redeemed \$103.62; by treasurer's fee on \$402.77, \$20.13; total \$123.75. Balance in treasury, \$297.02.'

"The first marriage record ever kept in Morrow county is an interesting little relic. It is little in several ways. The book is small, it has but few pages and the paper is not of the heavy and durable quality as is now put into record books. Little, old and badly worn, it presents a queer appearance in contrast to the big, heavy volume now used. The first license to be granted in Morrow county was issued as follows: 'License issued March 22, 1848—Wm. McDonald and Sarah Ann Peterson.' That's all there was to it. A return was made after the ceremony had been performed and read: 'I certify that Wm. McDonald and Sarah Ann Peterson were joined in marriage by me on the 30th day March, A. D. 1848—B. H. Pearson, B. M.' The capital letters after the signature indicate

that the parson was a Baptist minister. As the foregoing shows, the earlier records were kept in a very simple way."

MORROW COUNTY POLITICALLY.

The first election of any political importance after the organization of Morrow county, was the presidential election of 1848, when General Taylor and the Hon. Lewis Cass were the candidates for president. Morrow county gave a large Democratic majority, and four years later when General Franklin Pierce and Gen. Winfield Scott were the candidates, Morrow county cast its vote for Gen. Pierce. Before the next presidential campaign came around a new party—the Know-Nothing party—carried the county, and the dissolution of the Whig party followed and the Republican party came into existence, and has dominated the politics of the county more or less ever since. Occasionally a Democrat gets elected to a county office, but such occasions are so few and far between that Morrow county may be considered normally Republican.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNTY.

Senators of the Seventeenth district:—John T. Creigh, 1854-6 and David Miles 1858-60; Twenty-eighth district—David Miles, 1862-64; John H. Benson, 1878-80; Wm. G. Beebe, 1892-4; John M. Thompson, 1908-10; H. S. Prophet, 1876-82; Allen Levering, 1884-6; and William M. Williams, 1900-2.

Representatives:—George N. Clark, 1852-4; Thos. S. Bunker, 1856-8; Joseph Gunsaulus, 1862-6; Jeremiah M. Dunn, 1868-70; Thos. E. Duncan, 1874-8; James Carlisle, 1880-4; George Kreis, 1886-1890; John J. Gurley, 1854-6; David Rees, 1858-62; John H. Rhodes, 1866-8; Albert H. Brown, 1870-4; Allen Levering 1878-80; Enos W. Miles, 1884-6; Wm. S. Phillips, 1890-2; Hugh G. Rogers, 1894-6; Henry H. Harlan, 1906-8; Louis K. Powell, 1898-1900; and Walter W. Vaughn, 1908 to the present.

Auditors:—Hiram F. Randolph, 1848-51; Geo. S. Bruce, 1851-55; John Shunk, 1855-9; Jeremiah Shunk, 1863-5; W. Smith Irwin, 1859-63; Geo. W. Clark, 1865-9; Asa M. Breese, 1869-75; Simon Rosenthal, 1875-80; B. D. Buxton, 1880-6; John J. Gurley, 1886-7; Christian Gruber, 1887-90; A. A. Whitney, 1890-6; C. D. Smiley, 1896-1902; W. C. McFarland, 1902-8; and Clifton Sipe, since 1908.

Treasurers:—Wm. Geller, 1849-53; Ross Burns, 1851; Smith

Thomas, 1851-1855-9; S. M. Hewitt, 1853-5; George Granger, 1859-60; John C. Godman, 1860-1, 1863-4; W. Smith Irwin, 1864-5; Wm. W. McCracken, 1865-9; Chas. C. Wheeler, 1869-73; James G. Miles, 1873-7; John G. Russell, 1877-81; S. W. Trowbridge, 1881-5; David V. Wherry, 1885-9; A. W. James, 1889-93; J. M. Moody, 1893-7; M. M. Iden, 1897-1901; Albert Gardner 1901-5; Willis E. Hartpence, 1905-9; and J. D. Fate, 1909 to date.

County Recorders:—Samuel Poland, 1848-51; Mathew Roben, 1851-4; Silas Holt, 1854-61; Elmer C. Chase, 1861-70; Daniel D. Booher, 1870-6; C. L. Van Brimer, 1882-8; John B. Gatchell, 1876-82; S. R. Rawhauser, 1888-94; Fleteher A. Dewitt, 1894-1900; Geo. J. Young, 1900-6; Clayton James, 1906-11; and N. O. Melott, 1911 up to the present.

Surveyors:—John Leonard, 1848-51; Wm. Dowling, 1851-3; Jos. Hathaway, 1853; Laren Gray, 1853-6; Thos. Sharp, 1856-7; John T. Buek, 1857-70, 1873-82; O. L. R. French, 1870-3, 1891-6; B. J. Ashley, 1882-8; Wm. C. Dennison, 1888-91; Thad. E. Buek, 1896; David Underwood, and Chas. M. Wolford, 1911.

Coroners:—John Blair, 1854-6; Isaac Leonard, 1856-9; Wm. Spratts, 1859-61; R. C. Baeson, 1861-3; B. T. Vail, 1863-7; Reuben Hulse, 1867-71; Thos. N. Hickman, 1871-3; S. J. Oliver, 1873-7; Stephen Brown, 1877-81; J. L. Williams, 1881-7; A. D. James, 1887-9; C. C. Dunham, 1889-93; R. C. Spear, 1893-7; J. H. Jackson, 1897-9; E. C. Sherman, 1889-1905; R. L. Pierce, 1905-9; George H. Pugh; 1909-11; and W. D. Maceabee, 1911 to the present.

Commissioners:—William Hanna, 1848-9; Byron Beers, 1849-52; John T. Creigh, 1848-50; John Doty, 1848-51; Dan Mitchell, 1850-53; Marquis Gardner, 1853-4; Stephen Casey, 1852-5; Alexander Gray, 1853-6; John Shurr, 1854-7; James M. Mitchell, 1855-61; Josiah Horr, 1856-9; Joseph Watson, 1857-60; Levi Reichelderfer, 1859-60; Marcus Phillips, 1860-6; D. S. Talmage, 1860-7; James Pugh, 1860-5; Washington Strong, 1865-71; Benj. Phillips, 1866-9; Jos. Conway, 1867-70; John Snyder, 1869-72; Marcus Phillips, 1870-3; Lewis Queen, 1871-4; M. B. Brooke, 1872-5; Geo. W. Hershner, 1873-7; John T. Quay, 1874-78 Jesse B. Herrod, 1875-9; Wm. Brooke, 1877-83; George W. Hershner, 1878-81; J. C. Swetland, 1879-85; W. G. Brenizer, 1881-4; James Atkinson, 1883-6; Jacob L. Miller, 1884-7; F. A. Welch, 1885-8; A. A. Crawford, 1886-9; John McNeal, 1887-93; A. B. Kees, 1889-92; Geo. W. Hershner, 1891-94; Jesse B. Culver, 1892-8; Geo. T. Barnes, 1893-9; S. A. Richardson, 1894-1900; John Hoff, 1898-1904; D. S. Hopkins, 1899-1905; Hai-

rison Kinneman, 1900-6; S. T. Poland, 1904-10; Henry F. Ault, 1905-8; Washington Ramey, 1906-9; S. P. Stull, 1905-8; Lafe Gates, 1908; and Henry Lepp, 1908, (present incumbent).

Infirmiry Directors:—James McKibben, 1871-2; Mason Bliss, 1871-3; James M. Briggs, 1871-4; James M. Vaughn, 1872-8; Wm. Green, 1878-9; Wm. E. Wilson, 1874-7; E. C. Haskins, 1877-83; Hiram Payne, 1878-81; Neeley Noble, 1879-85; Jesse Shaw, 1883-9; B. J. Potts, 1881-7; James Turner, 1885-91; L. S. Dudley, 1887-93; Y. P. Barry, 1889-92; J. D. Armstrong, 1891-7; Jacob Eckert, 1892-8; C. W. McCracken, 1893-9; Tarlton Peek, 1897-1900; Geo. Chambers, 1898-1901; Geo. H. Hale, 1899-1905; Claude Thompson, 1900-6; S. S. Hull, 1901-7; J. C. Thomas, 1903-9; G. W. Brown, 1905-11; L. D. Harding, 1907-10; D. H. Oborn, 1909, (in office); J. D. Armstrong and B. E. Goodrich, 1911.

Infirmiry Superintendents:—George N. Clark, 1871-4; G. E. Miller, August, 1874-March, 1885, twelve years; A. B. Lersch, 1885; Sylvester Rhodebeck, 1900-5; Geo. W. Eccles, 1905-10; B. F. Thuma, 1910; and Newton Rule, 1911.

MORROW COUNTY INFIRMARY

On March 10, 1870, W. Smith Irwin and wife conveyed to the county commissioners of Morrow county for the consideration of \$12,000, two hundred and one acres of land, known since as the Infirmiry farm; fifty more acres were later bought, making a total of two hundred and fifty-one acres. When bought this farm was justly called the "poor farm." Skillful superintendents who were practical farmers, have brought it up to a more productive state, and good crops are now raised thereon.

The first directors elected in the fall of 1870, were James McKibbin for one year, Mason Bliss for two years, and James M. Briggs for three years. Their successors are given in the roster of county officers.

The first superintendent was George N. Clark who, because of his wife's death, did not serve two years. The second was Gilbert Elwood Miller, and he continued as such nearly thirteen years. He was an experienced farmer, and "made good." The next was H. V. Lersch, who was succeeded by Sylvester Rhodebeck, George Eccles, B. F. Thuma and (the present superintendent) Newton Rule; all experienced farmers and competent superintendents. The number of residents now present at the infirmiry is only twenty.

CHAPTER VI.

PIONEER MEN AND WOMEN.

CHANGE SINCE PIONEER DAYS—MEN AND WOMEN TOGETHER—OLD ROADS—IMMIGRATION FROM 1830 TO 1848—TALES OF PIONEERS—ROSS N. MATEER, MT. GILEAD PIONEER—THE REMARKABLE RINEHART FAMILY—"FROM FIRST TO LAST" (BY MRS. MARTHA M. HARLAN)—INDIANS AND A SCALPING KNIFE—FIRST WHITE SETTLERS—THE LEGISLATIVE STRUGGLES—PROGRESS—"IN THE LONG AGO" (BY CAPT. L. N. CUNARD)—MT. GILEAD IN FEBRUARY, 1848—MT. GILEAD'S DAY OF DAYS—THE BOYS OF MORROW COUNTY—FIRST NEWSPAPERS—EXCITING FINANCIAL EPISODE—GODFATHER OF MT. GILEAD—A MEMORY PRODIGY—MRS. SMITH DEMUTH'S RECOLLECTIONS.

It is an interesting study to trace a country's history from its beginning and follow society in its formative state and note its material developments and scientific achievements. It took George Washington eight days to journey from Washington to New York to be inaugurated president of the United States. The same distance can now be traveled in less than eight hours.

The pioneer period is an epoch of the past. Although Morrow was not a pioneer county, its first settlers have nearly all passed away. It may have been difficult for some of them to accept and become reconciled to the changes that were brought about in their day and generation—at the change that has stamped its seal upon the wilderness whose winding paths they had known so well and had so often trodden. Many of the early settlers lived to see Morrow county lay off its primeval wildness and the beauty and grandeur of the forest until the land bloomed like unto the garden of the gods.

The pioneer times are frequently spoken of as "the good old days." An old gentleman sentimentally referring to those days, had his remarks taken too seriously by a bystander, who understood him as wishing for a return of the things and conditions of the past. The bystander said: "Times change. Don't let us fall behind the procession, rather let us be thankful for the better

conditions of our day and generation." He further said that the luxuries and comforts of today make us lack nothing. Would you go back to the period when the family surrounded the pot of mush and helped themselves from it, a morsel at a time?

Before Morrow had an organization as a county, we had our second war with Great Britain, and the question has been asked, "Did that war advance or retard the settlement of the country?" those have read history to but little purpose who have not learned that war advances civilization. The fighting instincts of human nature have brought about more important results than have any other one force.

Homer, the earliest of the great poets, began his Iliad by invoking the muse to sing of martial exploits, and expressed his faith in war as a means of progress. The spirit then displayed was not materially different from that which the patriots of colonial times manifested, which culminated in the War of the Revolution and the achievement of American independence. The same impelling tendency was seen in the heroic events of the war of 1812. and also in our war with Mexico, as well as in our recent civil strife. The records of the "dull, piping times of peace" do not show the advance of civilization as do the annals of war.

How beautiful has been the result of the labors of the settlers. But that golden era of the first settlement has passed away and taken in its wake the old men and women whose like we shall never see again. But we rejoice to know that the glory of one age is not dimmed by the age succeeding it.

CHANGES SINCE PIONEER DAYS.

2 To give more fully the changes that have taken place: The spinning-wheel of the pioneer days is now known only as a relic in a museum, or an antique ornament in a parlor. The loom is no longer used in private houses; the piano has taken its place. The low price of stockings has banished knitting, except for ornamental purposes. Water is forced into our houses through pipes and is carried out by gravity; while gas, manufactured or natural, as a fuel, heats our houses from cellar to attic, which makes the keeping of a fire a small matter. In cities or towns bakers relieve the housekeeper of bread-making, and thus at every point the burdens of life are less strenuous and more bearable.

The work of the farmer which was so laborious in pioneer times is daily becoming lighter and can now be comparatively easy

if he profits by the advancements made in that pursuit. Now machinery does the hardest part of the work. The machines sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do all the hardest of the work.

MEN AND WOMEN TOGETHER.

The first settlers found Morrow county thickly covered with a heavy growth of timber, and the land shielded from the rays of the sun by dense forest foliage. To erect a home here, and put the land in a state of cultivation, taxed the powers of the pioneers to their utmost. It was for a while a struggle for subsistence and everything they did was in the way of improvement. This was practically true for twenty years. An average of five years was consumed before the frontier farmer could be relied upon to furnish the support for himself and family, without game and wild fruit and buying corn from his neighbors. After the erection of a cabin, from five to ten acres of timber was felled and the trees cut into suitable lengths for rolling into piles for burning.

And an affectionate veneration should be manifested for the pioneer women who shrank from no dangers, shunned no hardships, endured great privations, and in their homes cultivated social and domestic virtues. These strong and brave mothers, who toiled by their husbands' sides in life's hot noon, and went hand in hand with them down the dusky slope of the evening of an eventful, busy life, have like their companions, folded their arms to rest.

And the men clad in linsey-woolsey or tow pants and home-made linen shirts laid broad and deep the foundations of social, moral, industrious and religious life, which have been preserved by their descendants as a priceless inheritance.

A just meed of praise should be given the pioneer preachers, who amid all difficulties, dangers and hardships, ministered to the early settlers of Morrow county, and materially aided in laying the moral sentiments which have broadened and deepened with the advancing years. It was a labor of love to them, and they endured privations that few of today know anything about. The oratory and eloquence of these preachers made many converts, and much could be written favorable about them, many of whom were scholarly men. They appealed to the holiest and most sacred im-

pulses of the heart and wove the loveliness of their teachings into the lives of their hearers.

OLD ROADS.

The old State road, passing northeast and southwest through Sparta, was laid out a number of years before the war of 1812. Its course was from Mansfield, via Fredericktown and Sunbury, to Columbus. The second road was the Mount Vernon and Delaware road, laid out about 1811. In 1814, the New Haven and Johnstown road, passing north and south through Bloomfield, was projected. In 1816, the Quakers in Chester township cut out a road through Bloomfield to a small settlement near Mount Liberty.

Previous to 1825, nearly all the roads were merely blazed. The State road from Delaware to Mansfield was surveyed in 1812, but had been established some time previous. This was followed by one in 1817, beginning at the Indian boundary line at what is now called Shaw Town, and extending south so as to intersect the former at what is now "Bartlett's Corners." The first bridge was the one across the Whetstone, near Westfield, built of poles, in 1835, and was followed by one two miles further north; each has been superseded by several in the meantime, and now there is a substantial covered frame structure at each of these points. The State road was a mail route from Delaware to Mansfield as far back as 1820.

IMMIGRATION FROM 1830 TO 1848.

From 1830 to the formation of Morrow county in 1848, immigration came into the new county more rapidly and nearly all the vacant land was soon taken. Some of the old settlers sold out to the newcomers, and farms were opened and put under cultivation, new and better buildings erected, the roads improved and new ones laid out and opened, bridges and mills built, and the whole county improved in many respects. In the early settlement the country presented a new and wild appearance. The deep and thick woods abounded with underbrush and rank vegetation and wild game. Game was early in great abundance, as were also wolves and bears.

The formation of Ohio as a state had opened up a vast amount of land to the enterprising pioneer. The reports concerning the beauty and resources of the country, and the fertility of its soil,

thus brought to the attention of those who began to feel crowded in the older communities, stimulated their natural curiosity, and gave rise to a wide-spread emigration movement, which was then called the "Ohio fever." The "new purchase" added a fresh impetus to this movement, the effects of which seemed to have become universal. Songs descriptive of the pleasures and advantages to be found in Ohio were sung at the entertainments of the young. The chorus of one of these songs was:

"We'll all together go
Where plenty pleasures flow
And settle on the banks of the pleasant Ohio."

The roads consisted of trails, through mud and in some places underbrushed, and in others only blazed—with no bridges cross-ways. In passing from one neighborhood to another, or from one settlement to another, persons were guided by the blazed trees.

LOG CABINS AND TAVERNS.

The buildings were rude log cabins in the very early settlement of the county. They were generally fourteen by sixteen feet, covered with clapboards held on by the weight-poles placed on each tier, a ridge pole in the center. The floors were made of puncheon, split out of logs, and roughly hewn with a broad-ax. The windows were square or long holes, made by sawing through one or two of the logs; slats were nailed across, and the orifice made into a window by covering it with paper, which was pasted over. The chamber or "loft" was reached by a ladder from the outside, or if the family could spare the room for it the ladder was placed inside, or if necessary the upper floor was reached by a stout row of pegs being driven into the wall, which could be climbed with agility. The fireplace occupied the greater part of one end of the cabin. Sometimes it had "wings" that came in reach of the hand. In the more modern cabins jams were built on the hearth. The trammel and hooks were found among the well-to-do families, as time progressed; previous to this, the lug-pole across the inside of the chimney, answered for a trammel. A chain was suspended from it, and hooks were attached, and from this hung the mush pot or teakettle. If a chain was not available a wooden hook was within the reach of the humblest and poorest. When a meal was not in preparation, and the hook was endangered by the

fire, it was pushed to one end of the lugpole for safety. Iron was very scarce in those days. Instances are related where one pot served at a meal to boil water in for mint tea or crust coffee, to bake the bread, boil the potatoes and cook the meat. By good management this could be accomplished. Johnny cake was made by mixing the corn meal up with warm water; adding a pinch of salt and a trifle of lard and working all into a thick dough; spreading it on a clean board; patting it into shape, and standing it slanting before the fire, propped into the right position by placing a flat-iron behind it. When baked this made a delicious cake, sweet and fresh, with the stamp of a mother's dear, unselfish, loving fingers plainly detected in the crisp crust. There was little in the way of ornaments in the homes of the pioneers. Very few families had clocks. They guessed the hour of noon, or ascertained it by the creeping of the sunlight up to the "noon mark" drawn upon the floor. The furniture of a cabin was usually a few chairs, a plain table and a bedstead. The bedsteads were made by poles being crossed and stuck into the wall at one end and resting on Y sticks at the other end. A little later came the "trundle-bed" which was low and was pushed beneath the other bed when not in use. There were no carpets upon these cabin floors, and a set of dishes usually consisted of six plates and six cups and saucers, and happy was the housewife who possessed these luxuries, for many families had only a few pewter plates which they had brought with them. The cooking utensils were a teakettle, an iron pot and a skillet. They grew gourds and hard shell squashes, from which they made bowls and dippers. Salt had to be brought from the east in the very early settlement, and later, when a road was opened from the lake and the supply often became exhausted, and its scarcity was a great privation to the pioneers.

"Johnny cake" was the principal form of bread for breakfast, and pone for dinner, with wild game, hominy and honey, while the standard dish for supper was mush and milk. Log-rollings, house-raising and wood-choppings were big occasions then, and dinners of pot-pie were served. Corn huskings were also great events, and nearly all the pioneer gatherings would wind up with a dance after supper, in which all present joined. In the absence of a fiddler, the music was furnished by some one whistling or blowing upon a leaf.

For lighting purposes there was the "lard lamp" and later the "tallow dip." The bible and an almanac, with perchance a

book or two brought with them from their former home, often constituted the reading matter of a family. If the fire went out upon the hearth it was rekindled by striking flint, or by a coal from a neighbor's hearth, which gave rise to the old saying, "Did you come for fire?"

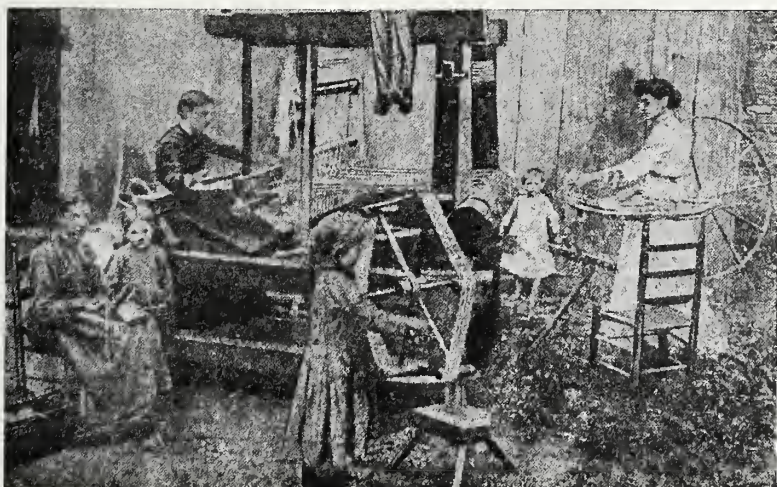
The cabin homes of old Morrow,
Some still are left today,
In shady nooks by winding brooks,
And on the great highway.

The spinning wheels of the pioneer period, what few there are left, are cherished as heirlooms by their fortunate possessors. There was the large wheel for wool and the small one for flax. The hum of the spinning wheel and the reel was the piano music of the pioneer home; and, when echoed by the loom with its quick-moving shuttle, furnished the cloth and linen so useful in those early times when calico was a dollar a yard and money was very scarce.

In the early days a tavern was a prominent factor in a community, and they were interspersed here and there along the roads leading to the lake. It was a place where every traveler who came along sought rest and refreshments for himself and his tired horse. Taverns were also the stopping places of the freight wagons and stage coaches, and the arrival and departure of these were great events in the life of the early communities. These taverns had large fireplaces, which in winter were kept well filled with wood, and they were of sufficient capacity to heat and light the house. There was no market for wood in those days of clearing the forests, and the only cost of fuel was the cutting of the wood. Around these great fireplaces the travelers gathered, and their conversation gave the settlers glimpses of other parts of the country, of which they knew little, and at bedtime the weary sojourners would spread their blankets near the blazing fire and retire to rest and sleep. But the tavern with its old fashioned life has gone with the stage.

Neighbors were very friendly and sociable in the early settlement of what is now Gilead township, running together and eating together without any ceremony. Social gatherings and bees and frolics were common for special purposes and on particular occasions. The mode of living was coarse and plain—eating corn bread, potatoes, cabbage, pumpkins and turnips, wild hog, deer,

ground hog, raccoon, squirrels, wild turkey and pheasants. The wearing apparel was home made—manufactured by the women mostly from flax for summer, and from flax and cotton, and wool and cotton for winter. Wool was scarce; for it was difficult to keep sheep on account of the wolves. Shoes and moceasins were made of the tanned skins of ground hogs; and men's clothes were frequently made of dressed deer skin and caps of coon skin. The primitive cabin was in many cases built without nails or glass or any article of hardware. An ax, "frow," saw and auger were the only tools necessary to build a cabin. The component parts were round and straight logs, clapboards, eave-bearers, weight poles,



OLD FASHIONED WAY OF MAKING CLOTH.

split sticks and mud for the chimney and for chinking and daubing, a spacious fireplace to take in a big baek-log, puncheon floor, ladder for the loft, greased paper for the windows, a door made of clapboards and an open porch with various useful articles hanging round. After awhile some progress was made in building better houses, in the use of nails, glass, hewed logs, shingles, boards, lime, stone and brick. The great idea and aim of a new settler was to make a clearing for the raising of some crops to support the family. This one thing must be done—the heavy forests of timber must, by some means, be cleared away, and this was a Herculean task;

but by patient, persevering labor it was done; the openings were made by the ax, handspike and fire, and by means of the maul and wedge the cleared spot was fenced in.

Walker Lyon and family came all the way from Connecticut, to what is now South Bloomfield township in one wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen with a horse, ridden by one of the party, on the lead. They were forty days on the road, and, when their destination was reached, freezing cold weather had set in. It was too cold to mix mortar, so the chinks in their hastily erected cabin were filled with moss gathered from far and near in the woods. One of the first settlers brought with him an ash board, which was honored with the central place in the only door of his cabin, and, when neighbors were present, this was pointed to with infinite pride, by the owner. Augustus and Giles Swetland came two years in advance of their father and the balance of his family. They erected a small log cabin, and began to clear the land their father had previously purchased.

The abundance of game in Chester township, while at first a great advantage to the settlement, soon proved not an inconsiderable burden, and hunting became necessary for defense against their depredations. Wolves were found especially troublesome, and the utmost care had to be taken to guard against their constant attacks. Mr. Shur was for some time unable to provide a door to his cabin, and used a blanket as a temporary barrier. This proved insufficient to keep the wolves at bay, and he was obliged to build fires before his door to feel at all secure. Stock of all kinds was in more or less danger. Henry George brought a few sheep into the settlement, and built a high pen to guard them at night, but his care was unavailing. Although they were guarded by day and folded at night, the wolves finally took them all. They would steal upon the flock in the daytime, within fifty feet of the house, and make away with one of the sheep. Yearling cattle were frequently destroyed by falling in with a pack of these voracious animals, and even grown animals and horses were sometimes attacked, and more or less injured by them. Soon after the coming of the Shur family, a cow was killed by these animals near his cabin, and was partly eaten when discovered.

One of the greatest inconveniences from which Morrow county settlers suffered was the want of mills, especially for grinding corn and wheat. The first thought of the pioneer, after building a cabin, was to clear a piece of ground and put in a crop of corn, which, owing to its stumpy condition, must needs be cultivated

almost entirely with a hoe. The first fruit of this was "roasting-ears," and a little later, as the grains hardened, they were reduced to meal by a grater. Next, the hominy block was called into use. This consisted of a piece of wood, usually beech, about three feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, on the end of which was laid a bed of coals, and when this was charred sufficiently it was scraped and the same thing was repeated until a concave excavation was secured. Into this the corn was poured, and, with a hand pestle, the work of making meal and hominy was accomplished. An improvement on this was a sweep, not unlike the well sweep even now sometimes seen, into one end of which an upright piece was mortised, and into the end of this an iron piece was inserted, and this contrivance was usually operated by two persons. From the Indian meal was made "pone," which was baked in an iron oven on the hearth; "Johnny-cake," baked on a board, or "hoe-cake," in which dough was wrapped in leaves and baked in ashes.

Mr. Patton raised a pair of steers from the cows he brought with him to Morrow county—waiting till they were grown—employing his time in clearing his land and fencing it. His cabin was built near a spring, and at one time his wife went after a pail of water, was lost in the woods, and, after wandering round for some time, was at length led home by the cries of her infant child. Later, Joseph Patton and his sisters were left by their father to finish hoeing a patch of corn. This kept them busily employed till after dark, when at length they were started by the howling of wolves not far away, which was responded to by two other packs of those savage beasts in opposite directions. They heard the tramping of their feet, and not unfrequently saw their eyes glistening through the dark—their incessant howlings making the woods hideous the while. Their father heard those frightful howls, rushed into his cabin, seized his gun, and hastened out to the rescue of his children thus exposed to danger, firing as he went. He was just in time. They were hardly rescued—had hardly reached a place of safety—ere they heard the wolves howling their disappointment.

On another occasion, when Joseph Patton and his father were working in the woods, they saw, not far away, a huge drove of wild hogs approaching. They had only time to climb into some trees when the swine scented them, and rushed madly to their place of refuge. They tore the bark off these trees with their tusks, and tore down all the bushes and saplings in the near vicinity, apparently maddened with disappointment in not securing their prey.

David Anderson failed to get his cows up one night, and went in search of them the next morning, when he found them mired in a swamp, where they had furnished a midnight repast for the wolves. Many others lost stock under similar circumstances. Children returning late from school were chased by them.

Deer, wild turkeys and wolves were every-day sights. Small herds of deer, scared by wolves, would come out of the woods, leap the fences and go scampering across the clearings. Often the settler, upon rising in the morning, would find a herd pasturing on his wheat field, seeming to love the rich herbage. In herds of six or eight, they were often seen sporting in the woods, leaping back and forth over fallen trees like children on a play ground. There were many brackish springs scattered about, which the deer frequented, and which were often watched by the hunter during the night.

The winter of 1812-13 was severe on deer, however, contributing largely to drive them out of the county. A heavy fall of snow came early in the winter, and successive thaws and freezings had formed a crust of considerable thickness. The deer found it difficult to obtain a living, and were so poor that they were unfit to eat, and their skins were too poor for tanning. This fact did not prevent their being a tempting bait for the wolves, which killed hundreds of them that winter. The light footed wolf found the crust an excellent path, while the deer, in its frantic efforts to escape from the ferocious pack, broke through at every step, lacerating its legs, and finally wearied out, falling an easy prey to its pursuers.

ROSS N. MATEER, MT. GILEAD PIONEER.

Ross N. Mateer, who was the first child baptized in the Presbyterian church of Mt. Gilead, spent his entire life of seventy-nine years in Morrow county, with the exception of a few years preceding his death at Toledo, Ohio on the 26th of September, 1910. His remains were taken to his native place and buried at River Cliff. The deceased was born in the little village of Whetstone, Marion county, Ohio, August 31, 1831. The name of the village was changed to that of Mt. Gilead by an act of the legislature in 1833, when the subject of this sketch was two years old. He was a son of Wm. N. and Elizabeth Porter Mateer, who came from Adams county, Pennsylvania, to Mt. Gilead in 1830. Many of the early settlers were from Pennsylvania. His father was one of the first

school teachers in Mt. Gilead. His father and mother were charter members of the Presbyterian church organized in Mt. Gilead, November 2, 1831. The house where this church was organized is still standing and in good repair, occupied by Mrs. Heck. The subject of this sketch was born in a cabin house that stood just east of Mrs. Heck's; it stood on the ground where Arthur Mann now lives. Ten days after the organization of this church at a meeting three infants were baptized, the first of whom was R. N. Mateer. He united with the church on examination at the age of eighteen years, under the ministry of Rev. James Brown, who was a native of Scotland, but received his education in this country. He died while serving this church; his remains have been resting for many years in the old graveyard. R. N. Mateer was a member of this church almost a lifetime. He was one of the deacons for years before his removal to Toledo. His father moved on the farm two and one half miles east of Mt. Gilead where the late John Mateer's family now lives. He died soon after, leaving the mother with a family of four children, John P., Ross N., Matilda (wife of J. W. Cook) and a half brother, James McMullin. They have now all passed away. Being deprived of his father at the early age of six years he endured the hardships incident to farm life in the then new country. His boyhood was spent in such conditions as characterized the early settlers in those frontier times, with limited educational and religious privileges. He worked on the farm until about sixteen years of age and attended the district school as he had opportunity. When seventeen years old the news came to Mt. Gilead that the bill erecting Morrow county passed the legislature on February 24, 1848. The news was brought on horseback from Columbus to Mt. Gilead. Morrow county is the youngest county in the state. He attended the celebration and barbecue. The old Presbyterian church that stood in the old graveyard in the southeast part of town, was selected as the place for the free dinner, where a whole ox was roasted. There were loads of eatables and many partook of the hospitality of the people. In politics he was a Republican, and for many years before his removal to Toledo was the oldest native in the place. When nineteen years of age he went to Delaware county, near Old Eden, to work for John Black at wagon making. While living here he married Mary Redman, April 14, 1853. Her married life was short; she died, leaving one child, Florence E., who died November 17, 1862. On September 4, 1856, he married Emeline Breese; to this union were born six children: Charles, died in in-

fancy; Gertrude E., wife of Rev. Will C. Miles, died Jan. 15, 1892. Four children are still living: Mary E., wife of G. W. Fluckey; Lemuel R., of Girard, O., Margaret B. and Ralph V. They all, except Lemuel, live in Toledo. In 1860 he bought a farm which is part of the farm where the Morrow county infirmary is now. He was living there when the Civil war broke out. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-first O. V. I. While the regiment was at Franklin, Tennessee, he was taken sick with typhoid pneumonia, which very nearly cost him his life, from the effects of which he has suffered all his life. In June, 1863, he was honorably discharged. Soon after returning home he sold his farm, not being able to work it, and moved to Mt. Gilead. He secured one of the Star mail routes, running from Mt. Gilead to Johnsville, which he followed for sixteen years. Afterwards he went in the meat market with his brother-in-law, L. H. Breese, which business he followed for twenty years. About seven and a half years ago they moved to Toledo, where Mr. Breese still resides.

THE REMARKABLE RINEHART FAMILY.

The following from the *Mt. Gilead Sentinel* of December 26, 1907, is still pertinent and furnishes a remarkable instance of family fecundity and longevity: It does not fall to the lot of many mothers to rear to manhood and womanhood a family of fifteen children, and in her old age to have all but two of them living so near to their birthplace and to her life-long home as to be in a position to render her the care and attention which is one of the debts youth owes to age. Such, however, is the happy experience of Mrs. Margaretta Rinehart, widow of Michael Rinehart, who resides near Williamsport, Congress township in this county. Only once did the sorrow of losing a child come into the life of Mrs. Rinehart, her first born son having been taken by death in his infancy. Of the fifteen other children born to Mrs. Rinehart, all are living, twelve of these residing in Morrow county in the immediate vicinity of the home farm, one daughter living in Galion, another daughter in Jewel county, Kansas, and a son in San Francisco, California.

Almost thirty-three years ago the entire family, for the father was then living, had their pictures taken, the photograph having been made by E. J. Potter, of Mansfield. The taking of the picture of a family group is not unusual and many people follow the practice of having a group picture taken at regular intervals, but it is

the rule, rather than the exception, that in the later pictures there is a gradual dwindling of numbers, even where the family is much smaller than in the present instance. Ten years ago the Rhinehart family, still with the fifteen children, again went to the Potter studio and posed for another picture. In this picture the father was absent, he having died in 1880. But even with this break in the family the incident was considered unusual in view of the fact that all fifteen of the children had passed safely through the interval of more than twenty years, and were so situated as to be able to get together for the making of another group picture. But unusual as this may have been considered, Mr. Potter was still more surprised a short time ago when an aged lady and fifteen younger men and women again came into his studio and informed him that they wanted to have another group picture taken. It was the same Mrs. Rinehart, who had again gathered her flock together and brought them to the photographer who had taken the picture of thirty-three years ago.

In the fall of 1910 was held a reunion of the family at the old homestead which was taken up by the grandfather of these children when he came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1836. Mrs. Rinehart has fifty-eight grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

The late Michael B. Rhinehart, the father of these fifteen children, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1824, and came to Ohio with his parents at the age of twelve years, his father locating in Perry township, Morrow county, on a farm three miles east of Williamsport. Mrs. Rinehart, whose maiden name was Margaretta Elizabeth Baker was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1834, and came to Ohio at the age of three years, her parents locating on a farm a mile and a half southeast of North Woodbury. She was united in marriage to Mr. Rinehart, June 13, 1852. All of the children were born on the old Rinehart homestead, the oldest of the fifteen, a daughter, having been born August 22, 1854. All of the children are married except one son, Jacob, who is also the only son who does not reside in Morrow county, he being located in San Francisco.

Of the fifteen children nine are sons, they being Levi, George, Charles, Amos, Silas, Adam, Jacob, Arthur, and John. The six daughters are: Mrs. Almeda Fringer, of Jewel county, Kansas; Mrs. Ella Dukeman, of Galion; Mrs. Louisa Corwin, Mrs. Caroline Stull, Mrs. Susanne Grogg and Mrs. Sarah Feigley, of Morrow county.

FROM FIRST TO LAST.

Paper by Mrs. Martha Mosher Harlan, read before the Twentieth Century Club of Mt. Gilead.

We have read that "the earliest history of Morrow county, in common with that of the state, is veiled in mystery, and what share it had in the prehistoric times can only be guessed." It is generally believed that Morrow county was the scene of the busy activities of the Mound Builders. The traces of their occupation are abundant in all sections of the county. During the centuries when the Indians had dominion in this country the mounds of the Mound Builders were left undisturbed. They had no tradition of a preceding race, and, unvexed by the goading of inquiring science, left these relics of a curious people undisturbed until the white man wrought the mighty change. Three of these works have been found at, or near, Chesterville. A mound located near the old school-house was plowed down in 1837, and scraped into a hole from which it was undoubtedly thrown. In 1839, when the hotel was built in Chesterville, a mound near by furnished the material for the brick. In digging it away, a large human skelton was found. Some trinkets were also found in the mound, but no accurate description of them can be had. Other mounds are found in the townships of Troy, Canaan, Washington and Lincoln, which many believe contain valuable relics if investigated..

INDIANS AND A SCALPING KNIFE.

Historians fail to tell us when the Indians first came to Morrow county. There is no record of there ever being an Indian village in this county. It was a rich hunting ground, and the Indians had resorted here from the earliest recollections, but had found a home in the surrounding counties. They continued to come here in quest of game to be found in the woods as late as 1819. A hunting party for some years kept a permanent camp in Lincoln township, the members coming and going as their fancy moved them. My father has a "scalping knife" in his possession that belonged to his grandfather, Asa Mosher, one of the first settlers in this part of the county. Tradition says that Tom Lyon, a Delaware Indian chief, traded the knife to Asa Mosher for two bushels of meal, and assured him that it had "scalped heaps of white men."

FIRST WHITE SETTLERS.

It is believed that the first white settler in this county was Evan Holt, who came to Chester in 1807. Cyrus Benedict settled in Peru township in 1809. The Shaw settlement in Westfield township dates back to 1808. Cardington, then known as Morven township, was not settled until 1821, and the first settlement in Gilead township was in 1817. My great-grandfather, Asa Mosher, came from Granville, Washington county, New York, in 1816, to look up a location and selected a large tract of land south of where Mt. Gilead now stands, and in 1818 he moved his family from New York and settled on that part of section 14, Gilead township, lying west of the Quakerdom road. From family records and deeds, we learn that Jonathan Wood, my great-great-grandfather on the other side of my father's family, came from Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York in 1816, and first settled in Peru township in the Quaker settlement near Cyrus Benedict. But when Asa Mosher moved here, in 1818, the Jonathan Wood family concluded to settle near them, and those two families, with the family of Peleg Rogers, also from New York, entered all the land of section 14, and laid the foundation of another Quaker settlement. A few years later Asa Mosher's son married Jonathan Wood's granddaughter and became my grandfather and grandmother. A portion of the land entered by Asa Mosher and Jonathan Wood has been owned by their descendants ever since.

Asa Mosher built the first grist mill and saw mill in this part of the county; the mill was built in 1819 on the spot where Uncle Gideon Mosher's barn is now located near the covered bridge between Mt. Gilead and Cardington. This mill was built before the land was surveyed and opened for settlement, but after the survey in 1822 Asa Mosher secured the deed and patent for the land from the government.

Friendsborough was the first village or town to be laid out in the township. It was surveyed and laid out in town lots by Colonel Kilbourn, in 1822, near the Asa Mosher mill. The town was never built up, as Asa Mosher owned the larger share of the land, and bought the other lots to make a farm for his son Robert, my grandfather, whom he wanted to live near enough to run the mill. For a number of years the township elections were held at or near the Mosher mill. It is now believed that Friendsborough would have been the county seat of Morrow county had it been built up, for, being centrally located between Cardington and Mt.

Gilead, it would probably have united the power and population of both the rival villages.

THE LEGISLATIVE STRUGGLE.

The history of the bitter fight in the legislature among the contending factions over the formation of the new county afterwards called Morrow, and the work of the lobbyists at that time, reads very much like the columns of our daily papers of today, and we cannot but wonder if those "good old times" we hear so much about really were so much better than the present time.

The organization of Marion county, in 1824, and the establishment of the county seat at Marion, was the first cause of the project to erect a new county out of the territory which is now known as Morrow county. Mt. Gilead was laid out in the same year, and formed a nucleus about which the discontent with the location of the seat of justice gathered. Some of the more radical ones said at once that a new county would be formed to accommodate the large population which was situated in the outlying corners of the four counties (Marion, Knox, Richland and Delaware), but it was some twenty-one years before this project bore the fruit of the fact, and then not without a struggle that consumed the energies of the whole community, the time for years of its best citizens, and not inconsiderable sum of money for that time.

The early history of this struggle is but imperfectly known and we have but vague traditions from which to glean information in regard to this interesting event. It appears that the early efforts to form the county were confined principally to gathering petitions, setting forth the case of the petitioners, and asking the legislature for the obvious relief. Unfortunately for the early success of the project, there were a number of conflicting interests to be conciliated. The movement to erect a county out of the outlying portions of Marion, Knox, Richland and Delaware counties, with Mt. Gilead as the county seat, was strongly opposed by several factions. The Richland county people, save the few to be especially favored by the change, were strongly opposed to giving up so much of their territory. The necessity for the erection of a new county was generally conceded and the contest turned on the question of the location of the county seat. The Chester claim proposed to erect a county, with Chesterville near the central point for the count seat. The Bennington claim made Marengo the central point, and ran its lines about it, taking territory from Knox, Lick-

ing, Delaware and Marion counties. The Gilead, Chester and Bennington "claims" had their hired lobbyists to press their claims upon the attention of legislators during the sessions of the legislature. History tells us that "on December 13, 1847, the house committees is informed that Gilead, at least, if not Bennington, is moving heaven and earth to accomplish her purpose, having all the doorkeepers and clerks in both branches, and many others employed in her behalf." The above was evidently written by a "Chester lobbyist." Bennington finally withdrew from the contest in favor of Gilead, and for several weeks it was hard to tell which would win, Chester or Gilead. It became generally understood that the session of the legislature of 1848 would bring the matter to an issue, and most strenuous efforts were made on all hands to place their claims in the most favorable light. The Gilead claim had changed in name from Ontario to Gilead, and then to Marshall, to conciliate the various prejudices. It is said that a senator from the town of Morrow, Warren county, in the southern part of the state, who had been instructed to vote against Marshall county, said that if the Gilead people would change the name to Morrow, after the ex-governor of that name, he could vot for it. This was accordingly done and one more vote was gained for Gilead. The bill was finally passed February 24, 1848, and Morrow county was erected by barely enough votes to insure success.

PROGRESS.

The infant county has been of slow growth, in regard to population, for since 1860 each census has given Morrow county about one thousand less population than the preceding one. In 1850 and 1860 our population was over 20,000; in 1880 a little over 19,000; in 1890, 18,120; and in 1900, 17,879. The reason for the decrease is supposed to be because of the unpopularity of large families of children, and we are supposed to make up in quality what we lack in quantity; for, as a county, we are proud of our record as history makers. Our schools and churches are among the best, and in most of the reform movements Morrow county takes a leading part.

The story of the "underground railway" and the anti-slavery movement generally, is interwoven in the history of our county, and with our record in the temperance cause we are all familiar.

Is it any wonder that the "makers" of Morrow county look upon the work of their hands and pronounce it "good?"

IN THE LONG AGO.

Contributed by Captain L. M. Cunard.

Sixty-three years! How long it would appear looking forward, yet how short the time seems which has been measured off and tumbled into eternity since Morrow county was erected. The writer was then a boy of thirteen years old: he now has grandchildren thirty years old.

Let some one—any one who may read these lines—make a list of the men now living in Gilead township, who voted at the election for county officials on the first Monday of April, 1848. “Our fathers, where are they?” They sleep. If I mistake not, Morrow is the state’s baby county, though Ashland and Vinton are less than a half dozen years her seniors.

The bill erecting Morrow county finally passed the legislature February 24, 1848. On the following day Governor William Bebb appointed Richard House, E. B. Kinsell and S. T. Cunard associate judges, and affixing Ohio’s seal to their commissions as such, gave Morrow county her initial send off. In April following, William Geller was elected treasurer, H. F. Randolph auditor, W. S. Clements clerk, and William Hanna, J. T. Creigh and John Doty county commissioners. At the general election following in October the same officials were reelected, with Ross Burns as sheriff and William Dolin county surveyor.

MT. GILEAD IN FEBRUARY, 1848.

Perhaps nothing would more interest the present generation of our county’s inhabitants than some reminiscences of the exciting events which occurred in the village of Mt. Gilead at the time of which I write, February 24 to 28, 1848. At that date the population of Mt. Gilead was less than 550 souls. There were three hotels in the village: The “Our Hotel,” kept by David Patterson, on the southeast corner of the south public square; the “Van Arnim” hotel, kept by a Mr. Van Arnim, which stood on the west side of the south square, north of Marion street, and the “Palo Alto House,” kept by Lovel B. Harris, which stood where the Kandy Kitchen now stands. Trimble’s store, House’s store and James Shaw’s store were all on Main street. Rigdon’s blacksmith shop stood on the spot now occupied by the W. & M. hardware store. E. R. Falley had a harness shop in one of the rooms in the

building now owned by M. S. Merritt, where the big watch is, the second story of which, as it stands now, then being on a level with Main street; also Colwell's drug store and tin shop, C. K. Lindsey's dry goods store and William Graves' harness shop. Back on East Marion street were Charles Breese's blacksmith and wagon shop, Addlesperger's cooper shop, and Cooper & Sackett's old wool carding machine. C. K. Lindsey was postmaster.

The news of the passage of the bill was brought to South Woodbury from Columbus by the late Geo. N. Clark, he arriving on horseback about 10 a. m. the 25th. He immediately dispatched a messenger to Mt. Gilead with the news, on a fresh horse.

This messenger, a young Mr. Davidson, overtook the late Dr. Pennock some three miles north of South Woodbury, and the doctor, in the exuberance of his joy, started his horse on a gallop for the new county seat, arriving in advance of Clark's messenger by nearly half an hour.

There was a weekly mail between Mt. Gilead and Columbus; a "star route" between Mt. Gilead and what is now Old Eden, over which a "mail boy" rode with the "mail bags" on Friday of each week; post offices at Wood's corners in Lincoln township, South Woodbury and Stantontown in Peru township; from Eden to Delaware the mail was carried on the stage which run from Sunbury to Columbus.

Mt. GILEAD'S "DAY OF DAYS."

Immediately preparations were begun for a big celebration and barbecue. The old Presbyterian church, which stood beside the "grave yard" just east of Dr. Tucker's, was selected as the place for the "free dinner." John Weaver furnished a fat steer, which was roasted for the occasion. There were wagon loads of "grub" given by the farmers living around Mt. Gilead, whose farms were advanced in value 200 per cent. by being suddenly placed so near a prospective city. The work of preparing the banquet and high jingo jollification was so systematized that not a jar or miscarriage occurred. On the day of the jubilee at least two thousand voters from the surrounding townships partook of the town's hospitality. The late Charles Bird was "carver-in-chief." He had a corn knife two feet long and ground very sharp for the occasion. He was assisted by Elzy Barton, Henry Snyder, and many others whose names I cannot just now recall. I think that Elias Cooper was "chief ox roaster." That was the day of days for Mt. Gilead,

and a pen description of the wild rejoicing of its hardy citizens on that day could not be given.

The "lobby" was honored by being placed in a wagon arranged for the occasion, drawn by four horses, driven by Harry Rigour. This wagon was followed by another four-in-hand driven by Jim Colwell containing the "New County Glee Club."

The "lobby" consisted of William Geller, David Watt, Sam Kelley, C. K. Lindsey, S. T. Cunard, A. M. Fisher, an attorney, Dr. McWright, who was Marion county's representative in the legislature, and others whose names I do not now recall. These were the gentlemen who managed the Columbus end of the business. At the Mt. Gilead end were the men who attended to the "ways and means" business, among whom were J. S. Trimble, Richard House, D. S. Talmage, Smith Thomas, David Patterson, Saul Geller, Charles Bird, Henry Snyder, Joe Rigour, Charles Breese, and a score or more of others, who held meetings every night in the week for the purpose of devising ways and means to raise the "sinews of war."

This was the "lobby," and its support, the glee club, consisted of Wm. Donaldson, Jos. Rigour, Ethan Van Arnim, Bob Murdick, Jas. Colwell, David Patterson, John Giles, Ely Steltz, John Lindsey, Anthony Raymond and Wash McCall.

THE BOYS OF MORROW COUNTY.

I can remember but a very few couplets of the songs the glee club sang that day. It is to be regretted that they are lost to posterity; I think there were three, however. Here is the first stanza of one:

Come, friends, rejoice with us today;
We beat our foes all far away,
And took their scalps without any bounty.
For we are the boys of Morrow county.

Another stanza was as follows:

There's Cunard, Fisher, Watt and Brown,
We'll give them all three cheers around;
And Lord forgive us if we slight
Young Morrow's champion, Doc. McWright.

It was understood at the time that William Donaldson was the

the song writer for the occasion. Those songs were sung and re-sung, over and over, in every part of the village by that wagon load of Mt. Gilead's stalwart young men, and while they were singing Geo. N. Clark's Woodbury cannon was belching forth the tid-ing of great joy from the spot where Mr. Boyle's house now stands. The jam of humanity over at the old Presbyterian church where the barbecue was in progress from noon till three o'clock was simply indescribable. However, everybody was finally fed, and not near all the provisions consumed. One remarkable thing about that gathering was that no person was in the least angered during the day. Everybody was hilarious and remained in a good humor. One commendable thing about that jubilee was that there were no speeches delivered to the crowd. The men whose labor and patience culminated in the erection of this county were great workers; men of action.

The day's jubilee closed with a dance at "Our Hotel," at which our townsman, Hurd Payne, served as general utility boy, and his mother served as keeper of the ladies' wraps. To give my readers an idea of the enthusiasm with which the women of Mt. Gilead entered into the spirit of the hour let me here state that a lady, Mrs. Smith Thomas, roasted fourteen ducks and baked bread enough to fill a two-bushel basket, and placed all at the disposal of the committee on rations.

This is but a sample of the all-pervading spirit which, like that at pentecost, came down on all alike, old and young, male and female, and seemed for the time being, to make all of one kin.

FIRST NEWSPAPERS.

The county seat was not long without newspapers. John Dumble issued *The Democratic Messenger*, Vol 1, No. 1, I think, in May, 1848, known in this day as the *Union Register*. His printing office was the first floor of a building which stood about where the "Bee Hive" store is now located. The ground floor of his office, though, was about where the second story of the present brick building now is.

The writer, then a barefoot boy, saw the first *Democratic Messenger* printed. That old hand printing press was the most awe inspiring sight he had ever beheld. I stood with a kind of reverence in the presence of John B. Dumble, who was a very dark complexioned, short, heavy set, black haired, black eyed man.

In that paper was an advertisement of the old "carding machine," which closed with this request:

"If we spoil your wool don't make a great racket,
But call for the damage on

COOPER AND SACKET."

David Watt started the *Whig Sentinel* and I think he issued the first number in July, 1848. The *Sentinel* printing office was over Judge Richard House's store, where Theo. Brown's photograph gallery now is. The writer was a bred and born Whig, and as soon as the *Whig Sentinel* was started he would steal up into that office every week, when, as a kind of market boy, he was sent to town with butter and eggs; four cents a pound for butter and two cents a dozen for eggs, the current price in summer.

In the *Sentinel* office on the Friday following the presidential election in '48, was a crowd of Whigs wild with joy over the election of General Taylor for president. Ben Peirson, a Baptist preacher, was a sort of leader. Charles Breeze was almost crazed with joy over the defeat of Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate for president. Of all the crowd I remember seeing there, I think no one is living. This was the first election in which the telegraph had been brought into requisition in furnishing election returns and Columbus was the nearest telegraph office, but the news had reached Mt. Gilead from there by messenger.

David Watt wrote: "Thanks to Samuel Finley Breeze Morse for the magnetic telegraph by which we are enabled to inform our readers that General Taylor is elected president."

These words were printed in what, I think, the printers call display type. The letters were so large that the sentence occupied the half of a page of the paper. Everybody in that crowd seemed happy, even the boy who is now writing this. We verily believed the country was saved, for we had heard Tom Corwin declare that the Democratic party, if not defeated, would destroy the government.

Ben Peirson succeeded C. K. Lindsey as postmaster and moved the post office from Lindsey's dry goods store into a room which is now over the frame part of James & Strubble's stove and tinware store. In those days subscribers whose post office address was in the town where the paper was published, called at the printing office for their paper, as it was not distributed as now through the post office.

The county offices were located in a long, frame, two-story house, which stood on the two lots where the court house now stands. This property was owned by Elzy Barton and J. M. Talmage. Court was held in the Baptist church, on the northeast corner of the south square.

EXCITING FINANCIAL EPISODE.

Under the act erecting the county and locating the seat of justice at Mt. Gilead, the citizens of Gilead township were required to contribute \$7,000 for public buildings, and they were required to make this amount good within two years, otherwise the location of the public buildings was to be submitted to a popular vote. Upon the settlement of this part of the new county business, there might be a great many surmises indulged in. Already about \$12,000 had been expended by the managers of the new county enterprise, besides their time; and now, sixty-three years later, reversing the order and reasoning back from effect, or result, to cause, I conclude that it was arranged in Columbus about the month of February, sixty-three years ago, that a sacrifice should be offered, and that after all, the expense of securing the passage of the act erecting the county should be borne by the tax payers of the county, and the big hearted Dr. Geller was then and there chosen, and, by his consent, was prepared for the altar of sacrifice. He was elected county treasurer by 800, a handsome majority. Two years later our townsman, Smith Thomas, a Whig, was elected by 53 majority. Soon Dr. Geller's shortage was discovered. The commissioners appointed Ross Burns, whose term as sheriff had just expired, to take charge of the treasurer's office until Mr. Thomas qualified, July 1st, following. Geller left, and by a strange fatality his bond could not be found, his bondsmen were saved, and twenty years later by a joint resolution of the general assembly of Ohio, the attorney general, Judge West, was authorized to compromise the state's claim against Geller and release him from all liability for criminal prosecution. The matter was settled by Geller's agent, the late Judge Cunard, by the payment to the state of \$6,000. And so ended what was once a very exciting episode in our county's history.

GODFATHER OF MT. GILEAD.

Let me close by saying to the readers, when you are passing through any of the "old grave yards" in the vicinity of Mt. Gilead,
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stop and read the inscription on that "old grave stone," look at the figure of the "weeping willow," and remember it was carved there by the chisel of Jonathan Willson and his "hired hand," a Mr. Fishback; remember the work was done in a little log shop on the spot where the brick building now stands in which is located the residence of Dr. Pugh, and reflect, that seventy-eight years ago, the little hamlet, called "Whetstone," was named Mt. Gilead, by an old bachelor, Daniel James, after a little village situated on the "Kotocktin" mountain in Loudon county, Virginia. He was a great-uncle of our honored townsman, Dr. A. D. James, and sold "goods and notions" for the village "storekeeper," Mr. Roy, whose store was located where Dr. Tucker's residence now stands.

THE MEMORY PRODIGY OF MORROW COUNTY.

One of the most extraordinary cases of memory united to power of arithmetical calculation was that of Daniel McCartney who resided the greater part of his life in Morrow county. The following letter and newspaper articles will explain. The latter was written by Joseph Morris, of the Society of Friends.

"For many years," writes Friend Morris, "I was well acquainted with Daniel McCartney; he has also been at my house. The first time that I remember to have seen this extraordinary man I stepped into a wagon maker's shop in Cardington on business and was introduced to Daniel McCartney, and was informed of his remarkable memory and that he could call to mind all that he had seen for twenty years. 'Yes,' said he, 'longer than that.'

"I told him that my wife and I were united in marriage on the 27th of the eleventh month, 1828, nearly twenty years ago. 'Please tell me what was the day of the week?' I noticed a thoughtful expression come over his countenance, and then almost immediately the reply came. 'Thursday; you Friends call it fifth day.' I asked him to tell how the weather was on that day. He said it was dark and a little stormy, which was the case. He laughed and said we killed a beef that day.

"I asked him if he remembered what they had on the table for dinner. He said he did, and mentioned among other things, butter, but said he did not eat butter, for he was not fond of it. At other times and on other occasions I have heard him answer questions without once giving evidence of being mistaken. I would further add he was a worthy and consistent man, I am directed by J. D. Cox, of Cincinnati, ex-governor of Ohio, to write to thee on this occasion."

From the *Cardington Independent* "Daniel McCartney died on the 15th of November, 1887, in Muscatine, Iowa, being a little over seventy years old. In view of the claims of Mr. McCartney and his friends as to his ability to remember the occurrences of each day since he was a boy of ten years, I feel that something more than a passing notice is required. He removed with his father and mother, Robert and Lydia McCartney, when he was sixteen years old, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Washington township, Morrow county, Ohio.

"After living here two years the family went to live in Cardington, the same county, where the father, Robert McCartney, died soon after, leaving his son Daniel to be supported by his relatives, who lived in various parts of the county. His inability to support himself was caused by his defective vision, and although his sight became so much improved as to enable him to learn to read when he was about forty-two years old, yet it was with such great difficulty that his acquisitions can be said in no way to be due to his reading.

"I will give a few extracts from the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, written by our state superintendent, in which he speaks of three severe examinations he gave Mr. McCartney. In the first he gave him twenty-four dates belonging to nineteen different years. He gave the days of the week correctly in an average of four seconds, with a description of the weather with the associating circumstances. In the second examination he was given thirty-one dates in twenty-nine different years, for which he gave the days of the week, the weather and associating circumstances. The average time for giving the day of the week was five seconds. In the third examination he repeated the fifty-five dates previously given, to which he gave the same days of the week, the same description of the weather and the same associating circumstances, in some cases adding others.

"That the reader may more clearly understand what has just been written, I will give Mr. McCartney's answer to a question of my own: 'Wife and I were married on the 28th day of January, 1836, give the day of the week, the kind of weather, etc?'" He gave answer in a few seconds. 'You were married on Thursday, there was snow on the ground, good sleighing and not very cold; father and I were hauling hay; a sole came off the sled, we had to throw the hay off, put a new sole on the sled and load up again before we could go.'

"Meeting Mr. McCartney perhaps a dozen of years afterwards,

I said to him, you told me the kind of a day I was married on. I looked him in the eye, which was the same as saying, 'If your memory is as good as you claim you can repeat what you said on the former occasion.' He replied instantly, 'yes, it was on the 28th day of January, 1836,' and repeated the same story of his father and himself hauling hay, etc. My wife asked, 'What kind of a day was the 16th of February, 1837?' He instantly threw up his hands and exclaimed, 'Oh, how it snowed!' which we knew to be true. At the same time I read (perhaps half a dozen) passages from the Bible, taken at random. Their exact location, book, chapter and verse were immediately given.

"I then gave him a number of mathematical problems, such as multiply 786 by 392; what is the cube root of 357,911, etc.; to all of which he gave answers obtained mentally, and all were correctly given. I will give a few extracts from a committee's report of the result of an examination held in Columbus, March 29, 1871, which was sufficient to shake the scepticism as to the correctness of all Mr. McCartney's claims. The Hon. E. E. White conducted the arithmetical examinations, Rev. Phillips the Biblical examination, and T. C. Mendenhall, of the Columbus High School, attested the accuracy of answers as to the days of the weeks.

"One of the arithmetical questions asked was: 'What is the cube root of 4,741,625?' to which a correct mental answer was given in a few seconds. Another problem was 'increase 89 to the sixth power;' he gave the answer obtained mentally in ten minutes, 496,984,290,961. The committee concluded their report in these words: 'Mr. McCartney's experiences seem to be ready to appear before him at his bidding in all their original distinctness, which shows clearly that among the prodigies of memory recorded in history in the front rank must be placed Daniel McCartney.'

"From the *Cleveland Leader* of April 19, 1871, I give the following extract: 'The exhibition was a most full and unanswerable argument in support of the claim that Daniel McCartney has no peer; his peculiar gifts are more varied and wonderful than any other.' I knew of several attempts to exhibit Mr. McCartney to the public, all of which proved to be failures as far as money-making was concerned. The last attempt I knew of was made by a prominent citizen of our own county in the year 1871. When my opinion as to the success of the enterprise was asked, I told the agent that it would be a failure, not from any defects of McCartney in heart or mind, but because the capital he intended to invest was intellectual (the powers of soul) and not physical. I said, 'If you

were showing the double-headed baby the public would be charmed at the sight. No one would be so poor as not to be willing to give his fifty cents. But his prominent traits are those of the mind, which soared so far above the majority of the public as to be lost to their view.'

"How very few people there are who can realize the powers of a mind that can solve an arithmetical problem in the cube root mentally in a few seconds. Or how few are there who could realize the powers of memory by which Mr. McCartney could summon every prominent act of his life into his presence with all their original distinctness; or how very few there are who could tell whether the statements made by him were true or false. No one could tell unless he had kept a record of the occurrences of days and dates for the last fifty or sixty years. Such a record has been kept by many of our citizens, to whom the majority must look for a knowledge of the facts. In early life Mr. McCartney made a profession of religion by uniting with the Methodist Episcopal church, and remained a worthy, consistent member to the close of his life."

MRS. SMITH DEMUTH'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Below is given a brief history of Morrow county as written by Mrs. Smith DeMuth, whose grandparents were pioneer settlers. The paper was read at a meeting of the Current Topics Club and printed in the *Morrow County Independent*.

"The historian of Morrow county is handicapped by the fact that its history proper only extends back to 1848, when it was formed from Delaware, Marion, Richland and Knox counties. It was named after Jeremiah Morrow of Warren county, who was governor of Ohio from 1822 to 1826. The area is about four hundred and fifty square miles and the population is 17,879. In 1850 it was 23,350, a loss of 5,457 since that time. Sixty years ago large families were the rule and were considered a blessing; today it is the reverse.)

"Morrow county lies just south of the summit that divides the waters of the lake and the Ohio river. The most of the surface is level and average fall is less than one inch to the hundred feet. It was first settled immediately after the war of 1812, the settlers coming principally from the south and east, and a grand race of people they were. It was a case of the survival of the fittest. The beautiful farms that cover our fair county comprise one of the

heritages they left us, monuments that will commemorate their work better than marble or bronze. We little know the hardships they endured. They came into dense forests, cleared away a few trees, with those trees erected a cabin, and then felled a few more trees each season, clearing a little more ground and raising a little more grain.

"My grandfather White, who lived in Bennington township, has stood on the porch, or 'stoop,' as they then called it, of his cabin, and shot deer and wild turkey. My grandfather Horr, who some of you knew, helped raise the first log cabin built in Cardington. He rode up here from Bennington, worked all day and rode home at night, a ride of more than eighteen miles. He received for his day's labor a three gallon iron kettle, which my mother now has. My grandmother was terribly pleased with the kettle, which she could hang on the crane in the fireplace and cook many a good dinner in. The cabin was erected for John Shunk, who started a little store in it. The cabin now stands on the banks of the race and is used for a stable.

"Morrow county produces all the staples that are raised in the middle west. The first grist mill was erected by Asa Mosher, half way between Mt. Gilead and Cardington. The old timbers were still visible a few years ago. Previous to the building of the canals and railroads the only market was the lake, which furnished employment for a great many teamsters. My grandfather Horr used to take a load of wheat to Sandusky, bringing back salt and tea and coffee, the neighbors coming for miles to get these luxuries. It generally took him two to three weeks to make the trip. This of course was in the summer time, as in the winter the roads were almost impassable.

"Morrow county is noted for its thrift and the intelligence of its citizens. It has produced such men as Calvin S. Brice, Gen. John Beatty and Albert P. Morehouse, afterwards governor of Missouri; also Daniel McCartney, the man of wonderful memory, who could tell what kind of a day it was for twenty or thirty years back. The wonderful double babies were born in Morrow county, one of the most wonderful curiosities of the world. I was fortunate enough when a young girl to see these babies. They were being exhibited in Newark, where we then lived and my mother was a schoolmate of the mother of them. They lived to be about nine months old.

"Morrow county is blessed with good water and grass, and in some places has fine stone quarries. It has an abundance of

churches and school houses, and it is a question of but a short time till she will have good roads and rank as the fairest county in the state. There are many societies and clubs, but only one of any particular note, namely the Current Topic Club of Cardington.

“Morrow county, politically, is known as the ‘crank county’ on account of its independent voters. Every new political fad finds a lodgment in the county. I have lived in this county a good many years, find it a fine place in which to live, and think that one could go far and fare worse.”

CHAPTER VII.

FARMING IN MORROW COUNTY.

RICH AND VARIED SOIL—MIXED HUSBANDRY—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—FIRST FARM MACHINERY—UNDERDRAINING AND DITCHING—GRASS CROPS AND LIVE STOCK—FRUIT CULTURE—THE FARMERS' BROADENING LIFE—MORROW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (BY ROBERT F. BARTLETT)—“JOHNNY APPLESEED” (BY A. J. BAUGHMAN).

Farming in the pioneer period was far different from what it is now. Then the farmer's home was a cabin of logs and he lived in the simplest manner and with the strictest economy. His room was warmed and his feed was cooked by a fire in a 10-plate stove, which sent the gases up the flue of a solitary chimney that rose from one end of the cabin. His food was chiefly game and Indian corn; later, fresh meat was added. With the exception of the game, everything he ate grew upon his own land. Everything he wore was made under his own roof. The good wife and her daughters cultivated the garden patch that lay near the house, trained the honeysuckles that shaded the door, spun the flax and woolen yarn, wove the cloth and when harvest came worked in the field.

Great changes have taken place since then which have caused almost an entire revolution in the methods of carrying on agricultural operations; changes so radical in character, that many of our young farmers can neither realize nor understand how such a radical transformation could take place in any business in so short a period as a century. On the farm the flail and wind mill have gone, never to return, and in their stead comes a machine that threshes, separates and cleans the grain with such astonishing rapidity and perfection as to be a source of wonder, even in this day of progress. And in the home the changes have been no less radical and distinct. The old spinning wheel, whose merry hum seemed an accompaniment to the cheerful song of our maternal ancestors, as they tripped across the uncarpeted floor of the rude pioneer cabin, while engaged in spinning the yarn that was to

make clothes for themselves and families, has been transferred to the parlor or stored in the attic; while the rapid click of the new sewing machine has relieved the busy housewife of the slow and tedious stitch that was the cause of much weariness in the performance of her household duties.

RICH AND VARIED SOIL.

The chief resource of Morrow county lies in the rich and varied soil it possesses. It is an agricultural rather than a mining or manufacturing county. It partakes largely of the prominent features that are common to the greater part of north and north-western Ohio, except that Morrow has not that flatness of surface and sameness of agricultural capacity that characterizes so much of that area.

Morrow county is situated very near, but a little north of the center of the state, and is just south of the great watershed just far enough to have a slow drainage into the Ohio river. It is bounded on the north by Crawford and Richland counties, east by Richland and Knox, south by Knox and Delaware, and on the west by Delaware and Marion.

Its form is nearly that of a rectangle, lying north and south. Its western boundary is broken by its wanting a township in the northwest corner, and by its including Westfield on the southwest.

MIXED HUSBANDRY.

The prevailing system of agriculture in Morrow county, may be properly termed that of mixed husbandry. Specialties find no favor with the farmers. The practice is to cultivate the various kinds of grain, and grasses, and to raise, keep and fatten stock, the latter business being the leading pursuit of three-fourths of the farmers. Provided with a rich and varied soil, the average farmer has not felt the need of studying the principles of such branches of learning as relate to agriculture, and frequently hesitated to accept, or rejected the teachings of science. A few persons, however, were found at a comparatively early day who brought to the business of farming that amount of patient investigation which the greatest industry of this country demands. Farmers are becoming less and less unwilling to learn from others, and the husbandry of the county is attaining a commendable thoroughness, and is rapidly improving in every respect.

Owing to the richness of the soil, the subject of fertilizers has not received the attention which it has obtained in many other parts of the state. Phosphates and plasters are seldom used, and many have scarcely exercised the customary care in preserving the ordinary accumulation, much less to add to this store the artificial means. There are many fields to be found in the county that have been cropped with wheat or corn for years without renewing or fertilizing, and others have only been relieved by a rotation of crops.

The practice has, in most cases, born its legitimate result, and awakened a decided interest in this vital subject in late years. Rotation of crops is now being gradually introduced, corn being the first crop planted on sod ground, followed by oats or flax and then wheat. Nothing is more strikingly apparent in an agricultural survey of Morrow county than the entire absence of anything like specialties in cultivation.

The aim of the early settlers was obviously to derive from their lands a simple subsistence, and to this end a system of mixed husbandry was a necessity.

The famous June killing frost of 1858 operated disastrously all over the state. The first damage was done on Friday night. On the following night came a "killing frost," that left scarcely a vestige of the growing crops alive. Corn was about eight or ten inches high, and potatoes had reached the growth that made the effect of the frost most damaging. All grain was ruined and the people suddenly found themselves brought face to face with the prospect of starvation. On the Sunday following the churches were most all very much deserted. The farmers wandered aimlessly through their stricken fields, while the villagers thronged the country, anxious to measure the extent of the disaster which had involved town and farms alike. Fortunately there were some late crops that had not come on far enough to be injured by the frost, and the less fortunate ones set at once to repair the misfortune so far as possible. The corn and potatoes were replanted, buckwheat was sowed in place of wheat, and, thanks, to an unusually long season, these crops were fairly matured. There was a large proportion of soft corn, hundreds of bushels of which molded and proved a complete loss. The check upon other enterprises of the county were not less severe, one dealer in agriculture machinery who had secured orders for mowing machines had all his orders revoked save one.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirements was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions. After the plow comes the harrow. Formerly a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the state of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used. The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the southern states, where it is has long been the chief implement of agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crop as necessitated their use, are all of the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the western states, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

In ancient times the sickle was the only implement used. It was a short curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little if any serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works. In more modern times the handle of the sickle was lengthened; then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers who brought forward the old time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat producing regions of the west. Where small crops are raised the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence it is much cheaper than a reaper where the crop is small.

FIRST FARM MACHINERY.

With the improvement of farms came the improvement of the implement used. Indeed, this has been a marked characteristic of Morrow county farmers, and the new inventions in this line were

early introduced here. The first farm machinery worked by horse power in Morrow county was in 1839. The first cast iron plows used here was in 1849, as was also the first revolving horse rake, horse corn planter and cultivator. Three years later the first steel and the first combination plows were introduced, and in 1855 the first reaper and mower. In 1856 the first corn and cob grinder was introduced, and was received with marked favor by the farming community, but of late years they have fallen into disuse. The first horse power wood saw was introduced about the same time, and in 1860 or 1862, the first riding horse rake and horse hay fork.

In 1865 the riding corn plow, was brought in, and still maintains its place on the best improved farms. These improved implements are now generally used.

A noticeable and favorable feature of the agriculture of the county is the moderate size of the average farm, there are several land holders in the county, but the average farm is not over eight acres. These farms are well tilled, the buildings well improved, and a general well-to-do air of neatness and comfort prevails everywhere throughout the farming community.

UNDERDRAINING AND DITCHING.

The first drain tile were introduced in 1859, and have rapidly grown in the public estimation with each succeeding year. Farms are everywhere being greatly improved by underdraining and ditching. Low lands that were nearly an entire waste, and rolling lands of the character called "Spouty" have been re-claimed, so that there is a small amount or what can be properly called waste land in the whole county. The lands thus reclaimed produces the finest crops; can be cultivated much sooner after a rain, and from eight to ten days sooner in the spring.

GRASS CROPS AND LIVE STOCK.

The subject of grass lands has always been an important one in Morrow county, from the fact that the majority of the farmers have made a leading feature of stock raising.

Grain is raised principally for home consumption, and the system of husbandry has been directed to secure the best results for the grass crops. Timothy grass is mainly relied upon for the supply of hay, meadows being turned over about once in five years.

It would seem that the early settlers had a predilection for fine stock, and stamped this characteristic upon the agriculture of the county. There has been a constant effort to improve breeds, until Morrow county now boasts of a better average in stock than almost any other county in the state. In this department, and in others, the prevailing disposition of the farming community is apparent, and no class of the domestic animals of the farm is developed to the exclusion of others. The early history of the horse in Morrow county is involved in some obscurity. It was some years before horses were introduced to any extent. Oxen were better suited to the work of the clearing, were easier kept, and not so liable to accidents and disease, and these qualifications were all that were demanded of the early teams. In later years, as the demand for the teams for traveling purposes began to be made, these useful animals began to supersede the ox, until now one would scarcely meet an ox team upon the road in a month's travel through the county. The first effort to improve the common stock of horses was by the importation about 1840. Mules have never been received with favor by the general mass of the farmers. Their appearance was not prepossessing, and those conditions to which this animal is supposed to be best fitted have never existed in the county, and the mule has therefore not secured much of a foothold.

The introduction of cattle into the county was as early as the first settler. Cows were a necessary part of the pioneer's outfit, without which his chances for obtaining a reasonably comfortable existence were very poor indeed, and few families were without them. But once here it required all the care and diligence of the settler to protect them against the ravages of wild beasts and disease. The wolves took off the yearlings and frequently made successful attacks upon the cows. A murrain a little later, took off scores of these animals, and journeys of a hundred miles were frequently undertaken to replace the animals thus lost. Then the marshes and the rank vegetation took their quota, so that in spite of the employment of all the available children of the settlement as herders, hundreds fell victims to the snares of a new country. Under such circumstances, the effort was narrowed down to a struggle to maintain rather than to improve the breed.

Among the early settlers of the county were many English and Yankees, who had been used to seeing fine cattle, and, as soon as the pressure of the first years in a new county was removed, they began to look about for means to improve the cattle of their adopted land.

The first attempt in this line of which we have any record was by Stephen F. Randolph, of Peru, in 1836.

Sheep were introduced as early as 1811, but the number and boldness of the wolves made sheep raising a burden upon the resources of the early pioneers that taxed them to the uttermost. Later improved varieties were introduced, among the first being some thoroughbred Spanish merinos. The long wool sheep were brought to Morrow later; then came the Leicester, the Cotswold and the Southdowns. This has been called a wool county, and the improvements made upon the native stock have greatly enhanced their value.

The Woods breed of hogs is extinct in this county, and where it is used to take two years to raise a two hundred pound hog, a three and four hundred pound hog can now be made in nine to twelve months.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The orchard culture of apples has only of late years begun to command the serious attention of farmers. The old orchards have been prolific producers, and in favorable seasons thousands of bushels have been marketed. Before the railroads made the markets accessible, large quantities of fruit were dried and hauled to market—almost every well regulated farm being provided with a dry house. The recent addition of railroad facilities has had a quickening effect upon this branch of agricultural pursuits, and many are putting out new orchards with a view of marketing the produce.

THE FARMER'S BROADENING LIFE.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members, and this interest is heightened by an exchange of views. This feeling among prominent agriculturalists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts and lastly by states.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since that time various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time, too numerous to mention here.

Later came the Grange movement, and still more recently the agricultural schools. In many parts of Ohio these schools are

being held with promising results. These schools besides their practical instructions do much toward inculcating a love for the farm by teaching that the calling of the farmer is one of the most honorable as well as independent, and that a high degree of intelligence is needed for the assurance of success in this field of human endeavor.

All over the state there is felt a need of something to be done to keep the boys on the farm. This can be done by making farming pay better, and this in turn, can be accomplished by a careful study of the business—for it is a business—looking to the improvement of the soil, the stock, the grain and the grass crops. Man has always been striving to improve upon nature, and nowhere can he make wise improvements pay such great financial returns in proportion to the effort put forth as those made upon the farm. This is the great lesson which the agricultural societies and agricultural colleges teach.

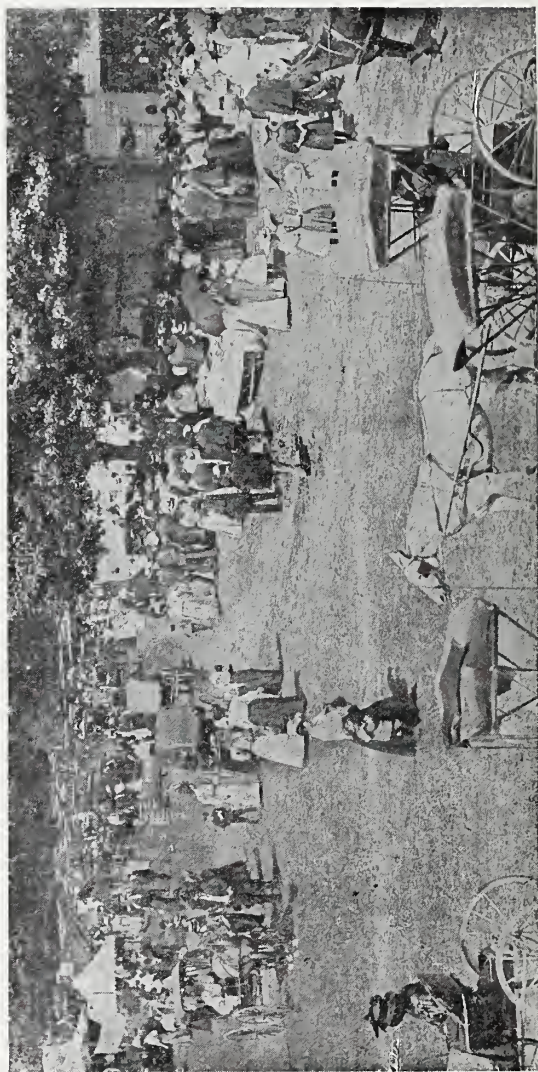
The Ohio Department of Agriculture is doing much supplementary work, such as the running of agricultural and fruit trains, which do much to arouse greater interest in these subjects. The interest in Farmers' Institutes is also increasing, and four may be held in each county per year. There were four held in Morrow county during the past year—at Johnsville, Iberia, Chesterville and Cardington.

There is no one class which should appreciate a daily mail more than the farmer, for no one should require a wider range of knowledge nor keep better posted in market reports. Besides the rural mail delivery system being a great business advantage to the farmer, it means even more to the social life on the farm, for the daily arrival of mail encourages reading, lightens the long evenings and brightens the long working days. The grown-up children stay at home more readily and the home itself is in every way made happier; for the family is in touch with the rest of the world.

MORROW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By Robert F. Bartlett.

The Morrow County Agricultural Society has affected our county history and is one of the enterprises for the encouragement of agriculture, and general stock breeding, and various other industries.



MORROW COUNTY'S FAIR GROUNDS.

The first effort in the enterprise was a call by Joseph Mosher, D. C. Bingham and others, for the farmers and people generally, to exhibit their stock and the products of their labor, and the best samples of their crops, and the exhibit was made in the fall of the year 1850, in a field north of Mt. Gilead, on the east side of north Main street. No premiums were offered or paid, and no admission was paid to see the show, which, compared with later fairs was not a very great one, but the effort so encouraged the movers in the scheme that an organization was formed and Joseph Mosher, living a mile south, an enthusiastic farmer and stockman, was elected president and D. C. Bingham was elected secretary, and it was decided to repeat the exhibit in 1851. Joseph Mosher had previous to 1850 imported Spanish Merino sheep and the Suffolk breed of hogs and Morgan horses, and had the Manny moving machine, a man and horse killer; and D. C. Bingham had improved breeds of cattle and sheep. These two were the pioneer movers in our county fairs, which have become in general respects a very interesting and profitable part of our country life and economy. At the age of eighty-three years February 15, 1911, Mr. D. C. Bingham is still living with his son near Mt. Gilead. Joseph Mosher was re-elected president for two or three years and the second president was Wm. Simonson of Mt. Gilead, for one year, and then Judge Stephen T. Cunard was president for two or three years. He was a farmer from Lincoln township. During his presidency, and in 1857, Hon. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky made an address at the fair on agriculture, which was instructive.

The second fair was held in the field on the north side of the Olentangy creek and on the west side of South Main street, opposite the Buckeye flour mill, and for the next place land was procured on the south side of the creek and east side of the street, where the fairs were annually held until 1868, but the race track was so small it was not satisfactory to the exhibitors of trotters.

During the early history of the society John B. Dumble, editor of the *Democratic Messenger*, Wm. F. Bartlett, Samuel Hayden, John Farley, A. H. Wrenn, W. S. Irwin, Dr. J. T. Beebe and others were promoters of its interest. W. S. Irwin was secretary for a year or two and Dr. J. T. Beebe was secretary for many years before 1865, when he moved to Union county, Iowa.

It is regretted that the old records cannot be found, and the recollections of the oldest citizens fail to recall the names of other officers of the society.

A. H. Wrenn was the pioneer in exhibiting and selling agricultural machinery.

In 1868 twenty-two acres of land were bought of J. S. Trimble and are included in the present site of the fair grounds, and every year since 1868 successful fairs have been held with increasing interest, except 1910 when rains interfered to prevent. More persons in Morrow and adjoining counties on October 5, 6, and 7, 1910, were disappointed because no fair could be held, than were ever disappointed in the county, on any other three days. George W. Hiskett, now in his old age, and his sons have been breeders and exhibitors of improved stock of cattle and Delaine and Shropshire sheep. Also Wilson Brothers of Sparta, and I. N. Nichols and H. C. Coomer of Lincoln township, have excellent flocks of these sheep. Captain Joel G. Blue of Cardington township, was a prominent exhibitor and breeder of Spanish Merinos imported from Vermont, from 1865 until his death in 1889. J. C. Swetland of Chester township, was one of the earliest breeders of Merinos.

Since about 1865, Israel Gordon, deceased, and his sons, A. J. Gordon and Thomas F. Gordon have been breeders of Short-horns, Durhams; and also G. W. Brown, of Congress, and D. M. Douglass, of Washington.

In later years Jersey breeds of cattle have become quite common, and E. E. Neal and Herbert Kelly own and have exhibited fine herds of this breed at our fairs, and Enos Rule, of Edison, has an excellent herd composed of both Jerseys and Guernseys.

The earlier breeds of horses were roadsters and John Sellers, of Cardington, was among the leading breeders of these horses. In later years, the favorites among the farmers for draft and breeding have been Normans and Clydesdales and have become very common and popular.

Improved breeds of hogs were brought into the county by Joseph Mosher, A. H. Wrenn and William F. Bartlett about 1850, and they were first Suffolks, then Chester Whites and Poland Chinas, and the latter two breeds are yet favorites; then Berkshires and lastly Durocs, the latter bred exclusively by Selby Sellers, of Cardington township, late deceased; George Linn and Armstrong and Goff, of Congress township, breed Poland Chinas.

The prominent poultry raisers and exhibitors are Glenn Brown and R. F. Galleher, of Congress township, C. W. Smith, B. J. Babson, O. E. Jones, Hartsook Bros. and C. E. Patterson, of Cardington, Neal and Doty, Dr. R. L. Pierce and Robert Scott of Mt. Gilead. Glenn Brown, B. J. Babson and C. W. Smith are exhibitors throughout the state of Ohio..

The agricultural board of our county, has for the fair of 1911, thrown open the competition to the entire state, in poultry, hogs, cattle and sheep.

The annual fair for 1911, will be held October 3 to 6 inclusive 1911, and Wednesday, October 4th will be free admission to preachers, teachers, ex-soldiers and to school children.

The Agricultural Board follows viz: C. H. Hartsook, president; J. E. Dalrymple, vice president; J. G. Russell, treasurer; O. J. Miller, secretary, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Board of directors: W. T. Philips, Marengo; C. H. Hartsook, Cardington; J. E. Dalrymple, R. D. Fredericktown; J. P. Dumbaugh, Mt. Gilead; W. W. Evans, R. D. Cardington; H. B. Jenkins, R. D. Cardington; S. R. Warden, R. D. Edison; G. B. Jennings, R. D. Mt. Gilead; C. F. Osborn, R. D. Cardington; John Webb, R. D. Mt. Gilead; J. A. Coomer, Ashley; Ray G. Booher, R. D. Mt. Gilead, Jos. Yeager, R. D. Lexington; J. D. Vail, Sparta; W. A. Ferguson, R. D. Lexington; J. F. McClarren, R. D. Galion.

JOHN CHAPMAN ("JOHNNY APPLESEED").

John Chapman, generally known as Johnny Appleseed, was one of Ohio's earliest and most unselfish benefactors. He was a nursery man and nearly all the orchards in northern Ohio were planted from his stock. There are many orchards in Morrow county today dating back beyond the memory of any now living, and owing their existence to Johnny Appleseed's nurseries.

On the afternoon of November 8, 1900, the Richland County Historical Society unveiled a monument in the Mansfield park that had been erected to the memory of Johnny Appleseed. General R. Brinkerhoff presided at the meeting, and A. J. Baughman, the author of this work, delivered the address of the occasion, which we herewith copy:

John Chapman was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, in the year 1775. Of his early life but little is known, as he was reticent about himself, but his half-sister who came west at a later period stated that Johnny had, when a boy, shown a fondness for natural scenery and often wandered from home in quest of plants and flowers and that he liked to listen to the birds singing and to gaze at the stars. Chapman's passion for planting apple seeds and cultivating nurseries caused him to be called "Appleseed John," which was finally changed to "Johnny Appleseed," and by that name he was called and known everywhere.

The year Chapman came to Ohio has been variously stated, but to say it was one hundred years ago would not be far from the mark. An uncle of the late Roscella Rice lived in Jefferson county when Chapman made his first

advent in Ohio, and one day saw a queer looking craft coming down the Ohio river above Steubenville. It consisted of two canoes lashed together, and its crew was one man—an angular, oddly dressed person—and when he landed he said his name was Chapman, and that his cargo consisted of sacks of apple seeds and that he intended to plant nurseries.

Chapman's first nursery was planted nine miles below Steubenville, up a narrow valley, from the Ohio river, at Brilliant, formerly called Lagrange, opposite Wellsburg, West Virginia. After planting a number of nurseries along the river front, he extended his work into the interior of the state—into Richland county—where he made his home for many years. He was enterprising in his way and planted nurseries in a number of counties, which required him to travel hundreds of miles to visit and cultivate them yearly,



JOHNNY APPLESEED WARNING THE SETTLERS
OF AN INDIAN OUTBREAK.

as was his custom. His usual price for a tree was "a fip penny-bit," but if the settler hadn't money, Johnny would either give him credit or take old clothes for pay. He generally located his nurseries along streams, planted his seeds, surrounded the patch with a brush fence, and when the pioneers came, Johnny had young fruit trees ready for them. He extended his operations to the Maumee country and finally into Indiana, where the last years of his life were spent. He revisited Richland county the last time in 1843, and called at my father's but as I was only five years old at the time I do not remember him.

My parents (in about 1827-'35) planted two orchards with trees they bought of Johnny, and he often called at their house, as he was a frequent

caller at the homes of the settlers. My mother's father, Capt. James Cunningham, settled in Richland county in 1808, and was acquainted with Johnny for many years, and I often heard him tell, in his Irish-witty way, many amusing anecdotes and incidents of Johnny's life and of his peculiar and eccentric ways.

Chapman was fairly educated, well read, polite and attentive in manner and chaste in conversation. His face was pleasant in expression, and he was kind and generous in disposition. His nature was a deeply religious one, and his life was blameless among his fellow men. He regarded comfort more than style, and thought it wrong to spend money for clothing to make a fine appearance. He usually wore a broad-brimmed hat. He went barefooted, not only in the summer, but often in cold weather, and a coffee sack with neck and armholes cut in it, was worn as a coat. He was about five feet, nine inches in height, rather spare in build but was large boned and sinewy. His eyes were blue, but darkened with animation.

For a number of years Johnny lived in a little cabin near Perrysville (then in Richland county), but later he made his home in Mansfield with his half-sister, a Mrs. Broome who lived on the Leesville road (now West Fourth street) near the present residence of R. G. Hancock. The parents of George C. Wise then lived near what is now the corner of West Fourth street and Penn avenue and the Broome and Wise families were friends and neighbors. George C. Wise, Hiram R. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Cook and others remember "Johnny Appleseed" quite well. Mrs. Cook was, perhaps, better acquainted with "Johnny" than any other living person today, for the Wiler House was often his stopping place. The homes of Judge Parker, Mr. Newman and others were ever open to receive "Johnny" as a guest.

But the man who best understood this peculiar character was the late Dr. William Bushnell, father of our respected fellow-townsmen, the Hon. M. B. Bushnell, the donor of this beautiful commemorative monument, and by whose kindness and liberality we are here today. With Dr. Bushnell's scholastic attainments and intuitive knowledge of character he was enabled to know and appreciate Chapman's learning and the noble traits of his head and heart.

When upon his journeys Chapman usually camped out. He never killed anything, not even for the purpose of obtaining food. He carried a kit of cooking utensils with him, among which was a mush-pan, which he sometimes wore as a hat. When he called at a house, his custom was to lie upon the floor with his kit for a pillow and after conversing with the family a short time, would then read from a Swedenborgian book or tract, and proceed to explain and extol the religious views he so zealously believed, and whose teachings he so faithfully carried out in his every day life and conversation. His mission was one of peace and good will and he never carried a weapon, not even for self-defense. The Indians regarded him as a great "Medicine Man," and his life seemed to be a charmed one, as neither savage man nor wild beast would harm him.

Chapman was not a mendicant. He was never in indigent circumstances, for he sold thousands of nursery trees every year. Had he been avaricious, his estate instead of being worth a few thousand might have been tens of thousands at his death.

"Johnny Appleseed's" name was John Chapman—not Jonathan—and this is attested by the muniments of his estate, and also from the fact that he had a half-brother (a deaf mute) whose name was Jonathan.

Chapman never married and rumor said that a love affair in the old Bay state was the cause of his living the life of a celibate and recluse. Johnny himself never explained why he led such a singular life except to remark that he had a mission—which was understood to be to plant nurseries and to make converts to the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. He died at the home of William Worth in St. Joseph township, Allen county, Indiana, March 11, 1847, and was buried in David Areher's graveyard, a few miles north of Fort Wayne, near the foot of a natural mound. His name is engraved as a senotaph upon one of the monuments erected in Mifflin township, Ashland county, this state, to the memory of the pioneers. Those monuments were unveiled with imposing ceremonies in the presence of over 6,000 people September 15, 1882, the seventieth anniversary of the Copus tragedy.

During the war of 1812 Chapman often warned the settlers of approaching danger. The following incident is given: When the news spread that Levi Jones had been killed by the Indians and that Wallace Reed and others had probably met the same fate, excitement ran high and the few families which comprised the population of Mansfield sought the protection of the block house, situated on the public square, as it was supposed the savages were coming in force from the north to overrun the country and to murder the settlers.

There were no troops at the block house at the time and as an attack was considered imminent, a consultation was held and it was decided to send a messenger to Captain Douglas, at Mt. Vernon, for assistance. But who would undertake the hazardous journey? It was evening, and the rays of the sunset had faded away and the stars were beginning to shine in the darkening sky, and the trip of thirty miles must be made in the night over a new cut road through a wilderness—through a forest infested with wild beasts and hostile Indians.

A volunteer was asked for and a tall, lank man said demurely: "I'll go." He was bareheaded, barefooted and was unarmed. His manner was meek and you had to look the second time into his clear, blue eyes to fully fathom the courage and determination shown in their depths. There was an expression in his countenance such as limners try to portray in their pictures of saints. It is scarcely necessary to state that the volunteer was "Johnny Appleseed" for many of you have heard your fathers tell how unostentatiously "Johnny" stood as a "a watchman on the walls of Jerusalem," to guard and protect the settlers from their savage foes.

The journey to Mt. Vernon was a sort of Paul Revere mission. Unlike Paul's, "Johnny's" was made on foot—barefooted—over a rough road, but one that in time led to fame.

"Johnny" would rap on the doors of the few cabins along the route, warn the settlers of the impending danger and advise them to flee to the block-house. Upon arriving at Mt. Vernon, he aroused the garrison and informed the commandant of his mission. Surely, figuratively speaking,

"The dun-deer's hide
On fleetest feet was never tied,"

for so expeditiously was the trip made that at sunrise the next morning troops from Mt. Vernon arrived at the Mansfield blockhouse, accompanied by "Johuny," who had made the round trip of sixty miles between sunset and sunrise.

About a week before Chapman's death, while at Fort Wayne, he heard that cattle had broken into his nursery in St. Joseph township and were destroying his trees, and he started on foot to look after his property. The distance was about twenty miles and the fatigue and exposure of the journey were too much for his physical condition, then enfeebled by age; and at the eventide he applied at the home of a Mr. Worth for lodging for the night. Mr. Worth was a native Buckeye and had lived in Richland county when a boy and when he learned that his oddly dressed caller was "Johuny Appleseed" gave him a cordial welcome. "Johnny" declined going to the supper table, but partook of a bowl of bread and milk.

The day had been cold and raw with occasional flurries of snow, but in the evening the clouds cleared away and the sun shone warm and bright as it sank in the western sky. "Johnny" noticed this beautiful sunset, an augury of the Spring and flowers so soon to come, and sat on the doorstep and gazed with wistful eyes toward the west. Perhaps this herald of the Spring-time, the season in which nature is resurrected from the death of Winter, caused him to look with prophetic eyes to the future and contemplate that glorious event of which Christ is the resurrection and the life. Upon re-entering the house, he declined the bed offered him for the night, preferring a quilt and pillow on the floor, but asked permission to hold family worship and read, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven," "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," etc.

After he had finished reading the lesson, he said prayers—prayers long remembered by that family. He prayed for all sorts and conditions of men; that the way of righteousness might be made clear unto them and that saving grace might be freely given to all nations. He asked that the Holy Spirit might guide and govern all who profess and call themselves Christians and that all those who were afflicted in mind, body or estate, might be comforted and relieved, and that all might at last come to the knowledge of the truth and in the world to come have happiness and everlasting life. Not only the words of the prayer, but the pathos of his voice made a deep impression upon those present.

In the morning Chapman was found in a high state of fever, pneumonia having developed during the night, and the physician called said he was beyond medical aid, but inquired particularly about his religious belief, and remarked that he had never seen a dying man so perfectly calm, for upon his wan face there was an expression of happiness and upon his pale lips there was a smile of joy, as though he was communing with loved ones who had come to meet and comfort him and to soothe his weary spirit in his dying moments. And as his eyes shone with the beautiful light supernal, God touched him with his finger and beckoned him home.

Thus ended the life of the man who was not only a hero, but a benefactor as well; and his spirit is now at rest in the Paradise of the Redeemed, and in the fullness of time, clothed again in the old body made anew, will enter into the Father's house in which there are many mansions. In the words of his own faith, his bruised feet will be healed, and he shall walk on the gold-paved streets of the New Jerusalem of which he so eloquently preached. It

has been very appropriately said that although years have come and gone since his death, the memory of his good deeds live anew every Springtime in the beauty and fragrance of the blossoms of the apple trees he loved so well.

"Johnny Appleseed's" death was in harmony with his unostentatious, blameless life. It is often remarked, "How beautiful is the Christian life;" yea, but far more beautiful is the Christian's death, when "the fashion of his countenance is altered," as he passes from the life here to the life beyond.

What changes have taken place in the years that have intervened between the "Johnny Appleseed" period and that of today? It has been said that the lamp of civilization far surpasses that of Aladdin's. Westward the star of empire took its way and changed the forests into fields of grain and the waste places into gardens of flowers, and towns and cities have been built with marvelous handiwork. But in this march of progress, the struggles and hardships of the early settlers must not be forgotten. Let us not only record the history, but the legends of the pioneer period; garner its facts and its fictions; its tales and traditions and collect even the crumbs that fall from the table of the feast.

Today, the events which stirred the souls and tried the courage of the pioneers seem to come out of the dim past and glide as panoramic views before me. A number of the actors in those scenes were of my "kith and kin" who have long since crossed "over the river" in their journey to the land where Enoch and Elijah are pioneers, while I am left to exclaim:

"Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

While the scenes of those pioneer days are vivid to us on history's page, future generations may look upon them as the phantasmagoria of a dream.

At seventy-two years of age—forty-six of which had been devoted to his self-imposed mission—John Chapman ripened into death as naturally and as beautifully as the apple seeds of his planting had grown into trees, had budded into blossoms and ripened into fruit. The monument which is now to be unveiled is a fitting memorial to the man in whom there dwelt a comprehensive love that reached downward to the lowest forms of life and upward to the throne of the Divine.

In a letter to Mr. Bushnell, under date of October 4, 1900, John H. Archer, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, grandson of David Archer, writes: "During his life and residence in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, I suppose that every man, woman and child knew something of 'Johnny Appleseed.' I find that there are quite a number of persons yet living in the vicinity, who remember John Chapman well and who enjoy relating reminiscences of his life and peculiarities of his character. The grave, more especially the common head-boards used in those days, have long since decayed and become entirely obliterated, and at this time I do not think that any person could with any degree of certainty come within fifty feet of pointing out the location of Chapman's grave. Suffice it to say, that he has been gathered in with his neighbors and friends, for the majority of them lie in David Archer's grave yard with him."

CHAPTER VIII.

MORROW COUNTY WAR HISTORY.

THREE MONTHS' MEN IN CIVIL WAR—COMPANY I, THIRD REGIMENT, O. V. I. (THREE YEARS)—COMPANY C, FIFTEENTH REGIMENT—COMPANY A, TWENTIETH REGIMENT—COMPANIES C AND E, TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—COMPANY E, THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT—COMPANY B, FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT—FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY—COMPANY C, SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—COMPANY D, SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY—COMPANY K, SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—COMPANIES F, G AND K, EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT—COMPANY C, EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY—COMPANIES B AND C, EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—EIGHTY-SEVENTH AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENTS—COMPANIES C AND D, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH AND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENTS—ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY—OHIO BOYS IN OTHER COMMANDS—UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

By Robert F. Bartlett.

In writing a brief history of the county, scrupulous accuracy will be the highest aim, and if the truth gives praise that will be most gratifying; but if it gives blame, it cannot be helped, but will, nevertheless, be a reason for regret.

The inspiration to write this chapter is to illustrate the patriotism of the men of 1861 to 1865, and to hand down to the present and coming generations the deeds, and sufferings, of the young men of that county, of nearly half a century ago. It is proper to say that a few fathers and mothers gave a half dozen of their sons to the support of the government in the war of Rebellion, and that others gave all the sons they had; many of them paid the "last full measure of devotion to their country" with their lives upon the battlefield, and others came home bearing scars from honorable

wounds, and maimed for life. The men of those times made the history, and its truthfulness cannot be disputed. A few, only, opposed the efforts of the government to put down the rebellion, but there were a few.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY STATIONS.

It is not necessary to go into a discussion of the causes of the war more than to say that "State Rights," and "American Slavery" in all their bearings were the causes, and the people of Morrow county as to slavery had some part. Nearly every one of the old heroes for freedom, who had a part, and took a hand in the "Underground Railroad" from the south to Canada, are gone. It was so called because its trains ran in the night, and its stations were not generally known. When a slave left his master and was lucky enough to set his foot on the soil of Canada he was that instant a free man; for the laws of England made him free. Three stations of the Underground Railroad were in Morrow county: One at or near South Woodbury; one at the Friends' Settlement, two and one-half miles south of Mt. Gilead; and one at Iberia; and many are the black men and women who gained their freedom, through help given them at these stations. The nearest station south was in Union county, or at Osem Gardner's, twelve miles north of Columbus, Ohio. These agents were called "Abolitionists" and considered it their religious and highest duty, to aid runaway slaves. At South Woodbury, William Martin and Reuben, and Aaron L. and Aaron "Dick" Benedict (or Long Aaron) were men of mature years, from 1850 to 1860, and were conscientious in their work for these slaves. At the second station Samuel Andrews, Samuel Peasley, Jonathan Wood, Sr., David Wood, the late Col. Samuel N. Wood, and his brother, Jonathan Wood, Alfred Breese and Robert and Joseph and John Mosher, Wm. Wood, Nathan N. and Gideon Mosher and Thomas A. Wood (all now living) were youngsters then, and all, or nearly so, were conductors of loads of runaway slaves. They were usually conveyed in a spring wagon with cover, or some other device to conceal the passengers. At Iberia, the third station, men engaged in aiding fugitive slaves were Rev. George Gordon, Robert and Hugh McClarren, Richard Hammond, James H. and Robert Jeffrey, Archibald Brownlee, Allen McNeal, I. P. C. Martin, James Ross, Alexander Campbell and Samuel Iams, James and Robert McKibben, and a few others in minor roles. Because of resistance to a United States marshal, in pur-

suit of runaway slaves or fugitives from labor, Iberia became a place of note in all southland. Grandison Martin, a fugitive slave, had escaped from his master in Kentucky and in September, 1860, was pursued by Joseph L. Barber, a United States marshal, and the men, who were friendly to the negro, acting under a higher law, as they claimed a law in the "Impressible Conflict" superior to the Fugitive Slave law caught the marshal, cut off his hair and shaved his head, for which that official afterward recovered damages in our courts. This caused excitement at the south, but was not the cause of the war.

The occasion for the Rebellion of the south, was the election, as president, of Abraham Lincoln, who had said "The nation could not exist half slave and half free," which was really the statement in a different form; of the saying of Jesus Christ, "That a Kingdom divided against itself, that Kingdom cannot stand." In his first inaugural message President Lincoln declared "that he had no purpose to interfere with slavery in the states where it existed," but the leaders in the south had for a long time contemplated "Secession" and nothing could pacify them. From the November election in 1860 until April, 1861, the days were filled with gloomy forebodings of dire disaster and war, and great excitement and threatenings possessed the south, and dread possessed the whole nation. Many overt acts were committed, such as firing in December, 1860, on the "Star of the West," and an armed transport, with relief for Fort Sumter, and firing on steamboats on the Mississippi river; but the north remained calm, as no act of war had yet been committed against the authority of the government of the United States; but on April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, was bombarded and the entire north was electrified with great excitement and the alarms of war filled every breast. Words can scarcely describe the state of feeling in the public mind, at that time in the north.

By this act of the Rebels the authority of the government of the United States was attacked, and the news reached the north on April 13th and caused the greatest excitement throughout the entire country. On April 15th President Lincoln issued his proclamation for the enlistment of seventy-five thousand volunteer soldiers for three months to suppress the insurrection, and cause the laws to be enforced in the states in rebellion. The quota of Ohio was one-tenth of this call, but the enthusiasm to enlist was so great, that within ten days twenty-two full regiments of infantry of more than one thousand men each were organized in Ohio. Many companies were organized within two days.

THREE MONTHS' MEN FROM MORROW COUNTY.

Morrow county furnished its full share, in Company I, Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Twentieth Regiment, for this call. Company I, Third Regiment, was raised mainly through the influence of John Beatty of Cardington who, on the organization of the regiment, was made Lieutenant Colonel, and his commission dated April 18, 1861; and the company officers were David C. Rose, captain, John McNeal, first and James St. John, second lieutenant, and Henry E. Cunard, first sergeant, their commissions being dated April 25, 1861. This company was raised in Cardington and vicinity.

Company G, Twentieth Regiment, was recruited about Chester-ville and Mt. Gilead, and was mustered into the service of the United States April 27, 1861. The captain of the company was Henry Rigby, first lieutenant, Samuel E. Adams, promoted to quartermaster; and Jeremiah M. Dunn, promoted from private, was made first lieutenant. Eli A. James was commissioned second lieutenant, and John Allison, first sergeant. The company was mustered in the service of the United States April 27, 1861, and mustered out August 28, 1861.

The United States government refused further enlistments from Ohio. At the date of this call of the President for troops, the legislature of Ohio was in session, and voted one million dollars to put the state on a war footing. The greatest honor is due these men who thus sprang to the aid of the government to put down the rebellion and to stamp out treason, which it was then thought could be done in a few weeks; but later events proved the contrary, as the southern states had been arming and equipping troops for months past, and were determined to go out of the Union. The men of the north who enlisted at that call were regarded by nearly all classes of society as heroes, as they were. The wearing of the army uniform was the highest distinction a man could have at that time. Nearly all who enlisted for the first three months' service re-enlisted for three years before the three months' term expired, so great was the enthusiasm of the times. Martial music was heard daily; and camps of instruction in drill of the manual of arms were many; the country seemed like a continuous camp, and all the pomp and circumstance of war were present. From all ranks, and circumstances in life the "boys" came, and so little did they know what would immediately happen that a comrade who first enlisted April 20, 1861, in Company I, Fifteenth Regi-

ment, served his enlistment of three months, and after remaining at home three weeks re-enlisted for three years, and was finally mustered out "as a veteran" August 15, 1865, told the writer, that on his first enlistment he expected to be immediately rushed to the front, and within a few days, to be in deadly affray with the enemy. He was with his regiment in the battles of Phillippi, June 3, 1861; Laurel Hill, July 8, 1861, and Carriek's Ford, July 14, 1861 all in West Virginia. He was afterwards wounded July 3, 1863, in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It did not always thus happen, for the Ninety-fifth Ohio Regiment in ten days after their muster into the United States service, on August 19, 1860, were almost annihilated by Kirby Smith's veteran rebel soldiers in overwhelming numbers, at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment was engaged, and had heavy loss in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862. A part of two companies of this regiment from Morrow county will be hereafter noticed. A number of men enlisted (nearly all, April 18, 1861) in the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, most of whom served three or more years, whose names we give, but for whose records reference must be had to the roster of the regiment published by the state, viz:—

Company A.—James M. Conger; Bernard M. Griffis, wounded May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania, Virginia, and Hiram Fields, Company H, killed at same place; Henry H. Polloek, wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and Abner Ustick and Daniel D. Booher (both of Company K) both wounded at same time and place.

Company B.—John B. Arringdale (Company A, 20th O. V. I.); John T. Hyatt (also Company D, 65th); John M. Moore (also Company F, 136th); Nelson E. Claytor, veteran; Wm. Davis; B. F. Davis (also surgeon 44th O. V. I.); William Kile, and William Jackson.

Company D.—Joseph H. Holloway, wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Samuel Fouts; Amos J. Moore (also captain Company H, 118th); Joseph F. Moore (also 4th Regiment, U. S. Art., Company K); Mervin Crowell (also Company C, 6th O. V. I.)

In Seventh Regiment, Company B, Morris Baxter enlisted April 22, 1861, and died from wounds, November 27, 1863; and in Company C, John S. Cooper (also lieutenant colonel 107th) and Jacob Ashton Peasley, and John J. Peasley (students at Oberlin) enlisted April 25, 1861.

In Fifteenth Regiment, April 23, 1861, second lieutenant

Henry C. Miner (captain Company M, 3rd Regiment) and Hinchman S. Prophet, enlisted in Company C, and Thomas B. Keech in Company H; also Company D, one Hundred and Second, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

COMPANY I, 3RD REGIMENT, O. V. I. (THREE YEARS).

On June 15, 1861, Company I, Third Regiment, was, with the regiment, re-organized, and re-enlisted for three years. Captain D. C. Rose in August and September recruited Company E, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Henry E. Conrad, first sergeant, was promoted to captain and James St. John made first lieutenant and both were later killed (October 8, 1862) at Perryville, Kentucky. Joseph D. Moore was commissioned second lieutenant and later killed (December 23, 1861) at Elkwater, Virginia. Joel G. Blue was promoted from sergeant to second and first lieutenant. The state roster must be consulted for other members of the company.

Lieutenant Colonel John Beatty was again commissioned to that rank on February 12, 1862; promoted to colonel, and November 9, 1862, to brigadier general, and later to brevet major general.

Edwin Reid was promoted to second lieutenant, October 8, 1862, and died in a Rebel prison.

On May 3, 1863, the entire regiment present for duty was captured on Streights raid, and the officers sent to Rebel prisons, mainly to Libby prison, Richmond, Virginia, and the men paroled, and exchanged in August, 1863. Many of the officers were imprisoned twenty-two or more months, being still in prison at end of the three years' enlistment. No effort was made to re-enlist the men as veterans. Many of the men enlisted in later new regiments.

The following members of Company I were killed or died of wounds at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863; Jonathan B. Benedict, Levi H. Cartwright, Robert Glenn, John Mortram, James Wright, Charles W. Wood, and Wendell P. Willitts. Also at Perryville, October 8, 1862, in addition to the officers: Charles R. Merrill, George W. Merrill, Sidney J. Aldrich, and Alfred Fisher. Wounded at Perryville: Simon C. Bennett, Stephen Latseo, Byron Bunker, Lyman M. Courtwright, Job Garberson, Charles S. Hiskett, Hudson B. Sholwell, John Straub, Alonzo Swisher, C. L. Van Brimer (lost right arm) and Milo Welch. Wounded at Stone river: Elias C. Nicho-

las, Henry Conklin, Jasper Mann, Benjamin J. Meeker and Fred A. Miller.

The men of the Third Regiment were a brave and vigorous class of men, ready for any emergency, and somewhat restive under strict discipline. Those who served three years were: first sergeant, George G. Early; sergeants, William Stiner, John M. Hiskett, and William Williams; corporals, Milo Welch, John S. Reasoner, William W. Kendall, Jehu Matthews, and James A. Blair; Hudson B. Shotwell, John B. Casey, John J. Armstrong, Fletcher Armstrong, Wesley Ayres, Charles W. Benedict, Theodore C. Callahan, Francis M. Doty, William W. Dipert, John A. Duncan, James Duncan, Adam Devore, Joseph Farley, Robert M. Finch, Charles S. Hiskett, William Houseman, John W. Henry, Jesse Harris, Henry Keeler, George Kearns, Paul Long, Daniel J. Long, Stilman Morey, Fred A. Miller, Jasper Mann, Shelby K. Moore, Jonathan Miller, Melville Maxwell, Timothy O'Shea, Smith M. Oliver, William G. Oliver, Francis R. Phelps, Philander Powers, John Straub, Alonzo Swisher, Jesse Snyder, Felix B. Shaw, Joseph Underhill, Thomas Van Sickels, Michael Vincent, John B. White, Simon Welch, James Watson, and William H. Wood.

COMPANY C, 15TH REGIMENT, O. V. I. (THREE YEARS).

In the last days of August, 1861, Captain Hiram Miller, of Mansfield, Ohio, who had served as captain of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment, in the three months' service, came to Mt. Gilead and recruited Company C, Fifteenth Regiment for three years in Morrow county (rendezvous, Camp Bartley, Mansfield). Nearly all enlistments were on August 30, 1861, and the company was organized with Hiram Miller as captain, Jeremiah M. Dunn as first, and John G. Byrd as second lieutenant. Both of the last two, later in the service were promoted to captain, as was also Thomas C. Davis.

David Clarke Thurston, William Abner Ward, (wounded December 31, 1862, at Stone river, and November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge, Tennessee) Alexander Moore (promoted to second sergeant, sergeant, major and first lieutenant,) and Alfred H. Hurd (died from wounds received at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864) were first sergeants. During the service Edward B. Mosher promoted to hospital steward.

The regiment was a heroic one in its qualities of courage and length of service (August 30, 1861, to November 21, 1865). The

casualties of the regiment on the Atlanta campaign were: Killed, forty-four; wounded, one hundred and seventy-seven; and missing, nineteen; total, two hundred and forty. (See serial No. 72, page 411, Records of the Rebellion).

Besides those above noted the casualties of Company C were: Wilson S. Her, promoted to principal musician, died of wounds, September 14, 1864; others killed were: Reuben Hissong and Joel Miller, and died of wounds, Captain Thomas C. Davis, Hugh S. Moore, William H. Rodgers, Hiram Morehouse, Reuben Davis and Enoch Numbers wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

The company (C), with the regiment, took part in the following great battles of the Civil war: Shiloh, Corinth, Mississippi; Stone river, and Liberty Gap, Tennessee; Chickamauga, Georgia; Mission Ridge, Tennessee; Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Lovejoy Station, Georgia; and Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee.

Those killed in battle and died of wounds in prison and diseases, other than those given above in Company C, were: Andrew J. Craven, Marshall S. Byrd, James M. Barrett, Joseph S. Hunt, Benjamin F. Lehman, Smith Walker, Alonzo O. Wilson, James C. Chambers, Philip Fogle, Leroy Fields, Nathaniel M. Grier, David Hunter, Theron A. Jolly, Melvin B. Lane, John Messmore, John R. McBride, and Emanuel Strawbridge. The wounded were: Captain John G. Byrd, sergeants William Doak, Harvey Sipe, and George W. Thompson; corporals Harvey C. Calkins, William Karr, John C. Ibach, and Joseph P. Moulton; and privates Welcome Ashbrook (twice), Felix Albaugh, Samuel C. Burke, Charles C. Byrd, David K. Baggs, George M. Chambers, Daniel C. Courtwright, Sanford U. Earley (twice), Amos F. Harding, William D. Hammell, William C. Markward, Jacob S. Risor, Calvin J. Paxton, and Richard L. Wrenn.

The men of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, who served three years were: Sergeants Albert Noe and William A. Ward, and privates Charles C. Byrd, Asa M. Breese, George C. Early, Smith Fry, Thomas J. Holloway, William D. Hammell, James T. House, William C. Markward, Theodore J. Mosher, Hiram Morehouse, Calvin J. Paxton, John C. Porter, Daniel S. Potter, Joseph B. Ross, Sylvester H. Reed, Frank B. Shauek, Byron L. Talmage, Richard L. Wrenn, William R. Withers, and John B. Williams; and they were mustered out September 20, 1864. The veterans who were mustered out November 21, 1865, were: Sergeants William Doak, Henry C. Groff, Harvey Sipe and Robert D. McBride;

corporals Harvey C. Calkins, Abner Sipe, Jonathan Gidley, John C. Ibach, Joseph P. Moulton, Henry G. Meredith, William McHill, and William F. Karr; Martin Johnson, musician; John Meyers, wagoner; privates Welcome Ashbrook, Samuel C. Burke, James Blair, Sanford U. Early, Nathaniel M. Grice, William Laney, and Abram Sherman. James C. Chambers died in prison.

COMPANY A, 20TH REGIMENT, O. V. I. (THREE YEARS).

The larger number of Company A, Twentieth Regiment, was enlisted for three years in Chesterville and its vicinity, in September, 1861. Ebenezer Martin, living near that village, at the age of fifty-five years enlisted in Company I, of that regiment, on November 20, 1861, and was discharged for disability October 20, 1862. He enlisted chiefly, to prevent his son, Noble C. from enlisting, and whom he wanted to stay at home and care for the wife and mother. His act deserves to be embalmed in history. On the organization of Company A, Dr. Elisha Hyatt was made captain; William Rogers of Knox county, first, and Lyman N. Ayres, second lieutenant; and Peter Weatherby, first sergeant; and the commissions of the four bore the date of September 3, 1861. During the service Peter Weatherby was promoted to the various grades of second and first lieutenant and captain, and major, Lyman N. Ayres to first lieutenant and captain. William W. McCracken from sergeant to first sergeant and second lieutenant, and discharged for wounds received at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863. (He carried the bullet back of his right ear, for more than twenty-eight years). Christopher W. McCracken from sergeant to first sergeant and first lieutenant, veteran; James E. McCracken from corporal to sergeant, sergeant major and captain Company A, and mustered out with the company July 15, 1865, veteran.

For records of others, reference is made to volume 2, pages 686-89, Rosters of Ohio Soldiers.

Company A, with the regiment, participated in twenty-three great battles, including Fort Donelson, February 14-16, 1862; Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, in Tennessee; Champion Hill, May 16, 1863, and Vicksburg, May 19, July 4, 1863, in Mississippi; Kenesaw Mountain, July 27, 1864; Atlanta, July 22, 1864, in Georgia; Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea; Bentonville, March 19, 1865, and Goldsboro, March 21, 1865, in North Carolina, and fifteen other battles. Whitelaw Reid's "Ohio in the War," volume two,

in an extended account of the services of the Twentieth Regiment, among other things says on page 145: "It became known that (General Joseph E.) Johnston had asked terms for surrender; the men seemed crazy with joy; they shouted, laughed, flung their hats in the air, threw their knapsacks at each other, hugged each other, stood on their heads in the mud, and were fairly mad with delight." The regiment marched via Raleigh, North Carolina, and Richmond Virginia, to Washington, District of Columbia, and was in the Grand Review May 24, 1865. The casualties, in Company A, among the men from Morrow county were as follows:—killed and died of wounds and disease in the service: William Allison, Arnold Davis, Levi B. Evarts, Robert M. Fogle, Caleb W. Galleher, Philip Ephraim Harris, Daniel Harris, Davis B. James, Abraham Skillman, and Benjamin F. Wilson. Wounded May 12, 1863: Thomas B. Runyan, both eyes shot out.

David Griffith, a sturdy Welshman from Chester township, was drafted for nine months in the fall of 1862 in the forty-fifth year of his age, his term commencing November 15, 1862, and closing July 13, 1863, which period covered the Vicksburg campaign through all of which he served in Company A. He died April 22, 1910, at his home in Chester township, at the age of nearly ninety-two years. His son, Albert W., served in Company F, Eighty-first Regiment, and another son, Gillman T., in Company K, One hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment.

James J. Runyan, a soldier in the war with Mexico, also served three years in Company A.. Isaac W. Rush, from Morrow county, also served in Company G, Twentieth Regiment. On "Shermans' March to the Sea," an amusing incident happened. Sergeant Major James E. McCracken had just received on the march (January, 1865) his commission as a captain of Company A, Twentieth Regiment, and he needed a valise in which to carry his uniform, and told one of the "bummers" to bring him a valise which the soldier did. The column was near Branchville, South Carolina. The valise when brought was locked, and when a key was found to open it, the contents were found to be a Confederate dress uniform for an officer of herculean size, two Confederate eight per cent bonds, of the denomination of \$500 each, and fifty-four thousand dollars in Confederate currency. The bills were distributed among the soldiers who lighted their pipes with some of them, and with others played poker with one thousand dollars on a corner. The men who served three years and were mustered out

September 14, 1864, were: Captain Lyman K. Ayers, Lueien Rigby, Robert W. Cunningham, James J. Runyan and Augustus R. Runyan. The veterans who were mustered out July 15, 1865, were Captain James E. McCracken, Lieutenant Christopher W. McCracken, first sergeant Wm. W. McMahon, Peter Weatherby, major John T. Condon, James I. Miller, Lester Wright, Aaron V. Lambert, William H. Kinney, Charles W. Hotchkiss, Van Buren Ayers, Abram Brokaw, Corydon Chauncey, James Clink, Russell B. Conant (in prison many months at Andersonville, Georgia), John J. Cramer, Madison Hobbs, William Lidderdale, Alexander S. McGaughey, George W. Modie, Mahlon I. Runyan and William Taylor.

COMPANY C 26TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Early in June, 1861, Captain Jesse Meredith, a veteran of the war with Mexico, as captain of Company B, Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the age of forty-four years, and in June, 1861, at the age of fifty-nine years, began to raise a company in Westfield township, Morrow county, of which he was a resident, and in the adjoining territory in Delaware county; which became Company C, of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Regiment. His commission was dated June 5, 1861. About one-half of this company was from Morrow county and one-half from Delaware county. On account of age and infirmity Captain Meredith resigned August 11, 1862. The first lieutenant was E. A. Hicks of Delaware county, who was promoted to captain of Company I.

William Clark was second lieutenant, promoted to first lieutenant December 12, 1861; to captain Company E, December 5, 1862; to lieutenant colonel December 9, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment October 21, 1865, at Victoria, Texas.

Other soldiers, of this company, whose merits require particular notice are Benjamin W. Shotwell, appointed sergeant and promoted first sergeant July 15, 1861; second lieutenant December 5, 1862, and first lieutenant April 6, 1863; severely wounded September 20, 1863, at Chickamunga, Georgia, and resigned September 13, 1864; veteran.

Also Justin A. Goodhue, appointed sergeant and promoted to first sergeant December 5, 1862; second lieutenant April 6, 1863, and mustered out February 11, 1865; veteran.

Also Jerry E. Coomer, promoted from private to hospital steward, August 1, 1864; to first lieutenant Company D, December

9, 1864; to captain February 10, 1865, and resigned June 8, 1865; veteran.

Also Josephus F. Doty and John B. Richardson, sergeants, serve each three years.

Jesse Mason, musician, was captured September 20, 1863, at Chickamunga, Georgia, and confined in Rebel prisons at Libby, (Richmond, Virginia), Pemberton, Danville, Andersonville, Charleston and Florence, and paroled in December, 1864; discharged January 25, 1865. .

The members from Morrow county of Company C, who were killed or died of wounds or disease in the service, were: Corporals Thomas J. Simpson, and William Creamer; George H. Burrell, James Bartholomew, George Bensley, Newman Barber, Benjamin Corkins, John Goodhue, Daniel Hopkins, Adam Moyer, Newton Oliver, Levi Potter, Jonathan Sherwood, Albert Taylor, David H. Taylor, William H. West, Frank M. Wilcox, and Dennison Frye. Wounded: John Shoemaker. Discharged after three years' service: W. H. Miller, Vincent E. Dunnen, Elijah Hibbard, Benton Mason, and Sidney Winsor. Discharged October 21, 1865, as veterans: Theron M. Messenger, corporal; Samuel E. Hull, musician; William Bensley, William McClary and William Worline.

COMPANY E, 26TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

At the same time Company C was recruited at Westfield, Morrow county, and in Delaware county, Dr. Sylvester M. Hewitt, of Mt. Gilead, and Henry C. Brumback, of same place, as first lieutenant, and James E. Godman, of Cardington, as second lieutenant, commenced to recruit for Company E. Each of their commissions was dated June 5, 1861. Nearly all the enlistments were in June, 1861.

On July 26, Captain Hewitt was promoted to major of the Thirty-second Regiment and on July 29, 1861, James K. Ewart, a resident of Harmony township, Morrow county, was commissioned captain of Company E. He had a military training at Norwich University, Vermont, and was an accomplished officer.

Oscar L. R. French was made a first sergeant, and was discharged February 7, 1862, also as first lieutenant Company C, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Henry C. Brumback resigned November 20, 1861, and James E. Godman was promoted to the vacancy December 23, 1861; resigned April 26, 1862, and died at home May 11, 1862.

William H. Green was appointed sergeant from corporal October 11, 1861; and first sergeant January 14, 1863, and died October 21, 1863, from wounds, received at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

Walden Kelly, aged eighteen, was appointed sergeant from corporal, February 6, 1862; first sergeant October 22, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant December 9, 1864, and to captain Company F, February 28, 1865, and mustered out with that company October 21, 1865; veteran. His record is a very heroic one. To commemorate the services of Company E, he has written and published a sketch entitled, "A Historic Sketch;" "Lest We Forget;" "Company E, Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry." In it he gives a thrilling account of the services of the company and regiment. After giving a graphic account of the first day's battle at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, he says this: "Over half of the company had fallen in two or three hours desperate fighting, not as Greek met Greek, but as Americans met Americans, so view the field, ye good people of Morrow county; stand by that monument erected by the great State of Ohio to the memory of the Twenty-sixth, two hundred and twelve of whom fell in that bloody battle—three fourths of them undoubtedly on the Vineyard farm. Then, but a few yards away, see the one erected by the State of Georgia in memory of the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry, Confederate States of America, and read the inscription on it; this regiment went into battle with 23 officers and of this number 17 were killed and wounded."

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Young was in command of the Twenty-sixth Ohio at this battle, and his report shows 350 men of the regiment engaged, and the total loss 213. Company E, had 32 in the battle, of whom 20 were killed and wounded: Killed and mortally wounded, First Lieutenant Francis M. Williams; First Sergeant William H. Green; Sergeant Silas Stucky; Corporal Luther Reed and Privates Moses Aller, William Calvert, John Blaine, James R. Goodman, Chas. A. R. Kline, Samuel Neiswander, Emanuel W. Stahler, and Robert W. Stonestreet. The wounded were: Corporals James W. Clifton and Isaac D. Barrett; William H. H. Geyer, Henry C. Latham, McDonald Lottridge, John Mishey, Joseph L. Rue, Henry Stovenour and Isaiah Sipes. Twenty killed and wounded out of thirty-two of Company E, and only one of the wounded, William H. H. Geyer was ever able to rejoin the company.

The services of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863, and on the Atlanta campaign, from May 3 to September 5, 1864, in many battles, as well

as during the Nashville campaign in the destruction of the rebel army under General J. B. Hood in December, 1864, were very heroic, and those who "paid the last full measure of devotion to their country" with their blood and their lives of Company E, in these campaigns were as follows: William Derr (twice wounded), Daniel Densel, John Derr, Origen M. Iles, Joseph Wallace Miller, Henry G. Shedd, Socrates Shaw, James H. Smith, Hudson H. Thompson, and Joseph Utter. The company and regiment were finally mustered out October 21, 1865, at Victoria, Texas, and discharged at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, in November, 1865.

The descendants of the soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Regiment can refer with pride to the services of their fathers.

These served three years: Sergeant George W. Jackson; Corporal Andrew M. Smith; Socrates Chandler, Peter Craley, Joseph Cromer, William H. H. Geyer, Henry L. High, Martin M. Karr, McDonald Lottridge, and Philip Metzger. These served as veterans and were mustered out October 21, 1865, at Victoria, Texas: First Sergeant Samuel Watson; Sergeant John Bechtel; Corporal John L. Richardson; John W. Emerson, Charles Henderson, George W. Longstreet, James W. Longstreet, and Edmund L. Thompson.

COMPANY E, 31ST REGIMENT, O. V. I.

In the last days of August, and early in September, 1861, Captain David C. Rose, who had served from April 25, to August 22, 1861, in Company I, Third Regiment, with the aid of others, enlisted fifty-eight men in the south half of Morrow county, who, with twelve men from Preble county and the balance from Delaware county, formed Company E of the Thirty-first Regiment. Captain Rose was the oldest of seven sons of James Rose and wife, of Lincoln township. His brothers, Henry H., and James M., served under him in Company I, of the Third, and both enlisted in Company E of the Thirty-first. The other brothers were Edward, and John M., of Company B, Tenth Regiment, of Ohio cavalry; Alonzo J. of Company B, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Thirteenth Regiment, and Charles J., of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The other officers were George P. Stiles, Sr., first lieutenant; George W. Reed, second lieutenant, and Ludwell M. Cunard, first sergeant; the latter's wife is a sister to the Rose boys. All were commissioned September 24, 1861. Captain D. C. Rose died

December 26, 1861, at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky. Lieutenant Stiles served nearly three years and three months. Lieutenant Reed resigned March 18, 1862, and Sergeant Cunard was promoted to second lieutenant, and resigned August 12, 1863.

Private Jonathan Culver was appointed first sergeant, and promoted to second lieutenant and mustered out with company July 20, 1865; wounded; veteran.

The regiment served in the army of the Cumberland in seventeen great battles and campaigns, among which were the siege of Corinth; Perrysville, and Stone river, in 1862; Chickamauga and Mission Ridge in 1863; Resaca, Kenesaw, Peachtree Creek and Atlanta in 1864; Goldsboro, North Carolina, 1865; and "Sherman's March to the Sea." Mustered out July 20, 1865.

The men of Company E, from Morrow county who gave up their lives, and those who received wounds are, besides Captain Rose; Sergeant William B. Doty, Corporal Joseph C. Campbell, and Private Charles W. Barber. The wounded were: Lieutenant Jonathan Culver, Slocum Barge, Myron A. Cady, Nathan Herendeen, and James M. Rose. Died of disease: William R. Clark, Fred K. Kehrwecker, John Mills, and Jacob Sherman. Those from Morrow county who served three years and were mustered out September 24, 1864, were: Lieutenant George P. Stiles, Sr., First Sergeant Nathan H. Patton, and Walter I. Case, Alexander Cunard, Myron A. Cady, Major Frost, Stephen H. Green, Caleb H. Herendeen, Nathan Herendeen, John S. Powers, Jacob Pancoast, Lorenzo Rogers, Lewis H. Shirey, Benjamin F. Tyler, Francis M. Tyler, George Zent and Francis T. Conklin. The veterans mustered out July 20, 1865, were: Sergeants John D. Scovill and Thomas Edgar; and Privates Slocum B. Barge, and Henry N. Rose.

COMPANY B, 43RD REGIMENT, O. V. I.

On September 14, 1861, recruits for an original company, chiefly about Iberia, Williamsport and Chesterville, in Morrow county, were enlisted and it became Company B, Forty-third Ohio Infantry. A majority of the soldiers of this company were from the country. On the organization of this company, James Marshman became captain, and Samuel McClarren first lieutenant; both of whom resigned September 3, 1862, the former for ill health, and the latter for wounds. Hinchman S. Prophet, who had already served in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, from April 23, 1861,

was appointed second lieutenant December 5, 1861; June 17, 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to Company H; to captain August 18, 1862, and assigned to Company C, and resigned June 10, 1863.

John H. Rhodes enlisted as private October 1, 1861; was appointed first sergeant, promoted to sergeant major; and May 15, 1862, to captain Company K; April 15, 1865, to lieutenant colonel, and July 13, 1865, was mustered out with the regiment.

The rendezvous was at Camp Andrews, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The first colonel of the regiment was J. L. Kirby Smith, a West Point cadet, who died October 12, 1862, of a wound received at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862.

The subsequent advancement of men of Company B was as follows: George W. Purcell, who enlisted October 2, 1861, was promoted to second lieutenant June 7, 1862, and to first lieutenant September 3, 1862, and mustered out with his company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Jonathan J. McClarren, who enlisted September 14, 1861, promoted to quartermaster sergeant, and to second lieutenant September 3, 1862, and to first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, May 27, 1863; and mustered out December 27, 1864, on expiration of enlistment; veteran.

Milton F. Miles, enlisted September 14, 1861, as private, and appointed sergeant; January 9, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment, and to first lieutenant Company B, September 30, 1862; transferred to Company H, February 13, 1863; appointed adjutant Forty-ninth Regiment March 2, 1863; promoted major, March 29, 1865, and lieutenant colonel, June 26, 1865; mustered out with Forty-ninth Regiment November 30, 1865; veteran.

James H. Green enlisted September 14, 1861, as private; promoted to hospital steward January 1, 1864, and transferred to Fourth Alabama, Company F; veteran. The soldiers of Company B, were more than an average for intelligence and soldierly qualities.

A number of men of Company E, Forty-third Regiment were also from Morrow county; among whom were: Charles P. Andrews, Henry Nefe, Francis M. Carpenter, Henry Graverick, and Justus and David Paxton, son and father.

Also several Morrow county men were in Company K, among whom were Denton and David Brewer, William M. Eccles, Harrison Kinneman, and Charles E. Lewis.

The casualties in Company B, among soldiers from Morrow county, were: Killed and died from wounds: Corporal Salathiel K. Galleher, William Creighton Orr, and Robert Simpson; and privates Bradford Huld, James B. Bowen, W. L. Churchhill (in rebel prison), Joseph Sunderland, and Nathan Thornburg. The wounded were: Sergeant Asher Reynolds and James Heffelfinger, Russell B. Clink, and James Gage. The killed in Company E, were: Henry Nefe, and Justus Paxton, and Company K, David Brewer (in prison). Those who died from disease in Company B, were: John M. Breese, Alexander Fleming, William H. Marple, and Thomas E. Turner.

The Forty-third Regiment took part in the following battles, sieges and raids: New Madrid, Missouri, March 13, 1862; Iuka and Corinth, Mississippi; Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia; Rivers Bridge, South Carolina, and Sherman's "March to the Sea." It was mustered out July 13, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

These men of Company B served three years: Sergeants Fred F. Adams, and Orson D. Merriman; Corporals Francis M. Iden, and Elias Ashburn; and privates Commodore P. Brollier, Harod Hays, Moses C. Rogers, Madison M. Smith, Leonidas W. Wilson, and George Yeagly; and in Company E, Francis M. Carpenter. These men of Company B were veterans and mustered out July 13, 1865: Captain Jerry O. McDonald; First Sergeant Thomas Dakan; Commissary Sergeant Henry H. Adams; Quartermaster Sergeant James B. Conger; Sergeants Bentley B. Benedict, James M. Peterson, and Asher Reynolds; Corporals Calvin D. French, Aaron B. Kees, George W. Reese, Robert Simpson, Thomas Turner; Musicians David Auld and Dennis Auld; Privates James Heffelfinger, James B. Bowen, Robert M. Clayton, Russel B. Clink, Daniel Conger, Michael Denton, Milo A. Dicks, Charles S. Ely, Henry Fleming, John Groves, James Gage, Edward Hilliard, Washinton G. Irwin, Edward Jones, Zephaniah Kinney, Judson J. Kelly, George W. Mills, Thomas B. Morris, Samuel Pipes, John H. Rogers, and of Company E, Charles P. Andrews, Henry Nefe, and John J. Gainer.

AN ESCAPED ANDERSONVILLE PRISONER.

By Calvin D. French, Company B, 43rd O. V. I.

"On the morning of the 4th of August, 1864, the Forty-third Ohio Regiment, with others, was ordered to advance the Union

lines in front of Atlanta, Georgia. Our regiment was put on the skirmish line, after piling all of our knapsacks together, each company's by itself. We started from a depleted line about nine in the morning, and went over fences and ditches into a dense underbrush, the rebel batteries covering their infantry while firing at us. The bullets were coming thick and fast, and I stepped behind a tree, which was so small I had to stand sideways to get under cover. I continued to fire my gun as rapidly as possible in the direction of the enemy who were concealed in the thick underbrush directly ahead. Suddenly a rebel appeared at my left, closely followed by others. I had become separated from the rest of the company, in the rush which followed our advance, and only Barney Keyes and one other member of my company were in sight. They turned and ran, but Keyes stumbled and fell. I thought he had been shot. Realizing that I was surrounded, my first impulse was to break my gun against the tree, and, as I raised it to do so, a rebel ordered me to halt at the point of his gun, and I was compelled to hand my Endfield over to him. 'Come on, you Yank,' he said, and I was marched back through the rebel forts to Atlanta, which was just east of their lines.

"The guard took me with a few others they had captured into an old barn, where we were kept under guard for the night. The next morning we were marched about six miles south to a station called Eastport, and in the evening were put on a train and started for Andersonville, where we arrived about ten o'clock the following morning.

"The stockade was built of pine logs about fifteen feet high set on end in the ground, each log touching the other. This ran all the way on four sides enclosing about thirty acres of ground. The rebel guards were stationed on top of this stockade at intervals of about fifty feet where a small guardhouse was built, reached by stairs from the outside.

"We were driven like cattle into this pen. There were three from my company (John H. Rogers, James B. Bowen and myself) all of us young, stout and healthy. The first night we went to the north side of the prison and, with my blouse for a blanket and my shoes for a pillow, began my service in Andersonville, the stars for my consolation and the rebel guards for protection. When I shook my blouse in the morning, a multitude of maggots and vermin dropped to the ground, which awakened me to the real conditions under which we were placed.

"The site of Andersonville was a solid pine forest before the

war, and when the first prisoners were brought there they had built some small shanties or huts with some of the trees which were left after the stockade and other rebel buildings had been constructed. These shanties were all occupied by prisoners and some others had dug-outs in the ground covered with split timbers. But those who came in the summer of 1864 had the sky only for their covering.

"There was a low piece of ground toward the south end of the enclosure where the water from the rebel soldiers' camp came down through the prison. This stream was bridged with a plank covering at one place to convey prisoners from one side of the prison to the other. This stream was filled with filth which came from the rebel camp above, but it was the only source of water supply for the new recruits. The older prisoners had dug wells, but they were insufficient to supply more than their own needs, and the spirit of the prison was 'every man for himself in the desperate struggle for existence.' There was a market street where Union soldiers had dried roots to sell; also biscuits which they had made from flour purchased from the rebels. They got the roots by rolling up their sleeves and digging in the swale filled with the refuse of the prison. Once a day the rebs would send a wagon through the prison with corn bread or baked beans, which were distributed to the prisoners. When we got bread we got no beans, and when we got beans we got no bread. Food, food, was the great cry of the prison, and the only think talked about was something to eat. I have seen stout, robust men look over the situation when they arrived as prisoners of war, lay down in the hot sand, and in a day or two were so weak they could not stand up. They would simply root their heads in the sand and in a short period of time die. It was such a common occurrence that no one paid any attention to such a thing. To live through such an ordeal required steel courage and not a thought of despair. While it looked hopeless, some of us had a ray of hope that Sherman would cause the rebels to transfer us to a safer place.

"While I was there the Providence spring broke out during a night of heavy thunder and rain storm. Some of the stockade was washed down. In the morning there was a spring with running water—nice and cool—between the dead line and the stockade. They ran this water over the dead line so we could get it. Each man took his turn to drink or take a canteen of water away with him, and there was a continuous line of men from daybreak in the morning until dark. This was the best water I ever drank, and the spring was rightly named 'Providence.'

"The dead line was constructed of a narrow piece of board nailed on stakes about fifteen feet from the stockade all around the prison. If a prisoner touched or fell on the line—even though from weakness—the guards killed him. Commencing at dark and lasting until daylight, on the hour the guards would pass along the call 'eight o'clock and all's well,' 'nine o'clock and all's well,' and so on through the dismal night.

"Time passed on and we learned that Sherman had captured Atlanta. On September 11th it came my turn to march to the depot, and about eight o'clock in the morning we were put in box cars and started for Charleston, South Carolina. At Macon we were allowed to be around some under guard. After leaving Macon one prisoner said to me that he would have gotten away there if someone had gone with him. I told him that I would have done so, and then told him a plan which had come to me during our journey to Macon. We agreed that we would work over near the door of the car and when the train was running slowly I would get off and he would follow as soon as possible. We were then to walk toward each other and make for the Union lines together. Soon the train began to slacken its speed, and he took hold of my hand and let me down until my feet touched the ground, and let go. I rolled over and over to a ditch beside the track and lay quiet until the train had passed. The guards in the cars and on top failed to see me and I was a free man again, for the moment at least. In letting me down from the car my left leg struck against a tie and when I got up after a few minutes found that I was quite badly hurt, although I could walk. I then started in the direction the train was moving to meet my comrade. I went some little way and saw a cabin by the side of the track. A negro was living there, and he got me some cold water with which to bathe my leg, and also bartered my blouse for his gray coat. He gave me some corn bread and I went on down the track.

"After going a little further I heard someone whistle, which was our prearranged signal, and my comrade in the escape, who I later learned was George W. Wagerly, of Chillicothe, Ohio, came up the bank, and we shook hands. We were glad to see each other. We went back the way we had come and stopped at the negro shanty. The darky told us to go back the railroad track about three miles until we came to a road crossing, then to turn to the right and follow the road. We were now in the enemy's territory and had to use every precaution in our movements. When we reached the road crossing we saw a fire and found it was a rebel

picket with three men around the fire. We went back a hundred paces or more and removed our shoes, and then slowly and quietly got by them.

"We deemed it wise not to go in the road, but to keep in the woods and open fields. We turned into a path in the underbrush and followed it until daylight, when we camped near an open field in some low bushes. We slept some during the day. Some negroes passed close by, but we lay low waiting for night to come. Then we went to the nearest plantation and made friends, with a negro, who got some johnny cake for us, which we relished very much. We then struck out, taking the moon and stars for a guide, traveling through corn fields, swamps, wet grass, sometimes eating sweet corn and now and then some raw sweet potatoes. We kept clear of the road, although progress was very slow otherwise. We got wet through and before morning were hardly able to walk, but our only thought was of escape and return to the Union lines. At the break of day we could find some low bushes and camp for the day. This we kept up for seven or eight days and nights, depending upon the negroes at the plantations for most of our food.

"The eighth night when we got our corn bread from the darkey at a plantation, he said, 'Massa, there is no rebs in these parts, why doan you all take the road.' Well, that night we took the road and went as directed, but about nine o'clock there came a man on horseback at full gallop right to us before we could get out of sight. We were pretty well scared, thinking he was a reb, but he asked where some doctor lived, and we quickly told him there was one three miles straight ahead. He whipped up his horse and drove away, and we drew a long breath of relief.

"Toward morning we came to an outpost of rebels. We went around them, and soon came to a railroad that had been torn up by Sherman's army before he took Atlanta. A burned bridge impeded our progress, and we had considerable difficulty getting over the river. That day was Sunday, and we camped in the woods. About three o'clock saw some women and children coming towards us. We went over the hill on a run and into a big swamp, where we remained until darkness came. We could hear the bark of blood hounds in the far distance, and thought they might be on our trail, but the sounds gradually died out. It would have meant the end of our hopes had the hounds been on our trail, for we had no means of defence, and our strength was on the wane.

"Progress in the swamp was very difficult. Every step we would go down in the mud and water, then get up again only to

fall headlong the next step. When we finally did get to dry ground again, we were a dilapidated looking sight. We moved at a slow pace, but were not disheartened. In a little while we began to smell the camp fires, and soon after midnight we could see our pickets a short distance ahead. It was necessary at this point to use great precaution in advancing for fear we would be mistaken for rebels. At four in the morning we were halted by our guards, and we told them we were escaped prisoners. We were escorted to the picket post and everyone greeted us with open arms. It was the happiest time of my life. Once more back to real freedom. When our thoughts reverted to the prison pen where 32,000 were huddled together in about thirty acres, and where they died at the rate of ninety a day during our confinement there, it made us thankful beyond expression for our deliverance.

"After being fed and given some clothing, we were taken by wagon to Atlanta, Georgia, four miles south. Brother Oscar came to see me before we started. They had all believed that I was killed instead of being captured. At Atlanta we were taken to the Soldiers' Home, where we had plenty to eat. It was at this place that my comrade in the escape, George W. Wagerly, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and I became separated, and I have never seen nor heard from him since, although I have used every endeavor to get in communication with him.

"I found some of the boys from my company and went with them to where our regiment was camped. They gave me a great reception. Barney Keyes was one of the first boys I met.

"In a few days I was granted a furlough and went home. When my furlough of thirty days had expired I went back to Atlanta, and arrived just in time to go with Sherman on his March to the Sea.

FIFTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

These men of Morrow county served in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, namely: First Sergeant John B. Gatchel, Company F, nearly four years; previously three months in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment, and wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was County Recorder of Morrow county from 1876 to 1882. A cut of him appears on the following page.

Also Clark Edgington, in Company F, and in Company G, Henry H. Sterner.

COMPANY C, 64TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

In the Sixty-fourth Regiment were about twenty men, mainly in Company C, from Morrow county, chiefly among whom were: Riley Albach, who enlisted October 9, 1861, as private; appointed sergeant November 18, 1861, and first sergeant October 31, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant April 1, 1863; wounded November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge, Tennessee; promoted to first lieutenant August 5, 1863, and resigned May 7, 1864; veteran.

Jacob H. Shauck, enlisted as private October 5, 1861; appointed first sergeant October 31, 1861; discharged February 20, 1863, for disability.

Jacob Shively, enlisted October 19, 1861; appointed corporal October 31; and sergeant November 27, 1861; wounded, May 25,



JOHN B. GATCHELL.

1864, at Dallas, Georgia; mustered out January 11, 1865; veteran.

Alben Coe, enlisted as private October 4, 1861; appointed sergeant October 31, 1861; discharged for disability January 11, 1863; also captain Company E, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

William Christy, enlisted as private October 11, 1861; appointed corporal November 1, 1864; mustered out October 3, 1865; veteran.

Joseph E. Moser, enlisted October 4, 1861; appointed corporal April 7, 1863; killed September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Georgia.

John W. Leidleigh, enlisted October 22, 1861, as private;

wounded May 9, 1864, at Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia; promoted to sergeant major May 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment December 3, 1865.

The Sixty-fourth belonged with the Sixty-fifth Regiment to Sherman's famous brigade, and was in the same battles and campaigns as the latter.

COMPANY D, 65TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Contributed by Sergeant Washington Gardner.

Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was recruited wholly from Morrow county during the month of October, 1861. The men came chiefly from Mount Gilead and near-by towns, and from Westfield and vicinity. At that time, and for many years after, James Olds, who recruited the company, was the foremost lawyer in the county. His boyhood home was on a farm near Westfield, the people in that section were proud of him, and the young men were eager to follow his standard.

In November, 1861, the company assembled in Mt. Gilead, where it had its first formation on the public square and from which it broke ranks to be taken in private conveyances to Camp Buckingham, near Mansfield, where it became a part of the regiment above named. It was mustered into the United States service for three years, or during the war, December 3, 1861. James Olds became the first major of the regiment; John Chambers Baxter, captain of Company D; David H. Rowland, first lieutenant, and John T. Hyatt, second lieutenant. Charles G. Harker, a young man of twenty-five years of age, a graduate of West Point and a captain in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, was made colonel. Harker was an accomplished and gallant officer, and greatly endeared himself to the men of his command. His death as a brigadier general, on the slopes of Kenesaw Mountain, was sincerely mourned, and his memory is treasured by all who served under him.

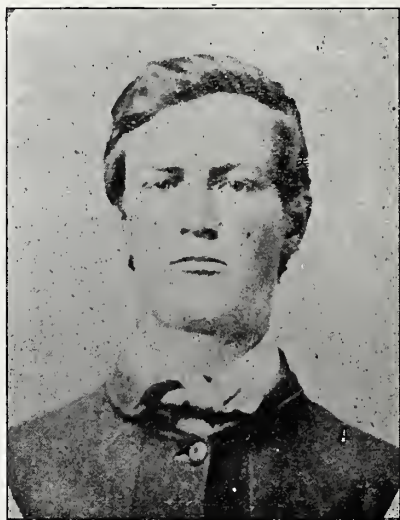
During its first year of service Company D, though not seriously engaged in battle, lost by disease, Lieutenant Hyatt, died while the company was still in Camp Buckingham. He was a promising young officer, who had seen service during a previous three months' enlistment. His death, so soon after going into camp, made a profound impression on the company. Septimus Clagett died February 6th; William H. Braddock, February 10th, and Abraham M. Smith, March 5, 1862, all in hospital at Stanford,

Kentucky, and Andrew M. Buck died in hospital at Lebanon, Kentucky, February 24th of the same year. Captain Baxter resigned February 26th, Lieutenant Rowland, June 16th, and Major Olds, October 7th, all in 1862. During the first twelve months in the field, twenty-five men were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. During its first year of service the company lost, by death, resignation or discharge, thirty-two of its original eighty-seven officers and men; or almost exactly thirty-seven per cent, before a single man had been killed or wounded, or the company seriously engaged in battle. Besides these, James Peak had been transferred to the navy.

The company entered its second year with a total enrollment of fifty-four officers and men, present and absent. Asa M. Trimble, who had been promoted successively from sergeant to first lieutenant, was now regimental quartermaster; Asa A. Gardner, who had likewise been advanced through the same grades, was first lieutenant, commanding the company, and John S. Talmage was second lieutenant. The company was on the field at Shiloh, the second day of the battle, but was not actively engaged; it had also been in a number of skirmishes and was in supporting distance at the battle of Perryville, but was not in the fight. Its first real battle came early in the second year of its service at Stone river, near Murfreesborough, Tennessee, on the last day of December, 1862, and the first three days of January, 1863. In this battle John Long, a younger brother of Robert, was fatally wounded on December 31st, and died on the 18th of the following January. Lieutenant Asa A. Gardner, commanding Company D, while endeavoring to rally his hard-pressed men, was shot through the body. When the ball struck him, he fell forward on his face, his sword dropping from his hand. All supposed, until some time after when the lost ground was recovered, that he was dead upon the field. In Colonel Harker's official report of the battle, Lieutenant Gardner received honorable mention. Amos Pinyard lost an arm; Fred Moser was badly wounded, the ball passing through the face from cheek to cheek, knocking out most of his teeth and breaking his jaws. Pinyard and Moser were permanently disabled. Others wounded, but less severely, were Samuel P. Snider, Daniel Griffith, Elias Aldrich, John Bailey, Samuel Kirkpatrick, William L. Thompson, George W. Jackson and Joel Wright. Joseph Dewitt and Calvin W. Hudson were taken prisoners, but after a few weeks were exchanged and returned to service..

Following the battle of Stone River, the company participated

in the Tullahoma and the Chattanooga campaigns and took part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. Lieutenant Gardner who, in the meantime, had been promoted to captain, had sufficiently recovered from his Stone River wound to return to the field and took his company into action on Saturday afternoon, September 19th. In the first volley from the enemy, which was fired at close range, John O. Bartlett was shot dead in the front line of battle. During the war the Sixty-fifth Ohio lost many worthy men in battle, but it laid no purer nor nobler sacrifice upon the altar than this Mount Gilead youth of twenty years. In the same



JOHN O. BARTLETT.

line, and almost at the same time that young Bartlett fell with a bullet through his brain, Captain Gardner was again shot through the body, James Hopkins through the shoulder, and William Taylor who had been hit at Stone River and had recovered, was again among the wounded.

On Sunday, about noon of the 20th, in a desperate encounter with the enemy and after the field officers of the regiment and the line officers of Company D had all been killed or wounded, a captain of the line was in command of the regiment and Sergeant Samuel P. Snider, in command of Company D. At this time Junius B. Shaw was badly wounded. Taking his shattered and

bleeding right arm in his left, he withdrew from the line of battle and walked twelve miles through dust and heat to Chattanooga, where he submitted to an amputation at the shoulder. There was no finer example of genuine grit than this grim twelve-mile march of Shaw, looking for a surgeon to sever his lacerated arm from his body. Samuel P. Snider, though only a boy not yet quite eighteen years old, was so brave and so competent a company commander in battle as to deserve and receive high praise in the official report of the commanding officer of the regiment. About the time Shaw was hit, the Union line was being hard pressed by the enemy not only in front but on both flanks. Snider received a grievous wound through the right shoulder and while prostrate on the field was captured. Sergeant Robert Long, who stopped to minister to his suffering comrade, likewise fell into the hands of the enemy and was kept in prison until the close of the war. He was a passenger with 1,898 other exchanged prisoners on the ill-fated "Sultana," the memory of which still causes a shudder of horror to all who recall the many heroic men who having endured the horrors of prison now went from her burning decks to a watery grave.

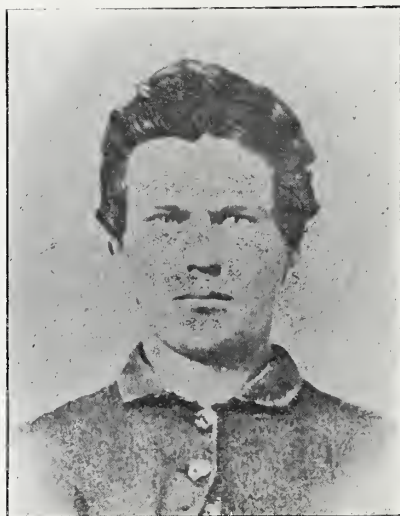
Among others captured at this stage of the battle were Calvin W. Hudson, Joseph Dewitt, Ira Barber and Harvey Wheeler. The three last named died in prison. Hudson, while being transferred from one place of confinement to another, managed to escape and after a perilous experience of lying in hiding, by day, and traveling under the friendly aid and guidance of the negroes, by night, reached our lines in June, 1864, ragged and emaciated, but happy to be once more among friends.

Company D was among the besieged at Chattanooga in the fall of 1863; it participated in the assault on Missionary Ridge and in the march to the relief of Knoxville, where it completed its second full year in the service. In this second year, there was much of hard service and hard fighting. The company had lost, killed in battle two, wounded seventeen, five of the latter so severely as never to be able to return to active service. Eight were taken prisoners during the year, three of whom died. Three were discharged for disabilities other than wounds. Among these was John Barger, a fine-spirited youth from near Mount Gilead, who died on his way home after being discharged.

In the latter part of the winter of 1863-4 a large per cent of Company D veteranized—i. e., reenlisted for three years more, or during the war. The reenlisted men were given a home furlough

for thirty days. When the Atlanta campaign opened, in the spring of 1864, there were but comparatively few of the original members of Company D in line. In the affair at Rocky Face Ridge, on May 9th, the company suffered no casualty; but five days later at Resaca, Georgia, it lost over thirty per cent of the original company actually engaged.

In this battle, John Koon was mortally wounded on Saturday afternoon, and died in the field hospital the following Sunday morning. Koon died like a true soldier. Not a murmur of complaint escaped his lips because of suffering or the approach of death. When the fatal bullet struck him, he was within elbow touch, on



JOHN S. McKIBBIN.

the right, with the author of this sketch, and was but third man from him in the row of wounded in the field hospital when he died.

John S. McKibbin also received a wound, from the effect of which he died a few weeks later. Company D had no more faithful or dependable soldier, whether in the camp or in battle, than Mr. McKibbin whose body now rests in the family burial lot near his boyhood home at Iberia.

Hiram Wheeler and Washington Gardner were badly and Joel Wright slightly wounded at Resaca. Wright returned to the com-

pany and served until the regiment was mustered out. Neither Wheeler nor Gardner was ever after able for duty in the field.

In the Atlanta campaign, during which there were one hundred successive days that artillery or musketry firing could be heard somewhere along the line, Company D was reduced to two muskets in line for duty out of the more than eighty that went out from Mansfield. The company had been considerably strengthened by drafts and substitutes, but these not being from Morrow county are not considered in this sketch further than to say that they did splendid service, as is attested by the list of killed and wounded from their number, notably in the battles of Spring Hill and Nashville.



GILBERT E. MILLER.

John S. Talmage, who had been promoted to first lieutenant, resigned in July, 1864, and Sergeant Snider became, during the same year, a captain in the United States colored troops. On December 14, 1864, while the Union army was lying on the outskirts of Nashville, the non-veterans in the field were mustered out, they having served a little more than three years, the full term of enlistment, and were given an honorable discharge. They were Sergeant Ira Herriek, Sergeant Washington Gardner, and Private Barak M. Butler, Frederick Cutler, Zeno Hakes, Calvin W. Hudson

and Gilbert E. Miller. Three of these were from Mount Gilead and three from Westfield. John C. Barber was mustered out December 16, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio; Harrison Clark, October 20th, at Camp Dennison, Ohio; William L. Thompson, January 10, 1865; Joseph M. Farley, March 20, 1865, and Sergeant Robert W. Long, May 20, 1865. These were all members of the original company and each had served three years or more.

Those who had veteranized continued in the service. Among those was Jonathan Lewis. He was a great favorite in Westfield, where he was born and reared. While home on veteran furlough, he married a Westfield young woman of good family. Most of his first period of service Lewis had been a musician; consequently he did not go into battle. Near the close of his first enlistment he asked to enter the ranks and carry a gun. He was appointed a corporal November 1, 1864, and on the 14th day of December, the day his non-veteran comrades were discharged, he was made a sergeant and on the 16th, two days later, was shot dead on the field of battle near Nashville. He was the last soldier of Company D to give his life for his country in battle. In the village cemetery at Westfield his body rests beside that of his brother, Orson, of the same company.

Robert T. McKibben, a younger brother of John, came as a recruit to the company during the winter of 1862-3, and served the three years' term of enlistment.

Of the original members of the company, when mustered out of service at Victoria, Texas, November 30, 1865, were First Lieutenant William H. Smith, First Lieutenant William H. Mozier, who had done excellent service as hospital steward; Second Lieutenant Joseph Meredith, who had served as regimental commissary sergeant; Second Lieutenant Joel Wright, Sergeant Daniel Griffith and Sergeant Zeno Wood.

According to the official record, the oldest man in Company D was Edward Terry, forty-nine, and the youngest Washington Gardner, sixteen. Both were from the village of Westfield. Nineteen per cent of the company was killed in battle, mortally wounded, or died of disease or in prison. Eighteen per cent were wounded once and several of these twice. Seven were captured on the field of battle, three of whom died in prison. Ten became commissioned officers.

So far as is known at this date, fifty years after enlistment, every surviving member has lived a respectable life. Several have been more than ordinarily successful in business, and some have

been honored by their fellow citizens with positions of trust and responsibility. Among the latter may be mentioned Captain Asa A. Gardner, who served the people of Morrow county as probate judge for a period of six years, and Lieutenant William H. Mozier, who held the same honorable office in the county of Van Wert for three years. Captain Samuel P. Snider served two years in congress, and Sergeant Washington Gardner, a younger brother of Asa, served five years as secretary of state in Michigan and twelve years in congress. Snider and Gardner, each of whom was sixteen years old at the time of enlistment in 1861, were the "kids" of Company D. They were for a time bunk-mates and, so far as is known, are the only two rank-and-file soldiers who slept under the same army blanket in the war who afterward both served in the congress of the United States..

COMPANY K, 66TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Sixteen soldiers from southwestern Morrow county served in Company K, Sixty-sixth Regiment, among whom were First Lieutenant Wilson Martin and Watson N. Clark; Sergeants Yelverton P. Barry and Alva M. Rhoads (both wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia) and Philip Phillippi, and Privates William Powell (who lost a leg at Antietam, Maryland) and Francis C. Shaw. Those who served three years were Daniel W. Gibbs and Mark Sweet; and, as veterans, Philip Phillippi, Benjamin Peak, John Van Brimer, James D. Bishop and Benjamin F. Stokes.

COMPANIES F, G AND K, 81ST REGIMENT, O. V. I.

In August and September, 1861, and later, seventy-five men from the eastern and northeastern parts of Morrow county enlisted in Company F, and G, and in August, 1862, thirty more in Company K, Eighty-first Regiment. The complete organization of a full regiment was delayed many months.

On the initial organization of the regiment Samuel E. Adams, of Chesterville, was made quartermaster and served as such from August 19, 1861, to August 18, 1864.

Andrew R. Boggs, private in Company G, was promoted to quartermaster sergeant and served until July 22, 1862, and was discharged for disability; later adjutant One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment.

Pascal B. Ayers, aged fifty-one years, private Company G, of Chesterville, was made commissary sergeant and discharged August 22, 1862, for disability.

Richard S. Laycox, Company F, was promoted to principal musician.

The officers in Company F were: William Pitman, successively promoted from private to sergeant, first sergeant, sergeant major, second and first lieutenant and assistant adjutant general, second brigade, fourth division, Fifteenth Army Corps; mustered out March 27, 1865; veterans.

Wesley K. James, promoted from private to sergeant and first sergeant for good conduct at battle of Corinth, Mississippi; mustered out December 13, 1864.

The officers of Company G, from Morrow county were Russell B. Kinsell, captain; Eli A. James, first lieutenant, and Caleb B. Ayres, second lieutenant, each of whom was commissioned October 2, 1861, and resigned: Captain Kinsell, August 15, 1862; discharged: Lieutenant Ayres, September 30, 1862. Lieutenant James was discharged June 30, 1862.

In the roster of Ohio soldiers of the Eighty-first Regiment, published by the state, fourteen soldiers, including Sergeant Samuel Virtue, are omitted from the roster, in Companies F and G.

In Company H, Thomas H. Imes, was appointed sergeant August 21, 1862; promoted to first sergeant and to second and first lieutenant, and mustered out July 13, 1865.

The first service of a detachment of the regiment, from September 24, 1861, to March 1, 1862, was in northern Missouri, where about one-half of the population were rebels and bush-whackers, which made the service especially dangerous, and where several expeditions against bands of guerrillas were undertaken, one of two weeks duration in December, 1861, on which the men at night slept on the ground in rain, sleet and snow with no covering but blankets.

Early in March, 1862, the regiment left St. Louis, Missouri, on the transport and steamboat, "Meteor," and arriving at Pittsburg Landing March 17th, was assigned to McArthur's brigade of General C. F. Smith's division, and while in camp here the regiment was vigorously drilled by Major Evans. Following the battle of Shiloh the rebel army retreated to Corinth, Mississippi, and intrenched, the Union army besieged it, but during the whole spring and until the evacuation of Corinth by the Rebel army May 15, 1862, only a few skirmishes occurred. The armies menaced each other

all summer at Corinth and on October 3 and 4, 1862, a great battle was fought in which the Eighty-first lost 14 killed and 44 wounded. In 1863, but two battles occurred in which the Eighty-first was engaged, Tuscumbia and Town Creek, Alabama, with small loss.

In April, 1864, preparations were made for the Atlanta campaign, in which the Eighty-first was engaged in the following battles: Leys Ferry, May 14th and 15th; Rome Cross Roads, May 16th; Dallas, May 26th to June 4; Atlanta, June 22nd, and a second battle, July 28th; the siege of Atlanta, July 28th to September 2nd; Jonesboro, August 31st to September 1st, and Lovejoy Station, September 2nd to 6th, 1864, all in the state of Georgia; in which the Eighty-first, had 62 killed, 80 wounded and 160 died of disease.

Those killed and died of wounds in Companies F and G, from Morrow county, were: Sergeant James Carrothers; Corporal Abner McCall, and Privates Daniel H. Brown, Durbin French, Leman P. Gifford and John R. Thompson; and in Company K, Benton Karr. The wounded in Companies F and G were: Sergeants Ira Hartwell and Marcus L. Newland, and Privates George A. Crowell, John E. Jones; in Company K, Thomas J. Burwell and Samuel Shaffer.

The men of Company F who served three years were, besides those already noted above: Ira Hartwell, Marion Hartwell, Daniel W. Potts, Marcus L. Newland, William Bates, Napoleon B. Bowker, Benjamin F. Hartwell, James W. Galleher, Daniel Cooper, Silas Richey, Duncan Bowker, Moses Clark, Orion Clark, George W. Cunningham, John Gleason, Robert H. Incho, Davis E. James, Caleb S. Jeffries, John E. Jones, Augustus Jones, Alexander Mann, Wiley Peterson, James D. Pitts, Clark Richards, Samuel J. Rogers, Sylvester Shipman and William Wagoner; and veterans George Allington, George A. Crowell, James Kennedy and Albert Kinnaman.

In Company K, which was enlisted in August, 1862, the men who served nearly three years were as follows: Lieutenant Thomas H. Imes; Peter Snyder, Joseph J. Smart, Stephen Hosford, John R. Stoller, Andrew W. Kerr, Samuel Mobley, Levi Arman, Delevan Brewer, John Burkhart, Thomas J. Burwell, William B. Dickey, Justus Dye, David L. Elder, George Fry, Charles S. Garberich, Harrison Harding, Jacob Hill, Samuel James, Samuel Pitman, Samuel Shaffer, Jacob B. Snyder, Thomas W. Snyder, Samuel Spigle, James Stall and Marcus L. Teeple.

COMPANY C, 82ND REGIMENT, O. V. I.

In November, 1861, Francis M. Baker and Morris Baker, of Harmony township (the latter wounded May 2, 1863, in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia), enlisted in Company C, Eighty-second Regiment, and both were finally mustered out July 24, 1865, as veterans.

George A. Breckenridge, of Westfield township, enlisted in the same company November 25, 1861, and was discharged May 13, 1864, for wounds received July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

On February 29, 1864, Orlando D. Phillips enlisted in same company, and was wounded at Dallas, Georgia, May 25, 1864, and transferred to Veteran Relief Corps March 3, 1865.

COMPANIES B AND C, 85TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

James G. Shedd, of Mt. Gilead, May 27, 1862, enlisted for three months in Company B, Eighty-fifth Regiment, and in the last days of May and June, 1862, fifty-six men were from Morrow county enlisted for three months in Company C. Some of these men were transferred to Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry. (See state roster).

Of Company C, Thomas S. Bunker was made captain; Silas Holt, first lieutenant (died August 4, 1862, at Camp Chase, Ohio), and Ludwell W. Nickols, second lieutenant, and all who were not transferred to Company I, Eighty-seventh Regiment, were mustered out September 23, 1862.

COMPANY I, 87TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

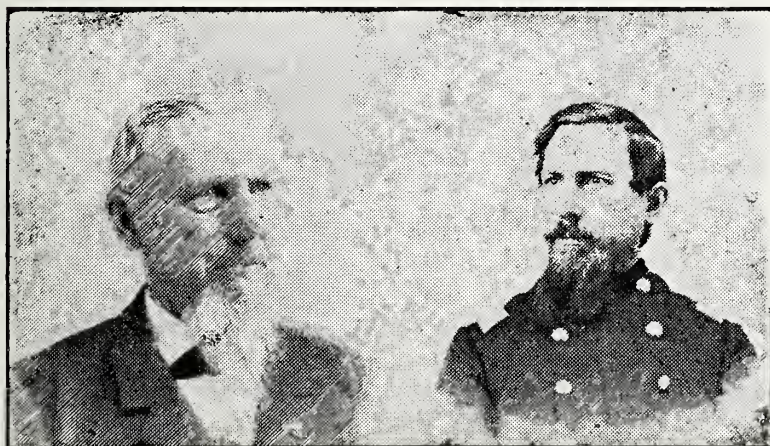
The twenty men of Company C, Eighty-fifth Regiment, from Morrow county transferred to Company I, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were with the remainder of the command taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15, 1862, by General "Stonewall" Jackson's Rebel army. After their term of enlistment had expired (the Eighty-seventh being a three months regiment), they were released on their paroles, and mustered out October 3, 1862.

88TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

In the early summer of 1862, four companies, called the First Battalion Governors' Guards, were organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, and in July and August of that year six more companies were mustered into the United States service for three years, as the Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry. About one hundred men were from Morrow county, many of whom were drawn from the religious denomination of Friends, conscientiously opposed to war but desirous to serve their country. The regiment was engaged principally in guarding rebel prisoners at Camp Chase. It also took part in the pursuit of General John Morgan's raiders, and in the insurrection in Holmes county, Ohio. It was mustered out July 3, 1865.

COMPANIES C AND D, 96TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Of the field and staff officers of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Morrow county furnished the following: Adjutant George N.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALBERT H. BROWN.

Clark, who was commissioned July 18, 1862, and, for ill health, resigned February 28, 1863.

David A Stark, adjutant; promoted from Company C; resigned November 20, 1863.

Charles W. Ketcham, chaplain; commission dated September 10, 1862, and resigned June 22, 1863.

George M. Scott, chaplain; promoted from first sergeant Company C, and discharged December 15, 1864.

Henry S. Bunker, promoted from private Company C, to commissary sergeant, March 4, 1863, and mustered out with regiment, at Mobile, Alabama, July 7, 1865.

Henry S. Green, promoted from private Company C to hospital steward, and mustered out with regiment, July 7, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Delaware, Ohio, and the men assisted in building the barracks; left by rail on September 1, 1862, and arrived at Covington, Kentucky, that evening.

Company C and seventy-five men of Company D, were enlisted in Morrow county in the last days of July and the early days of August, 1862. Twenty-five men of Company D, came from Marion county, Ohio.

Levi Reichelderfer, who had served fourteen months in Company E, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the war with Mexico, from May 15, 1847, to July 20, 1848, was commissioned (July 23, 1862) as captain of Company C, and resigned March 26, 1863. Thomas E. Shunk was commissioned August 9, 1862, as first lieutenant, and died March 27, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana.

David A. Stark was commissioned second lieutenant August 9, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant January 26, 1863, and resigned November 20, 1863.

Morris Burns was appointed first sergeant and discharged for disability, March 11, 1863.

Sergeant John W. Godman was promoted to first lieutenant March 27, 1863, and mustered out with company July 7, 1865.

Sergeant Charles O. Oldfield was promoted to second lieutenant January 26, 1863, and to first lieutenant July 13, 1864; transferred to Company B, and mustered out with company July 7, 1865.

Sergeant Jacob W. Dalrymple was promoted to first sergeant April 30, 1864, and to second lieutenant November 18, 1864; transferred to Company B and mustered out with that company at Mobile, Alabama, July 7, 1865.

Corporal George M. Scott was promoted to first sergeant and to chaplain, June 24, 1863, and discharged December 15, 1864.

Sergeant George S. Singer, at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, April 8, 1864, was color-bearer. On the retreat he was commanded by the rebels to surrender the colors, but amid a shower

of bullets, which riddled his clothes, refused to give up the flag and brought it safely off the field. He was discharged May 24, 1865.

The hospital steward, Dr. Henry S. Green, at Sabine Cross Roads was taken prisoner, and was on duty ten weeks with three hundred Union wounded in Rebel hospitals at Mansfield, Louisiana.

The killed and died of wounds in Company C at Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863, were Cyrus Devore, Daniel Linden and George W. Curren; at Grand Coteau, Louisiana, November 3, 1863, William H. Wheeler; at Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, April 8, 1864, James J. Gilkison; and Daniel McClary, lost on steamer "Sultana," April 28, 1865. The wounded were Robert T. Barge and William Faris at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Alfred J. Battey, Francis M. Harris and Julius V. Wood (lost right arm), at Grand Coteau, Louisiana, and Gilbert Cronk and Peter D. Wilson at Sabine Cross Roads. Died of Disease: Lieutenant Thomas E. Shunk, Sergeant John Kehrweaker, Corporal Robert P. Demuth, and Privates David Barber, Thomas Barber, George W. Barnhard, William D. Barnhard, Joshua Brokaw, Hampton Brown, Albert G. Caris, James W. Clark, John H. Click, Albert S. Coomer, James H. Coomer, Benson H. Conway, Jacob P. Cratt, James H. Cunningham, Elisha Everts, Edwin B. Frost, Josiah T. Howard, Lyman Losee, Joseph Matheany, John W. Myers, Oliver P. Phillips, Andrew J. Reed, Obed Rogers, Fortunatus Sherman, Caleb Underwood, Albert D. White and Elias White.

William M. Dwyer, who had previously served as sergeant for eight months in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned July 23, 1862, as captain of Company D, Ninety-sixth Regiment, and Thomas Litzenburg, at same date, was commissioned second lieutenant. For ill health, Captain Dwyer resigned January 26, 1863, and Lieutenant Litzenburg March 22, 1863. The first lieutenant, John B. Williams, who became captain, and First Sergeant John M. Godman, who also became captain, were both from Marion, Ohio. Sergeant David Bachelder was promoted to second and first lieutenant and captain, but not mustered as captain until after the war. He had, for a long period, performed the duties of captain and was entitled to that rank. He was mustered out November 18, 1864, by reason of the consolidation of the regiment into a battalion.

The casualties in Company D, were: Killed or died of wounds at Arkansas Post (killed): James M. Marvin, and (wounded), First Sergeant Robert F. Bartlett, George Brown, Nathan Clark

and Daniel May (lost right arm); at Vicksburg (killed): John N. Geyer and Clark Miner and (wounded) William W. Reed, who was discharged for wounds September 5, 1863; at Grand Coteau, November 3, 1863 (killed): George Blanchard, John C. Campbell, Henry W. Franks, Henry Feerer and David W. Reid and (wounded) First Sergeant Robert F. Bartlett (lost left arm), Amos G. Barger and Cyrus R. Myles; and killed at Sabine Cross Roads, Charles H. Kendall. Died of disease: Madison Walker Wagoner, George Blow, Charles Boynton, Ryla W. Busby, Hiram O. Cooper, Alexander Dakan, Abner J. Dennis, William F. Dennis, Joseph Devolt, David Ferguson, Benjamin Kennedy, Nicholas Kile, Benjamin W. McDonald, Thomas Maiden, Malachi Mann, Isaac N. Miracle, James Moore, Alexander Reed, Alexander D. Reed, Joseph A. Reed, Madison Shields, John Shoffner, Daniel L. Smith and John M. Young.

Deaths from disease, while General Grant's army was encamped near Vicksburg, at Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, in the Ninety-sixth Regiment, (as in all others), were very numerous. One hundred and seventeen soldiers of this regiment are buried in the Vicksburg National Military Park Cemetery. The total number is nearly 17,000, and of this number 12,704 graves are unidentified. The casualties of the entire regiment were: Killed and died of wounds, 49; wounded, 54, and died of disease, 217. Total 320.

The men of Company C who had served nearly three years, besides those above noted, were: Harrison Doty, Amos Fell, Dewitt C. Sanford, Chester Thompson, Gilbert Cronk, John G. H. Metzner, Jacob R. Lyon, Reuben Aldrich, Robert T. Barge, Peter Battey, Spencer Booher, John F. Burdine, Francis M. Curren, Francis M. Harris, Andrew Hart, Jesse H. Hudson, Silas E. Idleman, Samuel D. Kemerer, George B. Lee, Chauncey Lewis, Daniel McClary, David C. Marvin, John B. May, Henry W. Sanderson, Alpheus Scofield, Mathew D. Smith, William Weaver, Henry C. Wells, Peter D. Wilson and George W. Wolf.

And of Company D; Barkley F. Irwin, Abraham B. McGowen, David R. Bender, William H. Messenger, John W. Coe, Jacob B. Fisher, Isaac Ealy, Samuel R. Dille, Cornelius Nicholas, Amos G. Barger, Lemuel H. Breese, William H. Briggs, David Butler, David Colmery, Albert Davis, Isaac M. Dewitt, Isaac Hall, Jacob H. Henney, George H. Jones, Royal D. McDonald, Simon A. Numbers, Isaiah Pinyerd, William W. Russell, Henry J. Smith, Melville B. Talmage and William Vanatta. The Ninety-sixth Battalion was

finally discharged July 29, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio, having been mustered out July 7, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama.

A WAR REMINISCENCE.

By Robert F. Bartlett.

"It was up the Teche with General Banks, in the fall of the year 1863; that valley in Louisiana that George W. Cable has made memorable in his writings, for its beauty and fertility and as the land of the Acadian exiles from Nova Scotia in 1755.

"The Thirteenth Army Corps had, a few weeks before, been detached from the Army of the Tennessee, at Vicksburg, and sent to the Army of the Gulf.

"The campaign and siege of Vicksburg had recently closed, during which occurred strategy most bewildering to the enemy, terrific attacks by the Union army, and stubborn resistance by the Confederates; and in all this memorable campaign, the Thirteenth Army Corps had borne a prominent part.

"On arrival at New Orleans, in the last days of August, the corps was camped on the common above the city, on which the Cotton Exposition Buildings in 1885 were located, and the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps were reviewed by Generals Grant and Banks, and General L. Thomas, adjutant general, U. S. A.

"Later the two corps entered on what is known in the history of the Civil war, as the Teche expedition. On October 3rd the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, under orders, turned over their camp tents and received dog, or shelter tents, which the boys called "purp" tents, broke camp and embarked on a steamer and was transported to a landing at Algiers, the eastern terminus of a railroad running eighty-three miles west of Brashear. It is now a part of the Great Southern Pacific system, from New Orleans to San Francisco.

"On disembarking from the steamboat, it was found that a train of flat gravel cars on which was loaded a train of army wagons, eleated on, was the transportation provided to carry the regiment to Brashear. We awaited orders. The shades of evening were approaching, and in the dusk of the evening the regiment was ordered to board these gravel cars under the army wagons, and the soldiers with hilarious shouts climbed on the cars and put down their blankets as best they could. The lieutenant command-

ing Company D and the writer hereof, and another comrade long since mustered out, fixed our blankets under the fore axle of an army wagon, where only a small space was permitted above us, and so rode until late in the night to Brashear, now Morgan, and got off and laid down on the wharf, and slept until morning light.

“The patriotism of a true soldier forbade him to murmur at hardships, and his loyalty and faithfulness required unquestioned obedience to orders. The soldiers laughed at apparent impossibilities, and always attempted to carry out their orders.

“By easy marches we advanced through Pattersonville, Franklin, New Iberia and Vermillionville, now Lafayette, to Opelousas, and on our marches saw orange orchards, and fields of sugar cane, which were quite new and interesting to us, and also fields of yams and cotton.

“The soldiers of Ohio were, by law, permitted to vote in the field, and we camped at Vermillionville long enough to vote for the governor of Ohio, John Brough was the Union candidate, and Clement L. Vallandigham, who had been arrested for treasonable utterances and sent through the Confederate lines, was the candidate opposed. The vote of the regiment was two hundred and twenty-one for Brough, and five for Vallandigham.

“From here on to Opelousas frequent skirmishes occurred between the cavalry, when the enemy was met in such force, that we fell back from Opelousas ten miles and the army encamped on Carencro bayou, with a strong rear guard, consisting of the brigade of General S. G. Burbridge and a detachment of the Fourteenth New York Cavalry the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, the First Louisiana Cavalry, one section of the Second Massachusetts Light Artillery, and the Seventeenth Ohio Battery Light Artillery, in all sixteen hundred and twenty-five men, camped on the prairie at the edge of a wood, on Bayou Bourbeau, and three miles to the rear of the main army. It was a weird place for a camp, as the trees in the woods were festooned with southern moss.

“For three days the enemy’s cavalry hovered about our rear, and skirmished with our cavalry videts, and on November 3rd a force of the enemy admitted to be four to one, to our rear guard, attacked us.

“I pass over the events of the battle, only to say that the enemy’s cavalry swept around our left flank, and captured several hundred men, many being wounded, and to mention the gallant conduct of Colonel Thomas H. Bringham of the Forty-sixth Indi-

ana Infantry, and Colonel John Connell of the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, who at their regimental camps, three miles away, on hearing the roar of battle, formed their regiments, without awaiting orders, and came on the double quick across the prairie, and checked the cavalry of the enemy that had flanked us on our left. Later the main army came up in battle line, and the enemy, not desiring to bring on a general engagement, withdrew.

“At evening, forty-seven of us, severely wounded, found ourselves within the lines of the enemy and prisoners of war, at the plantation of Mrs. Rodgers whose place was appointed for a temporary hospital; and for the humane acts, and for the kindly solicitude of this noble southern woman, and to commemorate the same, this reminiscence is written. Mrs. Rodgers said to the writer that she could not see anyone, either Confederate or Federal, suffer and not do all in her power to relieve them. Nearly one hundred wounded men, from both sides, were at her house, and her rooms and verandas were filled with the most severely wounded, lying on cots and bed mattresses and sofas, which she had placed for them. On that night, of November 3rd, I lay on the veranda on a hair-cloth sofa without sleep, with an ounce bullet in my left elbow; at my head a Confederate soldier, mortally wounded, lay on a bed mattress, and silently died during the night; at my feet lay my own comrade, David W. Reid, mortally wounded on a bed mattress, and he also died early the next morning, and both were buried in the same grave on the front lawn, under the China trees. Under instruction from Mrs. Rodgers, the servants prepared yams and meat and bread and milk for the wounded, and she ministered to the soldiers herself, and all were treated alike, and all was done that could be done by her.

“Many of the ‘Cajun’ neighbors, came with carriages, and carryalls and inquired for the Union wounded, to care for them.

“During the day, November 4th, General J. P. Major, who commanded a brigade of Confederate cavalry, came to the house, and talked with the soldiers of both sides and was courteous to all.

“About four o’clock that afternoon the medical director of our brigade and staff, with ambulances, came to Mrs. Rodgers plantation and met the officers of the enemy appointed for the purpose, and the surviving wounded were exchanged, and soon after night-fall arrived at the camp of the Union army on Carencro bayou, happy to be again in our own lines.

“In all the years since, my mind has reverted, with feelings of gratitude to this dear old lady for her kindly sympathy and deeds.

“Much has been forgiven and passed into oblivion between the soldiers of the north and south, and both sides respect and admire the courage of the other, and not to do so is to question our own courage.”

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

Ten men from the northern part of our county served in the One Hundred and Second Regiment, among whom were: Cyrus Shumway, Robert Barr and Henry Riggle, of Company C; Thomas B. Keech and David K. Mitchell, of Company D, and Peter W. Shambaugh and Isaac Baker, of Company E. Captain Amos J. Moore (as private of Company D, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry) and Benton L. Thompson, served three years each in Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment.

In the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, John E. Cromer, Alfred J. Creigh and Milton Parks, served in Company I, and Leyman Webster in Company K. The latter died in the service.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The larger part of Companies D and E, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, and a few men in Companies F and G, were from Morrow county and reported at their rendezvous, Camp Delaware, Ohio, the afternoon of September 1, 1862, which camp the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry had vacated early that morning.

William Smith Irwin, of Mt. Gilead, was commissioned lieutenant colonel, August 18, 1862, and he resigned from ill health March 17, 1863.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on September 11, 1862.

In Company D there were no commissioned officers from Morrow county; all were from Delaware county. Benjamin A. Banker, of Morrow, was appointed first sergeant and promoted to second lieutenant, Company F, March 1, 1863; to first lieutenant, Company C March 31, 1864; to captain Company A August 29, 1864, and mustered out with Company A, June 8, 1865.

Sergeant Isaac D. Irwin, Company D, was promoted to commissary sergeant May 11, 1865, and mustered out with regiment June 8, 1865.

The commissioned officers in Company E, from Morrow county, were: David Lloyd, captain, who died of wounds August 7, 1864, received at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; Elisha B. Cook, second lieutenant, resigned September 7, 1863, for disability; Perry Swetland, private Company D, promoted to principal musician and mustered out with regiment; Milton D. Wells, promoted from private Company H, to quartermaster sergeant, November 6, 1862, and to first lieutenant Company D, April 12, 1864, and appointed quartermaster, and mustered out with regiment June 8, 1865.

On October 8, 1862, less than one month from muster, the regiment took part at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, had large losses in killed and wounded, and besides losses at Perryville, Kentucky, the greatest losses of the regiment were at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863, Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 6-30, 1864, and Bentonville, North Carolina March 19-21, 1865. The most terrific contest in which the regiment was engaged was at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, as a part of I. Steadman's division of General George H. Thomas' corps, in which the repeated assaults of the Rebels, in overwhelming numbers, were repulsed. At this time the battle flag of the Twenty-second Alabama Infantry, and most of the men of that regiment, were captured by the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio, but with great losses to that command; for five officers and seventeen men were killed, and seven officers and seventy men wounded. Governor David Tod, of Ohio, acknowledged the receipt of the flag of the Twenty-second Alabama, as a trophy of the valor of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio, and returned his own with the thanks of the loyal people of Ohio.

On the Atlanta campaign, which commenced early in May, 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-first entered with 18 officers and 429 men, and at the close of the campaign in September, 1864, the reports show that four officers and 22 men had been killed, and 8 officers and 205 men wounded and one captured.

The men from Morrow county who were killed or died of wounds were: Killed, George Shafer, first sergeant; corporal William Baxter, and Jarvis H. Aldrich, Joshua Barry, Chester Bartholomew, Washington Liggett, Sanford Olds, William M. Slack and Hugh Worline (last named in Rebel prison), Willis S. Gibbons, Peter Harris and Clark Pierce; and (wounded), Ezekiel B. Slack, Captain David Lloyd (at Chickamauga and also at Kenesaw Mountain), Byron Colwell, Charles Owens, Edward P. Reid, John Ruggles and Martin G. Modie, of Company G (lost both thumbs by a single gunshot).

Died of disease in the service: Sergeant Henry C. Bishop and Gideon Worline; Privates George W. Barnes, David Cooley, Benjamin Denton, Almon L. Ruggles, Theodore P. Wood, Edward L. Bliss, David Lyon, Raymond Sheldon, David P. Watkins and Thomas West.

The men of Company D who served nearly three years were: Isaac D. Irwin, promoted to commissary sergeant; Perry Swetland, promoted to principal musician; Danford Hare, Alfred R. Livingston, Caleb N. Morehouse, Ezekiel B. Slack, Lester W. Case, Benjamin F. McMaster, Milton Hicks, Charles Holt, Joseph Lewis, Lewis K. Riley, Albert L. Slack, Matthew D. Sterritt, Andrew J. Utter and Harman J. Wheeler. Those of Company E were: Captain James A. Moore, Daniel S. Mather, David R. Evans, Clark Pierce, Columbus D. Pierce, George W. Williams, William T. Carson, David C. Breese, Christian Sellers, John Bain, David P. Bliss, Christian Edgell, Samuel A. Fiddler, William B. Fowler, Edward M. Hall, William H. Howard, Jeremiah Jones, Edward P. Reid, William B. Wagoner, Ephraim H. Watkins, Emory A. Wilson and Lucius V. Wood. Those of Company G, were: David Dwyer, Paul C. Wheeler and Martin G. Modie.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Seven men served in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, under an enlistment for three years, to-wit: Thomas C. Cunard, Lucius C. King, Morgan Wiseman, Orlando R. Clark, Thomas Roby, James W. Underhill and John O. Underhill.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The one-hundred day men who went out May 2, 1864, performed a very patriotic duty, and relieved that many drilled and trained soldiers, who went to the front in General Grant's "On to Richmond," campaign. About 450 of these men were in Companies A, C, F, G and I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, and 32 in the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment. Their services were mainly in the forts in the vicinity of Washington City, D. C. The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth was mustered out August 31, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment was the second of the one-year regiments to organize, in July, August and September, 1864, and fully one-half of the field and staff, and officers of the line, and the men in the ranks, were trained soldiers who had seen service at the front from one to three years. Colonel John S. Jones (from Delaware county) had served from April 21, 1861, to June 21, 1864, as an officer in the Fourth Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Amos J. Sterling (from Union county) had served as Captain, Company F, Thirty-first Regiment for over two years and had been discharged for wounds.

Of the field and staff officers, William G. Beatty, major; Benjamin J. George, chaplain (promoted from private, Company I); Balera J. Aurand, commissary sergeant (promoted from private, Company H), and Davis McCreary, principal musician (promoted from musician, Company A), were from Morrow county.

Nearly all of Companies A and K were from Morrow county, with a few in each company from Marion county. Company A was recruited in the vicinity of Cardington and William G. Beatty was captain and was promoted to major; Henry Rigby, first lieutenant, and promoted to captain; John B. White, private and promoted to second and first lieutenant, and discharged May 18, 1865, for wounds; and William F. Wallace, promoted from private to first sergeant and second lieutenant.

The officers of Company K, were: Henry McPeck, captain; B. B. McGowen, first lieutenant; Thomas J. Weatherby, second lieutenant, and William W. McCracken, first sergeant. The latter had served in Company A, Twentieth Regiment, was discharged for wounds received at the battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi.

Because so many of the regiment had seen service, it was rushed to the front and on December 4, 1864, took part in the battle of Overall's Creek, Tennessee, and on December 7th, in the battle of the Cedars, Tennessee, in which many of the regiment were killed and wounded. On January 17, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, and thence to Fort Fisher, North Carolina, and on March 10, 1865, took part in the battle of Wise's Fork, North Carolina, with numerous fatal casualties.

It is believed that the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth did the most fighting of any among the one-year regiments, and its casualties were 22 killed, wounded 39, and died from disease, 95. The regiment belonged to Ruger's division, Twenty-third Army

Corps. Those who died of wounds in Company A, were: William A. Henry and Franklin T. Smith; wounded: Elwood Bunker, and died of disease: Marvin Burt, Samuel L. Milligan, Lafayette Aldrich, Henry Fairchild, Albert Matthews, Cyrus Mowry, Melville W. Nichols, Wesley H. Peck, Isaac Perkins, Joseph Reed, Gardner Sage and John P. Demuth.

In Company K, the died-of-wounds was Julius M. Woodford; wounded, Gilbert J. Conklin and Adin W. Salisbury; died of disease, Joel Fiant, William M. Parker, Alexander M. Parks, Clarkson C. Parks and Israel Shaffer. The regiment was mustered out June 28, 1865, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

179TH AND 180TH REGIMENTS, O. V. I.

Forty men from Morrow county served in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment; fifteen in Company A, and twenty-five in Company F. In the latter company two officers had seen service; First Lieutenant John W. Hammer, in Company D, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and First Sergeant Benjamin Tuthill, in Company B, Forty-third Regiment. The enlistments were chiefly in September, 1864, and for one year. The regiment was on duty at and in the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee. There were no casualties save from disease or accident, which numbered 88.

Eighteen men served in the One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, on enlistments for one year: one in Company A; eight in Company C, of whom Second Lieutenant Oscar L. R. French, who had served in Company E, Twenty-sixth, and I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth was one; two men in Company H, and seven men of Company I. Henry H. Shaw, private of Company I, was promoted to assistant surgeon, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment. The One Hundred and Eightieth was engaged with the enemy at Wise's Fork, near Kingston, North Carolina, March 8, 1865, and the losses were two killed and three died of wounds. Seventy-five died of disease. Total casualties, eighty.

187TH AND 188TH REGIMENTS, O. V. I.

Forty men of Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry, enlisted for one year, in February, 1865, many of whom had served for three years in old regiments, whose terms of enlistment had expired. John Comly Baxter was commissioned

captain. He had served in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment. Warner Hayden was commissioned first lieutenant, and he had served in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-first, Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth; and Bela G. Merrill, second lieutenant, had served in Company I, Third Regiment. All were commissioned March 2, 1865; on the following day the regiment was taken by rail to Nashville, Tennessee, and ordered to report at Dalton, Georgia, and did provost duty there and at Kingston and Macon, Georgia, until January 20, 1866, when it was mustered out at the place last named. One man, James R. Craven, died March 12, 1865.

Four men from Morrow county served in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry. George Hibbard, Thomas Ayres, John C. Cooley (killed on cars August 27, 1865), and George McClary, the last of whom had served in Company G, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, of the Tenth Regiment, for three years and two months, continued to serve from February 1, 1865, until September 21, 1865.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

Ten men of Company I, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, enlisted from Morrow county in the summer of 1863 for three years. Charles H. Dalrymple was appointed quartermaster sergeant of Company I, and promoted to regimental quartermaster sergeant, January 19, 1865, and to second lieutenant Company M, February 23, 1865, and mustered out with company August 23, 1865.

Ten men of Battery E, First Regiment, Ohio Light Artillery, enlisted; most of them in August, 1861. They were: Francis M. Jeffrey, corporal; John McNeal, wounded December 31, 1862, at Stone River; John F. McNeal (later a prominent lawyer at Marion, Ohio); William Wallace McNeal, killed December 31, 1862, at battle of Stone River, Tennessee; Henry McPeak, George W. Miller, Jacob Miller, Reason R. Morrison, Albert J. Myers and Godfrey F. Pfeiffer. The majority of these men served three years.

Seven men from Morrow county served from September, 1861, in the First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry: Hays Clark, aged forty-two, in Company C, and discharged November 29, 1862; in Company K, Abram F. McCurdy, second lieutenant; resigned June 16, 1862, and also major of Tenth Regiment; John M. Schultz (who had served in Company D, Third Ohio Infantry in war with

Mexico), wounded June 15, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia (veteran); Balera J. Aurand, William E. Campbell, William Cyphers and Samuel Darrah. Of John M. Schultz, his captain has said that he was a "dare devil" and would recklessly ride after the enemy. The regiment was mustered out September 13, 1865, at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

In Companies D, E, F, L and M, Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, ninety-seven men from Morrow county served, from the fall of 1861, as follows: William Meredith and Harvey Kerns, Company D; James C. Serrells (or Searles) and Cyrus Hoy, Company E; Elijah Boxley, Company F; and Chauncey Olds, Company L (died of wound, November 9, 1862). The balance, ninety-one men, were in Company M. John W. Marvin was commissioned captain; Henry C. Miner, who had served as second lieutenant in Company C, Fifteenth Infantry, for three months from April 23, 1861, was commissioned first lieutenant September 18, 1861; promoted to captain January 21, 1863, and mustered out November 22, 1864.

James W. Likens was appointed second lieutenant September 8, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant January 21, 1863, and resigned May 16, 1864.

William S. Furbay was appointed first sergeant November 8, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant January 2, 1863, but not mustered; discharged for disability January 23, 1863.

Thomas A. O'Rourke, was appointed company quartermaster sergeant November 8, 1861, and first sergeant August 11, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant Company L, July 13, 1864, and first lieutenant Company D, January 6, 1865, and mustered out with company August 4, 1865; veteran.

John H. Fisher was appointed sergeant November 8, 1861; wounded in left forearm June 15, 1864, and mustered out October 13, 1864, for wounds and expiration of service.

Henry D. Smith was appointed sergeant November 8, 1861; discharged for disability August 12, 1862.

Melville R. Benson was appointed corporal November 8, 1861; killed December 31, 1862, at battle of Stone River.

Horace B. White, private, aged fifty, was promoted to battalion hospital steward, December 1, 1861.

Napoleon B. Benedict, private, died September 3, 1864, of wounds received in action.

James S. Dodge was a recruit to Company M, enlisting July 14, 1862, at the age of sixteen years; was appointed corporal and

sergeant; mustered out with company August 4, 1865, and became a prominent lawyer and judge at Elkhart, Indiana.

On an expedition to Knoxville, Tennessee, Company M charged a company of Georgia cavalry and Private Jacob Kreis selected his man. As they came in collision and their sabers clashed, Jake's saber flew out of his grasp, but with great presence of mind he spurred his horse close to his enemy; seized him by his long hair, dragged him off his horse, and captured him. As Jake said, "When I goes for you, I takes you." He had herculean strength, and the rebel was not his equal. The regiment was mustered out August 4, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

The men from Morrow county who served three years were: Sergeants, Marion Eldred and John A. Brown; Corporals, J. K. P. Harris, and Privates Charles A. Anderson, Samuel Everett, Alexander W. Everett, William Hennie, Naaman Hodge, Silas Jacobs, John T. Jamison, Jacob Kreis, John Lackey, George W. Preston, Joseph Rogers, Adelbert B. White, William A. White and Frederick Yahn. Those who served more than three years as veterans, were: First Sergeant John S. Chapin, Sergeant Louis R. Miller, Corporal Frederick Reidel, Bugler Hiram Martin, Farrier Joseph Adams, and Privates Valentine Childers and Daniel E. Kennedy.

Omar D. Neill enlisted for one year in Company I, Fourth Cavalry, and was discharged with company.

Rolvin J. Brennen and Asa Messenger served in Company C, Fifth Cavalry, and both were mustered out with company October 30, 1865.

Benjamin F. Davis was assistant surgeon in the Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Eighth Cavalry.

Alden P. Moore was sergeant in Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in Company I, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Eleven men served in Company K, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, who enlisted in October and November, 1863, for three years. They were: Alben Coe, first lieutenant, and promoted to captain Company E; William Logan, Oscar P. Bowker, Levi Emahizer, Alfred McDonald, Charles S. Miller, Alexander Poland, Sidney A. Sayre, Henry Soladay, Levi Townsend (who were all mustered out July 20, 1865), and George Rodney (who died March 29, 1864).

Abram F. McCurdy was commissioned October 6, 1862, second

lieutenant, Company B. Tenth Cavalry, and promoted to captain and major. William J. Dick, Peter Brewer (killed at Resaca, Georgia), Oswald M. Bruce, Thomas C. Crane, William Nichols, Edward P. Rose, John Rose and Francis M. Sloan, served in Company B.

William M. Hayden enlisted in Company B, as private, was promoted to commissary sergeant and second lieutenant Company L; mustered out July 24, 1865.

Simon Poland, Company L; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Denton J. Snider, enlisted as private in Company H; was appointed sergeant and promoted to second lieutenant, Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James Taylor Corwin served in Company G, Twelfth Cavalry, and Francis Newson and Jacob Watson in Company H.

Wilbert Granger (wounded at Dinwiddie Courthouse, Virginia); Albert Claypool, Jesse Henry and Alonzo J. Rose served in Fifth Independent Battalion and Company B, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, on three years' enlistment.

On six-months' enlistment, in the summer of 1863, Sergeant Alva C. Shaw, Hubbard M. Betts, Madison Foust, William P. Ferguson, Zenas L. Mills and James William Sexton, served in Company B, Fifth Independent Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; the last man also in Company D, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

On September 3, 1864, William F. Armstrong and George Karns, enlisted, each for one year in Company M, Merrill's Horse; mustered out January 10, 1865.

OHIO BOYS IN OTHER COMMANDS.

The military history of Morrow county would not be complete if it failed to give the services in the army of many of its native sons, who grew up to young manhood within its borders, and went to other states, as Union soldiers, and therefore as many as can be learned about, are here mentioned:

John Purvis, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, three years.

Joseph Grove, Company F, Eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry, five years.

Richard M. Hoy, Company G, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry.

Lyman Beecher Straw, Company B, One Hundred and Second

Illinois Infantry; killed at Peachtree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864.

Mitchell Blair, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Butler Dunham, Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864.

Henry B. Crane, Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Cyrus G. Benedict, Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Levi Benedict, Company A, Second Regiment Colorado Infantry.

Henry C. Shunk, Eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry.

Liston A. Coomer, Company A, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Infantry; wounded June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain; served four years.

Byron Talmage Cooper, Company H, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

James C. McKee, Company C, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry three years; and Company A, Thirty-eighth Indiana, eighteen months.

Benjamin F. Pinyerd, Thirtieth Indiana; three years.

Nathan N. Mosher, Company G, Third Iowa Infantry.

Ephraim Cooper, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry; killed at Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863.

Charles McDonald, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry; drowned in Mississippi river.

Morris Barge, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry; died near Vicksburg, Mississippi, in May, 1863.

C. V. Gardner, captain of company in Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

James M. Gardner, captain of company of same regiment.

Ralph Emerson Cook, private Company E, Twelfth Kansas Infantry; captain First Kansas Colored Infantry; killed October 6, 1863, by Quantrell's guerillas.

John R. Cook, Company E, Twelfth Kansas Infantry.

William Swart, Company A, First Kansas Infantry.

Richard W. Duncan, Sixth Michigan Infantry; killed at Port Hudson, Mississippi, in 1863.

George Nelson, Company G, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry.
Ephraim Zolman, First Michigan Light Artillery.

Sidney A. Breese, captain in Sixth Missouri Cavalry.
William Thomas, Eighth Missouri Infantry.
Samuel Garver, Company F, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

Daniel Beers, Eighth Company, First Battalion, New York Sharpshooters.

Sylvester Willison, in regiment New York Infantry. Lost an arm at Antietam, Maryland, September 11, 1862.

Silas H. Bush, Company I, Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry; veteran.

COLORED SOLDIERS, MORROW COUNTY.

Company I, Fifth Regiment, United States Colored Troops: Curtis Revels, William Salters. Daniel Johnson (died in service), and Lewis St. John (died in service).

Company C, Sixth United States Regiment: John Scott and Jefferson Kemp (died in service).

Twenty-sixth United States Regiment: Henry Johnson (died in service).

Fifty-fifth Massachusetts: John Cosby, David M. V. Kinney, George Lewis and Elijah Revels.

More than 360,000 Federal soldiers gave their lives to save the Union of states; their blood has consecrated to freedom every slave state, and it is believed that the foregoing history shows conclusively that the soldiers from Morrow county, Ohio, fully did their part.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Douglas Roben, lieutenant.

Edwin T. Pollock, lieutenant commander (see sketch).

Smith De Muth, United States Marine Corps, October, 1873.

Albert F. Rushmund; battleship "Maine," August 7, 1901—August 6, 1905.

Clarence W. Ewers, April 2, 1907; battleship "Rhode Island;" cruise around the world.

Gilbert H. Kelly; enlisted May 21, 1904; rating landsman; served on United States steamer "Hancock," until April, 1905,

and United States steamer "Maryland," on cruise around world; discharged May 24, 1908; rating yeoman, first class.

Hubert H. Randolph, United States steamer "Yorktown," July 13, 1908—June 11, 1909.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

James J. Van Horn; entered West Point Military Academy 1856; colonel Eighth Regiment, United States Infantry; died August 30, 1898, from injuries at Siboney, Cuba.

Charles H. Howard, Company F, Fourteenth United States Infantry; three years in Civil war.

Luke C. Lyman, Company A, Second Battalion, Eighteenth United States Infantry.

Samuel R. Eccles, Company A, Second Battalion, Eighteenth United States Infantry.

Jas. S. M. Patton, Eighteenth United States Infantry, six years.

John C. Poland, musician Company K, regimental band, Nineteenth United States Infantry; ten years.

Albert Germain, musician, band, Nineteenth United States Infantry.

Edgar Irwin, musician, band, Nineteenth United States Infantry.

Marcus A. Boner, Fourth United States Cavalry, and Company E, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James W. Longsdorff, Fourth United States Cavalry and Company E, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Riley Taylor, Company A, Fifth United States Cavalry, Civil war.

Vern T. Rinehart, Troop I, Thirteenth United States Cavalry, 1907.

James P. Stickle, Seventeenth United States Infantry, since 1898.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Arthur A. Ashbrook, Company A, Seventeenth United States Infantry; died July 13, 1898, near Siboney, Cuba.

John F. Adams, regular army; died in Philippine Islands.

Dolph Burns, November 4, 1901; Troop A, Sixth United States Cavalry, 1911; still in army.

John L. Boner, January 26, 1898; Troop I, Seventh United States Cavalry; discharged for wound.

John Burr, Hospital Corps, Philippine Islands.

Villa Furstenberger, Hospital Corps, Philippine Islands.

Lewis Houle, Company L, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died in 1899.

Hollis Hull, Company G, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; deceased.

Ray Livingston, lieutenant.

William Long, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Thirty-third United States Infantry.

Arthur C. Mellinger, Battery G, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

Brice Osborn, Company K, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

David G. Orsborn, Company B, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Ralph Waite, Company L, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas H. R. Smith, Company B, Fifteenth United States Infantry.

Walter M. Wright, Company A, Nineteenth United States Infantry.

Carey B. White, Company B, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

MEXICAN AND CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

At present writing (June, 1911), Major Harvey Johnson, of Marengo, is the only living veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars residing in Morrow county. As he was born in Richland county, January 5, 1824, he is in his eighty-seventh year; but, as one of his army of friends remarks, "While the Major is an old-timer, he is not a back number," as you will find if you get a chance to get into conversation with him. The following sketch briefly tells the story of his life.

At an early age Harvey Johnson's parents located where Sparta now is, which at that time was a wilderness, his grandfather clearing a space upon which to build his cabin, where the hardware store of E. G. Coe now stands. Among his playmates at that time were the boys of the Potter family who kept what at that time was called a tavern. His boyhood days were spent in Knox, Logan and Franklin counties where he was living at the outbreak of the Mexican war, and enlisted in Company F, Second Ohio Infantry, with headquarters at Columbus. General Morgan, of Mt. Vernon, was colonel of his regiment. His company was transferred to headquarters of his regiment at Cincinnati by way of the canal to Portsmouth, thence down the Ohio to Cincinnati. While on duty in this service he took part in the battles of Buena Vista and Monterey. After fifteen months service the war closed, and he was discharged at New Orleans. After his discharge he worked at

his trade, that of a carpenter, in Louisville, Kentucky, for a time, and finally settled in Cannelton, Indiana, where he married and was living at the outbreak of the Civil war. Here he raised a company of which he was commissioned captain, August 9, 1861. His company was attached to the Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment, Herron's Division, Army of the Frontier, commanded by General Fremont. While in this army his regiment took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, Arkansas. His regiment was later attached to the Thirteenth Corps Army of the Gulf, and participated in the battle of Yazoo City and the siege of Vicksburg. He was promoted to major, March 13, 1863. At the time of his enlistment in 1861 he was accompanied to the front by his son, Samuel, a lad of fifteen years, who, because of his youth, could not enlist to carry a gun, but went as a drummer boy. After serving about a year in this capacity he entered the service, and serving out his term of enlistment was discharged, but enlisted again in Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps and earned his second discharge. The son died many years ago. Major Johnson resigned his commission at New Orleans on account of disability.

For years J. J. Runyan, of Mt. Gilead shared, with Major Johnson, the honor of being the only living soldier in Morrow county who had served in both the Mexican and the Civil wars. His death occurred at Mt. Gilead, November 12, 1907, that town having been his residence since 1864.

Mr. Runyan was born in Wayne township, Knox county, one mile north of Fredericktown, Ohio, on the sixth day of April, 1824, residing there until he was seventeen years of age. He came to Morrow county and settled near Sparta. From there he returned to Fredericktown and learned the carpenter trade with Amos and Stephen Woodruff. At the expiration of three years he had learned and mastered his profession, and his first work of overseeing and building a house was near Mt. Vernon. This same house is still in existence and is occupied to this day.

Always cherishing a great patriotic love for his country he had a desire to join some military company and consequently united with a company called the Fredericktown Cadets, for a term of five years. August 3, 1847, he enlisted in Company G., Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry to take up arms for this country against Mexico. The following being the officers of that company: Captain, James E. Harle; First Lieutenant, Robert B. Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, Stiles Thrift; Third Lieutenant, Jabez J. Antrim; First Sergeant, Andrew S. Gressner; Second Sergeant, Hiram Miller. This company reported at Camp Wool, Cincinnati, at which place Mr. Irwin was elected colonel and was mustered into service about September 1, 1847, and on September 10th embarked on three steamboats for New Orleans. After an uneventful journey

down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers of some two weeks, the company arrived at New Orleans. Two weeks later company G boarded a government boat at New Orleans, and about the fourth of October landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, camping about two miles west of the city. With three other regiments, a company of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, this company was sent to guard 1,000 wagons and 2,000 pack mules loaded with ammunition, provisions and clothing for Mexico City. The regiment continued its march to Pueblo, which place was reached about November 1st. They were then ordered to Rio Frio. At this place several of the members were killed in skirmishes with guerrillas. They were kept here until the close of the war. Some seventy-five men of this regiment were killed or died from diseases contracted while in the service. The regiment was returned to Cincinnati, and on July 26, 1848, were mustered out of service. Being relieved from duty Mr. Runyan remained in Cincinnati a short time, and then returned to his home in Morrow county. This in brief, was his experience in the Mexican war.

Again responding to a call from his country, Mr. Runyan enlisted at Chesterville in August, 1861, with Company A, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and on September 3rd went to Fredericktown and from there to Camp Chase, where he was again mustered into service. The regiment participated honorably at the following battles: Fort Donelson, February 14-16, 1862; Shiloh, April 7, 1862; Bolivar, August 30, 1862; Iuka, Mississippi, September 19-20, 1862; Hankison's Ferry March 3, 1862; Raymond, May 12, 1863; Champion Hill, May 6, 1863; Vicksburg, May 19, 1863; Jackson, July 9-16, 1863; Baker's Creek, Meridian Raid, February 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. Mr. Runyan's regiment participated in several other battles but he was taken sick and sent to "Big Shanty Hospital," Atlanta, Georgia, and later to Rome, Georgia. He served his time and was discharged October 8, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio. May 6, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss M. X. DeWitt, daughter of Joseph P. and Phoebe DeWitt, of Chesterville, early pioneers of Morrow county. He then, in 1864, removed to Mt. Gilead, where he resided until his death in 1907.

CHAPTER IX.

THE COURTS AND THE BAR.

FIRST YEAR OF BENCH AND BAR—OTHER LEADING LAWYERS—THE DIVORCE BUSINESS—CHANGES IN COURT SYSTEMS—CIRCUIT BENCH—RESIDENT PRACTICING ATTORNEYS—MADE THEIR MARKS ABROAD—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS, SHERIFFS AND CLERKS.

By Robert F. Bartlett.

It should be proper that a history of the courts and bar of Morrow county should be written, now that sixty-three years have passed since the county was organized, and the members of the old bar have finished their work and passed to their reward. James Olds was one of the oldest and longest practitioners at the Morrow county bar, having located at Mt. Gilead in July, 1848, and died January 28, 1903, while yet in active practice; and he was the last of the old bar.

Those who took a leading part, and were longest in the practice in the county, were Charles W. Allison, Bertrand Andrews, Judson A. Beebe, Henry C. Brumback, Philander C. Beard, Thomas H. Dalrymple, Andrew K. Dunn, John J. Gurley, Joseph Gunsaulus, James Olds, James W. Stinchcomb, Thomas W. McCoy, W. Smith Irwin, Stephen Brown, Jabez Dickey, Fletcher Douthitt, James Marshman and Disney Rogers. Henry P. Davis practiced in 1848 and went to Mansfield, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. Also, several others, for a few years, took a prominent part in legal affairs.

The earliest firms were Bushfield & Elmer, Dunn & Winters, Robbins & Kelly, Burns & Mitchell, Finch & Olds, Willetts & Stinchcomb, Sanford & Brumback, Oliver, Bartley, Kirkwood & Gurley, Hurd & Dalrymple; and John Henry Sleyemaker Trainor, George C. Elmer, C. G. Vananda, Samuel Kelly, Andrew R. Boggs, Edward F. Riley, T. J. Weatherby and D. Hindman, were names well known to the bar in former times.

FIRST YEAR OF BENCH AND BAR.

Upon the organization of the county in February, 1848, there was a rush of lawyers to the county, and the profession became very much crowded. There were nineteen resident lawyers present at the first term of court. The man who had the largest number of cases in court during the first year was John M. Bushfield, who came from Guernsey county, Ohio. Bushfield was a talented man, and of the first one hundred cases brought, in 1848, he was attorney in fifty-nine of them, most of which he had commenced as attorney for plaintiff. His career was short; he remained in Mt. Gilead about two years, and then returned to his native county, and the court records show that he was defendant in several suits after he left.

There were many of those who came the first year who had no cases, and no visible means of support. There was a law in force at that time that any person who had not gained a year's residence in the township, and there was a probability that he might become a public charge, could be warned out of the township. During the first year of Morrow county's history a meeting of the citizens of Mt. Gilead was called to consider the propriety of warning some lawyers out of Gilead township. Thomas Cook, a chair maker, and other excitable citizens, were the leaders in this call and meeting. It was finally concluded that all might remain, on account of the eminent respectability of Mr. Bushfield, and his large practice, and the influence of a part of the others.

A great amount of bombast and hilarity were indulged in at that time. One lawyer with a very long name(but I will leave the reader to guess who it was), when he came to Mt. Gilead inquired for the "war hotel." He said he wanted to stop at the "war hotel." A hotel stood on South Main street, kept by Lovell B. Harris, called the Palo Alto House, in recognition of the battle of Palo Alto in the Mexican war. This man made much sport for "the boys," and on one occasion offered to bet that Chris Linsay's dog could not pull him through and across the creek. To the creek, at the south side of the town, the crowd repaired, and our lawyer was ranged at the end of a rope on one side, and the dog at the other end. Enough boys touched the rope on the dog's end to make the lawyer go through all right. This man did not stay many months, but I learn that he settled down at some other place and made a successful lawyer, and at last account was still living.

OTHER LEADING LAWYERS.

Further reviewing the history of the leading members of the bar, it is proper to state that Judge Andrew K. Dunn was one of the first lawyers to locate in Mt. Gilead, having come in April, 1848, and was present at the first term of court, held in May, 1848. He was a native of Knox county, Ohio, and he read law with Judge Rollin C. Hurd, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He died at Mt. Gilead in 1890, aged seventy-one years, after forty-one years of practice.

James Olds was the son of Rev. Benjamin Olds, a pioneer of Westfield township, in this county, and studied law with Judge Sherman Finch, of Delaware, Ohio. He came to Mt. Gilead in July, 1848. His first case was No. 100 on the docket, and from that on he had a large practice and especially in cases stubbornly contested.

Thomas H. Dalrymple was the son of Charles Dalrymple, a pioneer of Chester township and a soldier of the war of 1812. He was born and raised in Chester township. He also studied law with Judge Rollin C. Hurd, of Mt. Vernon. He located at Mt. Gilead in September, 1848. The Dalrymple family was one of eminent respectability.

These three spent their lives in the practice of the law, and each one of them had a fairly lucrative business. They each aspired to judicial honors, but the politics of the second sub-division of the sixth judicial district was against them. Judge Dunn occupied the bench for a short term by appointment of Governor R. B. Hayes, the two having been schoolmates at Kenyon College in their boyhood days.

Samuel Kelly was one of the first lawyers in 1848, and was the first prosecuting attorney for Morrow county. He served in that office from 1848 to 1851. About the close of his term of office he moved to Wapakoneta, Ohio, where he died a few years later.

Judson A. Beebe came to this county about 1849, and in 1851 was elected prosecuting attorney to succeed Samuel Kelly, and was re-elected, holding the office for the next ten years. Judge Beebe also gained judicial eminence and was judge of the court of common pleas of this district for part of one term. He died at Mt. Gilead in 1874. Two of his sons, Henry and James H., also became lawyers, of whom I shall write hereafter.

Bertrand Andrews came to this county in 1849, and for a few years settled in Williamsport. Many were the heroic contests that "Bert," as he was familiarly called, had before justices of the

peace with Harvey Baldwin, an attorney who was well known in northeastern Morrow, northwestern Knok and southwestern Richland counties. Before a justice of the peace a pettifogger can, and does, make every sort of untenable claim, and our Harvey was up to that sort of business. No more genial and quick witted lawyer ever practiced at the bar of Morrow county than Bertrand Andrews. On one occasion, it is told, that in a suit before a justice of the peace, Mr. Andrews was expected to read the law to the court on the point in controversy, and during the recess for dinner Baldwin obtained the book and tore therefrom the pages containing the law. Andrews when he came to read the law could not find it, and was greatly disconcerted. Such a thing did not often happen to Mr. Andrews, as he was ready for nearly every emergency. He was the *amicus curia* (friend of the court), and was always ready to help his clients out of their troubles, or the court in doubtful or difficult cases. Mr. Andrews moved to Mt. Gilead after a few years, and became prosecuting attorney in 1865, succeeding Andrew R. Boggs, who served from 1861 to 1865. Mr. Andrews served two terms, until 1869, and in the closing years of his life was honored by being made probate judge of the county by appointment. He died at Mt. Gilead, August 8, 1895. He was most successful in his appeals to a jury, and won the majority of his cases.

John J. Gurley located at Mt. Gilead in 1850 and formed a partnership with Hon. Thos. W. Bartley and Hon. Samnel J. Kirkwood, both of Mansfield, the firm name being Gurley, Bartley & Kirkwood. Hon. Thos. W. Bartley, of this firm, was judge of the supreme court of Ohio from February 9, 1852, until February 9, 1859, and his decisions are voluminous and exhaustive. Hon. Samnel J. Kirkwood went to Iowa, and was the first war governor of Iowa from 1859 to 1863; again served from 1877 to 1881, when he became secretary of the interior in President Garfield's cabinet, and held that office until 1882. He died September 1, 1894. This firm continued only a few years. From 1853 to 1855 Judge Gurley served in the state legislature; from 1855 to 1858 as judge of the probate court by election; in 1873 as a member of the constitutional convention of Ohio by election; from 1875 to 1877, by election as prosecuting attorney of the county; and from 1886 to 1887 as county auditor, by appointment. He was a very honorable man, discharged his various trusts with fidelity, and had the confidence of the people. He died at Mt. Gilead on the 30th of April, 1887. His son, Wm. W. Gurley, became a lawyer, located in Chicago, and will be mentioned in a later paragraph.

James W. Stinchcomb came to Mt. Gilead from Lancaster, Ohio, about 1850, practiced law for several years, and was a member of the firm of Stinchcomb & Sanford, and Stinchcomb, Brumback & Burns. Mr. Stinchcomb returned to his native county before the War of the Rebellion, and at its outbreak became captain of Company A, and by promotion major of the Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the war he came back to Mt. Gilead and married Mrs. Amanda Kelly McKee, afterward removing to Nebraska, where he died some years later.

Henry C. Brumback became a practicing lawyer about this time, and about 1870 removed to Effingham, Illinois, where he has since died. W. Smith Irwin appears as an attorney at the April term, 1852, and continued to practice, at intervals, until 1889. He was county auditor from 1859 to the summer of 1862, and county treasurer from 1864 to 1865. From August 18, 1862, until March 17, 1863, he was lieutenant colonel of the One hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, from May 2 to August 31, 1864. He died at Mt. Gilead, in January, 1889. Robert B. Mitchell, for a few years, was a practicing attorney at Mt. Gilead, but removed to Kansas in the fifties, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion went into the army and became a major general of volunteers.

Thomas W. McCoy practiced law at Cardington in the early history of the county, but left there before the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. James A. Connolly was a partner with Judge Dunn before the war, and in 1861 had removed to Illinois. From that state he went into the army and became the major of an Illinois regiment. He has been in the legislature of Illinois, and a congressman for several terms from that state. His home is now at Springfield, Illinois.

In addition to those mentioned as having gone into the army it is proper to state that Henry C. Brumback became first lieutenant of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; James Olds recruited Company D, and became major of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, and Andrew R. Boggs adjutant of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment. This brings us down to the days of the Rebellion, when nearly all law business was suspended, and debtors were by law exempted from payment while in the army and for several months after discharge.

In reviewing the history of the bar we find that Bertrand Andrews had for partners during his practice of forty-six years,

Edward R. Riley (who went first to Osceola, Iowa, and thence to Portland, Oregon, where he now resides); Wm. H. Albach, for one year; Disney Rogers for six years (who married Mr. Andrews' daughter, Ida, for twenty years has resided at Youngstown, Ohio, and has there been advanced to the bench of the common pleas court); Charles W. Allison, who about 1885 located in Columbus, Ohio, and died there in 1890. Charles W. Allison and James H. Beebe were among the most talented young men that ever were members of the Morrow county bar. D. B. Simms, who died in February, 1892; and lastly, John W. Barry, now a member of the bar.

Judge A. K. Dunn was for a brief period a partner of James H. Godman, of Marion, Ohio; was then with Gilbert E. Winters, and the firm name was Winters & Dunn. Mr. Winters went to Mansfield, Ohio, and died there soon after the War of the Rebellion. James A. Connolly was next a partner (before 1861) as Dunn & Connolly. James Marshman was also a partner for a few years. After 1861 Judge Dunn had no partners except his own sons, Frank K. and Charles J. Dunn, the latter of whom was accidentally killed in Toledo a few years since. Frank K., located at Charleston, Illinois, where he now resides; was judge of the circuit court in his circuit, and is now a justice of the supreme court of that state.

Hon. Sherman Finch, the law preceptor of Major James Olds, was his first partner for a year or two, then the firm was Dalrymple (T. H.) & Olds for a short time, and Olds & Terrill (W. L.) for several years. In 1861 Elmer C. Chase became a partner, under the firm name of Olds & Chase. In 1866 Jabez Dickey came from Mansfield and became a partner with Major Olds, under the firm name of Olds & Dickey. In October, 1872, Judge Dickey was elected prosecuting attorney for this county and served one term. Judge Dickey in 1881 was elected common pleas judge and served one short and one full term. In 1900 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he pursued his profession. Major Olds' next partner was George W. Fluckey, who was reared in this county and was a student under Mr. Olds, and the firm name was Olds & Fluckey; later W. R. Baxter married Mamie Olds, and became a member of the firm. Mr. Fluckey is also a practicing lawyer in Toledo, Ohio. His last partner was his son, Benjamin Olds, under the firm name of Olds & Olds. Mr. Baxter is now special counsel for a corporation in Canton.

In the first years of the county's history it seemed to be the proper thing for the last preceptor to become the sponsor for the

beginning student, so Judge Rollin C. Hurd became partner with T. H. Dalrymple for a year or two; then Dalrymple & Boggs (Andrew R.); then Gurley (John J.) & Dalrymple, and lastly, Dalrymple & Powell. The latter is now a member of the bar. Judge Judson A. Beebe first had Hon. Charles Sweetzer as his partner, but he usually practiced alone.

THE DIVORCE BUSINESS.

At the May term of court for 1848 (which was the first) sixty-two cases were entered on the docket for trial; but not one was for divorce, or for alimony, or for both combined. At the September term of that year, forty-six cases were entered, one case of which was for divorce and one case for alimony only. At the three terms in 1849 six cases for divorce, one of which was also for alimony, were commenced. In 1850, at the February term, two cases for divorce were commenced, one of which was dismissed and the parties afterward lived together until death parted them. At the June term, 1850, out of seventy-four cases for trial, not one was for divorce. The divorce business in the courts continued in about that proportion for some years, with a loss in population of 2,400 in 1900, as compared with that of 1850. Our court for the year ending June 30, 1901, granted twenty-one divorces, and for the year ending June 30, 1902, twenty divorces, which is about four times as many according to the population. In 1850 the general business of the courts was largely in excess of the business now, but the county divorce business is now four times and more that of the fifties, and is wholly disproportionate to the population.

Are those entering upon the marriage relation at this time not so conscious of the sacred nature of the marriage contract, and the marriage state, as formerly? Are the young people of this age not impressed with the divine origin of the marriage relation? It is possible, yes certain, that divorces are too easily obtained, and our courts are too liberal in granting them. Young married people rush into court for divorce upon too slight provocation. They do not seem to realize what an important thing duty is. The stern realities of life come upon them and they are bewildered. Their dream of life, formed during courtship, receives a sudden shock, and divorce seems the only panacea.

CHANGES IN COURT SYSTEMS.

In the first years of the history of Morrow county and until 1852 the court of common pleas had jurisdiction of the same legal rights and remedies as now, and also of the probate of wills and settlement of estates, which latter functions were transferred to the probate court organized under article 15, sections 7 and 8 of the constitution of 1851. Prior to 1851 the courts of the state, under the constitution of 1802, consisted of the supreme court, courts of common pleas of each county and justices of the peace. The courts of common pleas were presided over by a president judge, and not more than three, nor less than two associate judges. Judges James Stewart, of Mansfield, and Ozias Bowen, of Marion, were the president judges at different terms in this county until 1852, and Stephen T. Cunard, Richard House and Enoch B. Kinsell, the associate judges. These three had the distinction of being the only associate judges Morrow county ever had. The president judges only were lawyers, and the others were chosen from among the people for being men of affairs and of good judgment. The sessions of court were held in the Baptist church, which stood on the northeast corner of the South Public Square until the Court House was built in 1852. The old church is now used as a warehouse and stands near the Short Line railway passenger depot in Mt. Gilead. The district court was authorized under the constitution of 1851, and consisted of three judges of the court of common pleas; and usually a judge of the supreme court and a judge of the supreme court continued to preside down to the June term of 1871. Until this time the district court gave satisfaction. The court records show that from the organization of the county until 1871, Judges Edward Avery, Peter Hitecock, Thomas W. Bartley, Joseph R. Swan, John Welch, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Luther Day and Josiah Scott each presided at different annual terms.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

On account of the crowded condition of the supreme court docket, a judge of that court ceased to preside. The district court was not satisfactory after 1871 because the three common pleas judges were reviewing the decisions of one of them in whatever county court was held. Ozias Bowen, who became a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, and James Stewart were lawyers of high legal attainments, and it is not recalled that the associate

judges ever disagreed with them, especially on a purely legal question. Judge Stewart was elected common pleas judge under the constitution of 1851; he served until February, 1857, and died at Mansfield a few years later.

At the October election, 1856, George W. Geddes was elected judge and took his office in February, 1857, as successor to Judge Stewart. Judge Geddes was re-elected for a second term, but on his third nomination and at the October election, 1866, he was defeated by William Osborn and immediately resigned. Judge William Osborn was appointed to fill out the term from October, 1866, until February 9, 1867, when Judge Osborn entered on the term for which he had been elected. The business of the courts of the district became so crowded that the legislature passed a law which took effect May 8, 1868, granting an additional judge for the subdivision composed of the counties of Ashland, Richland and Morrow, and at the October election, 1868, Judge Geddes was elected as the additional judge and served nearly five years, altogether filling judicial positions nearly fifteen years. Since February 9, 1869 the second sub-division of the sixth judicial district has had two judges. Judge Geddes served until November, 1873, when he resigned to enter the practice of law, and Judson A. Beebe was appointed to fill out his unexpired term to February 9, 1874. At the October election, 1873, Judge Beebe had been elected judge for a full term, which commenced February 9, 1874, and he served until August 27, 1874, when he died. He had filled the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. Thomas J. Kenny was appointed to the vacancy and in October, 1874, was elected for a full term; was re-elected and served until April 20, 1882, when, after a short illness, in the prime of his manhood and in the vigor of his intellect, he died. He was a genial and social man and an upright judge. His life was marred by his convivial habits, but only occasionally did he allow them to interfere with his duties as a judge. At the January term, 1876, court had been in session two weeks, and on the third Monday of court the judge came on the bench with a peculiar expression—a frown—upon his face. The prosecuting attorney, on account of the condition the court was in, hesitated to try the cases for felony, and, where possible, permitted defendants to plead guilty to a lesser crime. One defendant was indicted for “shooting with intent to wound,” and a plea of guilty to assault and battery was accepted. The judge, as is usual, asked the prisoner what he had to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced against him.

Mr. Andrews, as the *amicus curia*, explained that the offence was committed on the occasion of the third election of General R. B. Hayes as governor of Ohio and that the "boys" were having a little fun. The judge said: "Mr. Lindsay, owing to the hilarity of the occasion I will fine you \$5 and costs." A large criminal docket was disposed of in two or three hours. The next morning no judge was present for business, and nothing further was done that term. Darius Dirlam was elected judge in 1871 and took his office in February, 1872, and served nearly the full term when, for business reasons, he resigned, and Andrew K. Dunn was appointed to the vacancy. Judge Dirlam was reelected as judge at the November election, 1901. He is an incorruptibly honest man and judge, and honored the high office and filled it with much credit.

Moses R. Dickey was elected at the October election, 1876; was judge from February, 1877; reelected in October, 1881, and served until the spring of 1882, when he resigned to go into the practice of the law at Cleveland, Ohio, John W. Jenner being appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Moses R. Dickey is a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars, having served as private in Company A, Third Ohio Infantry, from May 27, 1846, until June 18, 1847, and as lieutenant colonel of the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, three years' service, and served until October 24, 1862. He was an upright judge and had an untarnished reputation for honesty. He is now past eighty-four years old and has retired from practice, full of years and honors. Thomas E. Duncan was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas J. Kenny. At the October election in 1882, Manuel May was elected for the full term, and in November, 1887, was reelected and served ten years as judge. He died during the last year. He was regarded as an honest man and an upright judge. Jabez Dickey at the October election, 1882, was elected for a short term, and at the next election (1883) for a full term of five years. He served with ability and credit until February, 1889. At the November election, 1888, Henry L. McCray was elected judge. No more genial gentleman than he has honored the judicial ermine. At the November election, 1893, he was defeated by Thomas E. Duncan who filled the office with honor. Judge Norman M. Wolfe served two terms, from February 9, 1892, until February 9, 1902. Judge Robert M. Campbell was first elected in November, 1898, defeating Judge Duncan for a second term, and was reelected.

Edwin Mansfield, of Richland county, was elected common pleas judge in 1906 and took the office in February, 1907; William

T. Devor, of Ashland county was elected common pleas judge at the October election of 1908, assuming the office in February, 1909; and these two are the presiding judges.

CIRCUIT BENCH.

As heretofore stated, the Circuit Court was authorized by law in 1884. The Fifth judicial circuit is composed of the counties of Morrow, Richland, Ashland, Knox, Licking, Delaware, Wayne, Holmes, Coshocton, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Muskingum, Tuscarawas and Stark. The first judges were John W. Albaugh, of Canton, Charles Follett, of Newark, and John W. Jenner, of Mansfield, who were elected in October, 1884, and took their offices February 9, 1885. The governor of Ohio determined by lot the terms of these three. Judge Albaugh drew two, Judge Follett four, and Judge Jenner six years, and thereafter a judge was to be elected every two years. Each of these judges was reelected on the expiration of his said term, for six years. Judge Jenner died in November, 1909. The judges since the above three have been Julius C. Pomerene, of Coshocton, elected in 1892, without opposition, and who died December 23, 1897; John J. Adams, of Zanesville, six years; Charles H. Kibler, of Newark, for short term; Silas M. Douglas, of Mansfield, six years; Martin L. Smyzer, of Wooster, short term by appointment; John W. Swartz, of Newark, short term; Richard M. Vorhees, of Millersburg, elected in 1898 for six years; Maurice Donahue, of New Lexington, elected in the year 1900 for six years, and Thomas T. McCarty, of Canton, elected in 1902 for six years. Judge McCarty died in 1907. Frank Taggart was elected in 1904.

The circuit court has given general satisfaction to the members of the bar, with slight exception, and only occasionally has a member of the bar been known to revile the court. Most lawyers, if they think their cases are not decided according to law, however much they may feel aggrieved, quietly take them to the higher court, which is undoubtedly the better practice. The habit of cursing the court when a case is decided adversely, as formerly was too often done, is fortunately going out of fashion. It is exceedingly seldom that a case is not honestly decided. The judges have been lawyers of talent, honest and of a high order of legal knowledge, and the court has been independent, and not subject to the influences that were brought to bear on its predecessor, the district court. The present judges of the circuit court are Frank

Taggart, of Wayne county; Maurice Donahue, of Perry county; and Richard M. Vorhees, of Holmes county.

RESIDENT PRACTICING ATTORNEYS.

Resident practicing attorneys are J. W. Barry, R. F. Bartlett, William F. Bruce, B. J. Catty, H. H. Harlan, W. M. Kaufman, S. C. Kingman, T. B. Mateer, William H. Mitchell, Benjamin Olds, L. K. Powell, George P. Stiles, W. P. Vaughan, C. H. Wood, J. C. Williamson. Mr. Williamson, who was admitted to practice on June 13, 1906, is prosecuting attorney of the county

It may be well for the benefit of some future historian to give a few facts relative to the present members of our bar: Thomas E. Duncan was prosecuting attorney from 1869 to 1873. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, then a citizen of Holmes county, Ohio, and a native thereof, and that year he located at Cardington, where he continued in practice until October, 1878, then removed to Mt. Gilead. He was in the state legislature from 1874 to 1878. He removed to Coshocton in 1908.

William H. Albach, a native of Perry township, read law with Judge A. K. Dunn; was admitted to the bar June 20, 1864, and practiced a few years, but retired from the law and engaged in the more lucrative business of inventions. He died June 25, 1910.

Stephen Cunard Kingman was admitted to the bar June 19, 1873. He is a native of Lincoln township, and studied law with James Olds.

Asa A. Gardner is a native of Lincoln township, and was admitted to the bar June 22, 1876. He was probate judge from February 9, 1870, to February 9, 1876. He has retired from practice.

William H. Barnhard, a native of Franklin township and Theodoric S. White and George P. Stiles, natives of Cardington, were all admitted to the bar June 22, 1876. White and Stiles both studied law with Judge T. E. Duncan, at Cardington. Mr. White was prosecuting attorney from 1881 to 1886 and Mr. Barnhard held the office from 1886 to 1892. Mr. White died April 8, 1905.

George B. Thompson, native of Congress township, was admitted June 25, 1874. He was county school examiner for many years.

Robert F. Bartlett, native of Mt. Gilead; read law with T. H. Dalrymple; was admitted June 24, 1878, and removed to Cardington in October of that year, where he practiced nearly seventeen

years. He was clerk of courts from February 9, 1867, to February 9, 1876. He now resides at Mt. Gilead.

Major William G. Beatty was also admitted June 24, 1878, but never practiced. He died at Pueblo, Colorado, about seven years since.

Louis K. Powell, native of Franklin township, read law with Dalrymple and Braden and was admitted June 25, 1878. He was probate judge from February 9, 1885, to February 9, 1891, and in the state legislature from 1898 to 1900.

John W. Barry, native of Westfield township, read law with Robert F. Bartlett, at Cardington; was admitted October 31, 1883, and for ten years was a partner of his law preceptor. He was prosecuting attorney from 1892 to 1908.

Henry H. Harlan, native of Noble county, Ohio, studied law at Delaware, Ohio, with Reid and Powell and was admitted January 6, 1885. Elected to Ohio house of representatives in 1905.

William F. Bruce, native of Mt. Gilead, studied law with Andrews and Allison, and William P. Vaughan; native of Lincoln township, and now a resident of Cardington; studied law with Judge A. K. Dunn. Both were admitted to the bar March 1, 1887.

Henry Weaver, native of South Bloomfield, is a member of the bar and has removed.

C. H. Wood is a native of Gilead township; studied law with T. H. Dalrymple and was admitted to the bar October 1, 1889. He was prosecuting attorney from 1898 to 1904.

Benjamin Olds is a native of Mt. Gilead; read law with his father and was admitted October 9, 1890.

William M. Kaufman studied law with Judge A. K. Dunn. The date of his admission is not known. He is a native of Harmony township.

William H. Mitchell is a native of Congress township; read law with Andrews and Allison; and is in practice.

William D. Mathews is a native of Richland county, Ohio, and was probate judge of Morrow county from 1879 to 1885. Previous to 1895 he was county judge of Beaver county, Oklahoma. He was admitted to practice in Ohio, March 7, 1895, and died February 4, 1907.

Tolla B. Mateer is a native of Gilead township and read law with Harlan and Wood. He was admitted in 1901, he was prosecuting attorney for two terms.

MADE THEIR MARKS ABROAD.

Justice would not be done the profession unless some historical account was given of the successful young men, natives of Morrow county, who have studied law and been admitted to the bar in the county and have taken the advise of Horace Greeley to "Go west young man;" have gone and earned fame and fortune in their new homes.

Byron Ayres, of Chester township; Ross Burns, of Harmony township; admitted September 11, 1851; Samuel N. Wood, of Gilead township, admitted June 1, 1854, all located in Kansas in the early history of that state. S. N. Wood was murdered in Stevens county in 1894.

James A. Connolly, native of Perry township, read law with Judge A. K. Dunn; went to Springfield, Illinois, and has been honored as a member of the Illinois legislature, and United States district attorney and congressman.

Colonel John S. Cooper, who died November 15, 1907, and William W. Gurley, both natives of Mt. Gilead, the latter of whom was admitted June 19, 1873, were eminent and are leading lawyers of Chicago, Illinois.

Walter Olds, native of Westfield township, who studied law with his brother, Major James Olds, has been the judge of the circuit and supreme courts of Indiana and now resides at Fort Wayne, that state.

Colonel Henry S. Bunker, of Cardington township, who died March 21, 1900, at Toledo; George W. Fluekey; John A. Garver, a native of Troy township; Albert T. Goorley, native of Washington township, and Thaddeus Powell, of Franklin township, are (except Colonel Bunker) practicing lawyers in Toledo, Ohio.

Caleb H. Norris, a Cardington boy, was judge of common pleas and judge of the circuit court in the Third circuit, and resides at Marion, Ohio.

John F. McNeal, native of Washington township, was a leading lawyer at Marion, Ohio, and died there.

William M. Eccles, native of Gilead township, who had retired, died on his farm in same township, April 15, 1898. He was for many years a successful lawyer in St. Louis, Missouri.

John J. Powell, native of Chester township, was admitted in this county, June 2, 1871, practiced at Cedar Rapids, and died there January 6, 1908.

It is within the knowledge of the writer hereof, that the law

practice of one of the above non-resident lawyers in a single year was more than \$30,000.

Azariah W. Lincoln, native of Franklin township, and Grant G. Lydy, of Mt. Gilead, the latter admitted in October, 1889, are successful lawyers at Springfield, Mo.

Captain Sidney A. Breece, late of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and John D. Foye, of Lima, both deceased, were native representatives of old Gilead township families.

H. S. Prophet, native of Cardington, and for many years in partnership with his father-in-law, the late Judge Judson A. Beebe, for about forty years has resided and practiced law at Lima, Ohio, of which city he has been mayor.

Fletcher Douhitt, native of North Bloomfield township, practiced law for about ten years (1886-96) at Mt. Gilead, removed to New Philadelphia, was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and died a few years since during his second term on the bench.

Frank K. Dunn, native of Mt. Gilead, studied law under his father and, as noted in a former chapter, was circuit judge in Illinois, and resides at Charleston in that state, now a justice of its supreme court.

William K. Duncan, native of Cardington, read law under his father's instruction and has practiced law at Findlay for several years, and at the November election of 1903 and 1909 was elected judge of the court of common pleas.

Beecher W. Waltermire, native of Harmony township, and Thos. H. McConica of Lincoln township, are successful lawyers at Findlay, Ohio.

B. F. James, also a native of Harmony township, is a hustling lawyer at Bowling Green, Ohio, and has been in the legislature from Wood county.

W. L. Merwine native of Perry township, Demas Ulery of Harmony township, Lawrence Mead of South Bloomfield township, and Preston Heacock and Jay Beatty, of Cardington township, are practicing lawyers in Columbus, Ohio.

Plimpton B. Chase, native of Sparata admitted April 5, 1881, practiced several years at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, but had left the profession and gone into the more paying business of theatrical management.

A. W. Frater, who read law with Judge Duncan and who resides at Seattle, Washington, and Thos. A. Gruber, who read law with Judge Powell, and is located in Caledonia, Ohio, are both natives of Canaan township.

Seth C. Duncan, of Ashley, Ohio, admitted May 29, 1890; Fred D. Garbison of Edison, admitted June 9, 1892, and Gideon M. Sipe, of Utica, Ohio, admitted June 9, 1892, are all natives of Morrow county and lawyers with future flattering prospects.

JUDGES, ATTORNEYS, SHERIFFS AND CLERKS.

Probate judges who have held the office in Morrow county are as follows: Hiram Peterson, 1852-5; John J. Gurley, 1855-8; William S. Clements, 1858-63; David Richards, 1864-70; Asa A. Gardner, 1870-6; Henry S. Beebe, 1876-9; William D. Mathews, 1879-85; Louis K. Powell, 1885-91; Thomas W. Long, 1891-3; B. Andrews, 1893-4; Arthur S. Banker, 1894-6; Frank B. McMillan, 1896; Daniel D. Booher, 1896-7; Walter C. Bennett, 1897-1903; Monroe W. Spear, 1903-9; and John W. Glauner, (present incumbent).

Judge Spear was a lawyer when elected judge in 1902; practiced in Morrow county, in 1909-10, and then removed to Cleveland, Ohio.

Following is a list of the prosecuting attorneys: Samuel Kelley, 1848-51; Judson A. Beebe, 1851-61; Andrew Boggs, 1861-5; Bertrand Andrews, 1865-9; Thomas E. Duncan, 1869-73; Jabez Diekey, 1873-5; John J. Gurley, 1875-7; Charles W. Allison, 1877-81; Theodorie S. White, 1881-6; William H. Barnhard, 1886-92; John W. Barry, 1892-8; Calvin H. Wood, 1898-1904; Tolla B. Mateer, 1904-10; and Carl H. Williamson, 1910 to date.

The sheriffs who have executed the orders of court in Morrow county were: Ross Burns, 1848-51; Davis Miles, 1851-3; S. Morehouse, 1853-5; Abraham Conklin, 1855-9; Elzy Barton, 1859-63; John H. Benson, 1863-5; Horace McKee, 1865-9; Stephen A. Parsons, 1869-73; William C. Manson, 1873-7; Dewitt C. Sanford, 1877-81; Martin G. Modie, 1881-5; Bradford Dowsan, 1885-9; James R. McComb, 1889-91; Jesse B. Rinehart, 1891-3; Thomas F. Gordon, 1893-7; Frank Purinton, 1897-1901; Chauncey T. Perry, 1901-5; M. W. Frizzell, 1905-9; and Charles B. Chilcote, term expires in 1913.

The clerks of courts who have served in Morrow county are as follows: William S. Clements, March 15 to June 1, 1848, and Wesley C. Clarke, June 1, 1848, to February 10, 1852, (both appointed by the court under the state constitution of 1802); Benjamin P. Truex, February 10, 1852 to 1859 (elected under the constitution of 1852);

Samuel Poland and William Smith Irwin, deputy clerks; Samuel Poland, clerk, 1854 to 1855; William W. Irwin, 1855 to 1861; James M. Briggs, 1861 to 1867; Robert F. Bartlett, 1867 to 1876; Daniel L. Chase, 1876 to 1882; Samuel P. Gage, 1882 to 1888; James E. McCracken, 1888 to 1894; David H. Lincoln, 1894 to 1900; Budd Bakes, 1900 to 1906; and Charles D. Meredith, since 1906.

CHAPTER X.

SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPERS.

STATE SCHOOL LAWS—PIONEER SCHOOLS—DEFECTS IN PRESENT SYSTEM—"LICKIN' AND LARNIN'" TEACHERS—UNION SCHOOLS OF MOUNT GILEAD—SUPERINTENDENTS—DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES—HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (1876-1910)—TEACHERS AND COURSE OF STUDY—HESPER MOUNT SEMINARY—JESSE HARKNESS—THE ALUM CREEK ACADEMY—OHIO CENTRAL COLLEGE—PRESS AND COUNTY COEXTENSIVE.

By Robert F. Bartlett.

To provide equally for schools in each township of the state, congress gave, in 1802, from unsold lands in the present counties of Guernsey, Coshocton, Muskingum, Licking, Delaware and Morrow, one hundred and twelve and a half square miles for school purposes, in the United States Military district, which amount was equal to "one thirty-sixth part of the estimated whole amount of lands within the tract;" and also gave, for similiar purposes, in 1807, lands amounting to one hundred and sixty-five square miles within the present limit of the counties of Holmes, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Morrow.

STATE SCHOOL LAWS.

The first general assembly of Ohio, in March, 1803, provided that the sections 16 should be leased for terms not exceeding seven years. The conditions required the lessee of each quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres to clear, within five years, fifteen acres of land and fence the same into three fields: one field of five acres to be seeded down; one field of three acres to set with one hundred thrifty apple trees, leaving one field of seven acres for tillage. Agents appointed by the governor were to make leases, have the care of the lands, bring actions for waste of timber, retaining one-half of the amount collected and paying over the remainder for the use of schools.

In 1805, the township trustees were empowered to grant leases for terms not exceeding fifteen years and enjoined to see that the proceeds arising from the leases be duly and impartially applied to the education of youths, within the particular surveyed township, in such manner that all the citizens therein may be equal partakers of the benefits thereof. Sections 16 have been given for the benefit of the original townships, and these were liable to division by the erection of new counties and by the exercise of the lawful powers of the county commissioners.

The present free school system of Ohio may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each sub-district. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each subdistrict has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the state commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the legislature each year.

Those who remember the early school laws of Ohio have noted the frequent changes made in them, but the adoption of a new constitution gave the state a revised school law, said to be one of the best and most perfect within the broad bounds of the Union. And from that day to the present, it has kept its place as the best and most liberal school law of any of the states.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Ohio was in 1791. The first teacher was Major Austin Tupper. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade at Marietta. During the Indian war, school was also taught at Fort Hammar, Point Marietta and at other settlements. In the early settlement in this part of Ohio, there were many influences in the

way of general education. Neighborhoods were thinly settled, money was scarce, and the people generally poor. There were no school houses, and there was no public school fund, either state or county. All persons who had physical strength enough to labor were obliged to work.

A pioneer states that "the school houses of an early day, as a general thing, were of the poorest kind. In towns, they were dilapidated buildings, either frame or log, and in the country they were invariably of logs; usually but one style of architecture was used in building them. They were erected, not from a regular fund, or by subscription, but by labor given. The neighbors would gather together at some point previously agreed upon, and, with ax in hand, the work was soon done. Logs were cut, sixteen or eighteen feet in length, and of these walls were raised. Broad boards composed the roof, and a rude fireplace and clapboard door, a puncheon floor, and the cracks filled with 'chinks,' and these daubed over with mud, completed the schoolhouse, with the exception of the windows and the furniture. These were as rude and primitive as the house itself. The window was made by cutting out a log the full length of the building, and over the opening, in winter, paper, saturated with grease, served to admit the light. Just under this window, two or three strong pins were driven in the log in a slanting direction. On these pins, a long puncheon was fastened, and this was the writing desk of the whole school. For seats, they used benches made from small trees, cut in lengths of ten or twelve feet, split open, and, in the round side, two large holes were bored at each end, and in each a stout pin, fifteen inches long, was driven. These pins formed the legs. On the uneven floors these rude benches were hardly ever seen to have more than three legs on the floor at one time. And the books! They were as promiscuous as the house and furnishings."

Education received the earnest attention of the pioneers of Morrow county and at an early day log schoolhouses made their appearance, in the different townships, often before churches did. The first settlers were too scattering to form a good school district, and as there was but little money for the payment of teachers, they had to be supported mainly by subscription. Yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the interest in education went steadily forward.

The first school in Gilead township was in the Quaker settlement about 1823. Afterwards there was a school and a log

schoolhouse in the eastern part of the township, another in the southeastern, and another in what is now Edison.

The first school in Cardington township was opened in the fall of 1823. The house was of hewed logs and was built with great care, as it was designed for church purposes as well as school, and was erected in 1823.

Shortly after Enos Miles came to Chester township, in 1815, there was a schoolhouse built there. Mr. Miles was a teacher and an enthusiast on education, and sold the land upon which the building was erected for a pint of oats, so anxious was he for a school near his new home. It was of logs and had greased paper windows.

The first school taught in Westfield township was in a private house at Shaw Town. The first schoolhouse was of logs and was built in 1823.

Schoolhouses were among the first structures built in Franklin township, even before the meeting houses, an early settler tells us. The first schoolhouse made its appearance as early as 1815.

There was a schoolhouse built in South Bloomfield township in 1819, about a half mile southwest of Sparta.

Lincoln township's first structure for the purpose of schools was built of logs, sixteen by nineteen feet, in 1819, on section 2.

In 1834 the first school was taught in Congress township. It was kept in a small cabin, built for school purposes, not far from Williamsport. The first school in Perry township was taught in 1817, in the Singery settlement. The next schools were in Johnsville and Woodbury.

The first school house in Washington township was built in 1825, and has been described as follows: "It was a rough structure—round logs 'scotched down on the inside,' which means that the roughnesses were hewn away after the logs were laid in place; puncheon floor, 'slab seats and counters scanty;' fireplace six feet wide, at one side of the building, with stick chimney daubed with mud, like the chinks between the logs. It was located on the road, a little more than a mile north of Iberia."

The first schoolhouses in the county were built in the most primitive style, all were of logs, and the most of them had greased paper windows. Even before the people were able to build houses, schools were taught in the cabins of the settlers or in any building that was found suitable.

DEFECTS IN PRESENT SYSTEM.

The late A. K. Dunn, in his report to the Commissioner of Common Schools, speaks thus of the schools of this county: "Morrow county has made very commendable advancement in the educational advantages afforded to her people, and, although the progress made in each succeeding year is not as great as desirable, yet in the course of the last twenty-five years the improvement is very obvious. Much has been done by way of improving the appearance and comfort of the buildings erected for the use of the public schools. although a great deficiency in these respects still exists in many districts of the county. The graded schools and schools in special districts are well conducted, under the control of well-qualified and efficient teachers, by whose efforts the proficiency in the branches taught has been made very creditable, and by reason thereof the districts are supplied with better qualified teachers than formerly, and the standard of qualifications has been gradually raised, from time to time, until the teachers and schools of the county will compare favorably with other counties in the state.

"A great evil in our county, that requires a speedy remedy, is the many small districts, enumerating but a small number of scholars, in many instances not half enough to make a school respectable in numbers if all in the district should be in daily attendance. In these small districts teachers are usually employed, not so much with a view to their qualifications as to their cheapness, and to confer a favor on some relative, friend or neighbor. In such districts, usually, the teachers who are barely able to obtain fourth-class certificates are employed. If these small districts could be combined or consolidated in such way as to make each district contain the necessary number of scholars to form a school large enough to generate a spirit of emulation among pupils and teachers, the tendency would be to make qualification in the teacher the chief object in their employment, instead of low price and favoritism, and teachers of fourth-class qualifications would find no place to impose themselves on the community.

"One of the main difficulties in the way of obtaining well-qualified teachers is the entire neglect on the part of many directors to make a high standard of qualifications a requisite for employment, it being sufficient, in the estimation of such directors, that a teacher have a certificate to enable him to draw the public money, no matter how low the grade. The only remedy for this is in the directors and the people in such districts."

The first school taught in Whetstone, or Youngstown, was in 1831, by Mrs. Mary G. Shadd, and in part of the building at the southeast corner of the south public square, now the home of Mrs. Judith Heck.

In 1833 a quite commodious octagonal school building, for those times, was built on east Center street, on the lot now occupied by the office and dwelling of Dr. J. C. McCormick, and continued to be occupied for school until 1853. The teachers in same, from time to time, were P. K. Francis, John Ustick, Miss Barnes, Miss Hayden, Joel Bruce, J. M. Rogers, S. B. Morgan, L. B. Vorhies and William H. Burns. The writer attended this old schoolhouse in 1846 and 1852.

"LICKIN AND LARNIN TEACHERS."

Erasmus Philipps was a successful teacher and owned a schoolhouse on West Center street, and taught a select school. He was a severe disciplinarian and his motto was "Lickin and Larnin," and "No Lickin No Larnin." His scholars all feared him, but he "jollied" them, and many liked him as a teacher. The writer, as a small lad, so feared him, that he was never the scholar of "Ras" Philipps, as he was called. He taught for many years (until about 1853), moved to Williamsport, and taught there until 1866, when he committed suicide.

Other teachers of select schools were Elizabeth Hicks and Miss Mary J. Bartlett, who taught in an old frame building near the corner of Center and Walnut streets, in 1845. She is now aged eighty-six years, the widow of David M. Fredericks, and resides in Lima, Ohio.

In 1851-3 Mrs. W. S. Spalding had a seminary for young ladies in the First Baptist church, which then stood on the northeast corner of the South square, and for a year thereafter said church was used for the Union school, of which Samuel E. Adams was superintendent.

UNION SCHOOLS OF MT. GILEAD.

The Union schools of Mt. Gilead have borne such an important part in the moral and intellectual development of our community, and sent out scholars equipped with such literary accomplishments and wide influences, that an earnest effort will be made to set forth the part they have taken in our historical progress.



PRESENT DAY SCHOOLS: (1) MT. GILEAD HIGH SCHOOL
(2) CARDINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The first Union school building was erected in 1853-4, on the grounds now occupied, and was ready for occupancy by September, 1854; was razed in 1873 and the present Union school building erected at a cost of \$24,000. In 1908 the High school building was completed at a cost of \$13,000.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

The first superintendent was a Mr. Strong, whose mind gave way, and he continued only two or three months. This was in the fall of the year 1854. William L. Terrill was second superintendent, and until 1856; then William Merrin until September, 1857; Edward C. S. Miller for 1857 and 1858, and Will Watkins for 1859. In September, 1860, Milton Lewis became superintendent and thus remained until September, 1875. At that time, Philip H. Roetinger became superintendent, and in June, 1876, the first class from the high school graduated. A list of all subsequent superintendents to date, is hereafter given: James Duncan, 1876-7; John Barnes, 1877-8; Theodore J. Mitchell, 1878-81; Azariah W. Lincoln for 1882-4; Joseph H. Snyder for 1885-91; Monroe W. Spear for 1891-1902; C. H. Winans for 1902-4; C. B. Stoner for 1904-9; Frank J. Ryan, present incumbent.

DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES.

While Superintendents Terrill and Merrin were men of culture and good teachers, the most enthusiasm was created among the scholars while Edward C. S. Miller was superintendent in 1857 and 1858. Most of the young men, yet in their "teens," three years later became soldiers in the Civil war, and their work is now done, or they are old men and closing up life's work. Their records are briefly traced below.

Jerry M. Dunn, who became captain in Company C, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in 1867 was elected to the Ohio legislature.

John S. Cooper left college at Oberlin, in 1861, and became sergeant in Company C, Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was transferred to the United States Engineers' Corps, and then to lieutenant colonel, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and a leading lawyer in Chicago until his death, November 15, 1907.

William M. Eccles was graduated at Oberlin; served in the

Forty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was admitted to the bar; practiced patent law in St. Louis, Missouri; earned a competency and returned to Morrow county, where he died April 15, 1898.

Byron L. Talmage served three years in Company C, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is cashier of the First National Bank, Richwood, Ohio.

Robert F. Bartlett served in Company D, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was twice wounded in battles, and resides at Mt. Gilead.

Samuel P. Snider became a student at Oberlin and a soldier, in Company D, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was twice wounded in battles and promoted to sergeant and captain, and since the Civil war has served a term in the congress of the United States from Minnesota.

John Wood became a teacher in Indian schools on the frontier.

Bruce Moore pursued literary studies and is professor in a Virginia college.

All of these were students under Edward Miller.

Denton J. Snider, a native of Mt. Gilead, recited Hebrew to Professor Miller. He served briefly in Company H, Tenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as second lieutenant. He was an intense student and pursued his literary studies with vigor. He gave a course of Shakespearean lectures, and also one on Greece before 1879, and the next year lectured at Orchard House before the Concord School of Philosophy. At that time A. Bronson Alcott, William F. Harris, Reverend William H. Channing, Julia Ward Howe, Ralph W. Emerson and other notables were lecturers before that school. He tramped through Greece, and published in two volumes "A Walk in Hellas;" also "Delphic Days," a poem; in 1885, a second poem, "Agamemnon's Daughter," and in 1889, "The Freeburgens," a novel. He is extremely metaphysical in his writings, and above the comprehension of common mortals.

Lillian Whiting, in "Boston Days," makes flattering mention of him: "He is too great for any praise of mine."

The young ladies who attended school under Professor Edward Miller were Annie Snider; America Snider (now Mrs. Chase), Satt Talmage (now Mrs. J. M. Albach), Anastasia Talmage (later Mrs. James Olds, deceased), Viola Talmage, Amelia Stover, Emma Sayre (now Mrs. N. N. Coe, who was a teacher for

many years at Elkhart, Indiana, and Lima and Marion, Ohio), Ann Electa Sayre, Xira V. Ensign and Mary Knox Talmage.

Superintendent Milton Lewis, from 1860 to 1875, gave the Union school a high reputation, and several who further pursued their studies at college came under his instructions, and among others were James G. Shedd, William W. Gurley; Frank K. Dunn, the latter of whom is now a judge of the supreme court of Illinois; Mr. Gurley, a leading lawyer in Chicago, and Mr. Shedd, at his death some years ago a collegiate professor. A later scholar was M. Belle Russell-Miles, who took courses in the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, and, under Tecla Vigna, at the Cincinnati Conservatory. For twenty-two years she has been leading soprano in the leading churches of Columbus, Ohio.

We do not know of any scholars, or graduates, of our Union schools who have not done well in life's duties, and many of the young lady graduates are wives and mothers, in quiet homes; priestesses who minister at those sacred altars. They have not made any great stir in the world; but their work is equally important with those who have.

A few who have been unusually successful in professional, literary and musical departments, and have reflected credit on Mt. Gilead schools, in addition to those already mentioned, require to be noticed.

Henry Byron Newson, of the class of 1876 was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1883 and later at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, and at Heidelberg University, Germany, serving as professor of ancient languages and mathematics at Kansas State University, Lawrence, for many years prior to his death, February 18, 1910.

Ellor E. Carlisle, class of 1879, took a post-graduate course, and has been a teacher at Wellesley College, Massachusetts.

Annette M. Bartlett Scott, class of 1882, was afterwards graduated at the State Normal schools of Lebanon, Ohio, and Oswego, New York, and from April, 1887, for over nine years, was the principal of the Normal School for Girls in the City of Mexico, Mexico, and later professor of music and mathematics in the State Normal school, North Adams, Massachusetts. Her home was Mt. Gilead until 1901.

William F. Duncan, class of 1883, became a lawyer, and has been, and is now, judge of the court of common pleas, at Findlay, Ohio.

Frank Wieland, class of 1886, is an eminent physician in Chicago, Illinois.

Edwin T. Pollock, class of 1887, is an officer in the United States navy.

Frederick N. McMillan, class of 1870, post-graduate at Wooster University, 1895, and same year entered McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. Became minister of Presbyterian church, 1897; pastor Memorial Church, Dayton, Ohio, for eleven years; since November, 1910, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Raymond Nold, class of 1901, is pursuing musical studies.

Bert Miller, 1892, is clerk of United States district court.

Edward M. McMillin attended the Union schools of Mt. Gilead, and in 1888 was graduated at Wooster University, and by McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, in 1891. He was first pastor at Gibson City, Illinois, same year; then at Adrian, Michigan, and for several years has been pastor of the First Presbyterian church at East Liverpool, Ohio.

Corinne E. Russell, a student in Mt. Gilead Union school, studied music and voice culture under Professor Hubbard, an eminent teacher, of Boston, Massachusetts. She taught one year at Athens, Georgia, and now conducts a studio at Springfield, Ohio.

Irma Talmage, student in the Union schools, graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1902, and at Smith's College, Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1903. She has taught at Lancaster and Sandusky, Ohio. In the summer of 1910 she was employed, with six other ladies, and five men teachers, to take charge of a school at Peking, China, by authority of the Chinese government. Part of the indemnity paid to the United States government by the government of China, on account of the Boxer insurrection, was returned to China by the national government, and the money so returned was used to found this school at the Chinese capital. Miss Talmage is now at Peking, and her resolution displayed in this undertaking is most heroic.

One of the teachers of the primary grade of long ago, said of several of her scholars: "I taught them their letters, and to read, I am proud of them." A teacher looks back with affection to the rosy-cheeked children who were so anxious to learn, and to please their teacher, and especially so, if they have made good. If they have not, the affection remains; but there is sorrow for the failure.

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GRADUATES OF MOUNT GILEAD HIGH SCHOOL, 1876-1910.

The list of graduating classes of Mt. Gilead High School is now given, and also as many teachers who taught in the school, as can be recalled.

The first class graduated was in 1876, under Superintendent Philip H. Roetinger.

1876—Kate Allison-Heffernan, Ada Corwin-James, Carrie Dalrymple-Powell and Jessie Miles-Jackson. W. F. Bruce at commencement gave a recitation, "The Curse of Regulus."

1877—James H. Beebe, Emma Beebe Crocker, Mary Annette Bunker Thompson, Belle Loren, Gertrude Mateer-Miles and Alice Newson-Case.

1878—Smith C. Bingham, Cora A. Keyser-Ruhl, Harriet E. Place-Reid, Edwin N. Gunsaulus and Henry B. Newson.

1879—Ellor E. Carlisle and Frederica I. Andrews.

1880—Ned Thatcher and John Osborn.

1881—Halleck Campbell, Abbie Hales-Crane, Jennie Jinks, James W. Pugh, Ernest H. Pollock, Frank Powell, Charles Wiant, Tamar Elliott, May Ivey, Carrie McCracken-Pugh, Margaret Pugh-Essig, Walter Pollock and George L. Newson.

1882—Annette M. Bartlett-Scott, Fanny I. Burt, Carrie Chase-Pollock, Nellie Gunsaulus-Griffith, Metta Goorley-McMillin, Grant Lydy, Kate Wieland-Ramey, Kittie Van Horn-McLachlin, Hattie Boyle, Douglas Beem, Mina Chase-Vaughan, Nellie Goorley, Grant Halliday, Hortense Kingman-Foster and Elmer Wood.

1883—Walter Andrews, Jennie Carpenter, Albert Meader, Sophia Wieland, Anna Loren-Brown, William F. Duncan and Alice Parsons.

1884—Kittie Beebe-Dickinson, Nellie Helt-King, Alice Wood, Vertie Work, Anna Glathart-McKinstry, Grace Shaw-Laycox and Emma Wieland.

1885—Frank McGowen, Harriet Gunsaulus-Kennedy, Gertrude Mathews-Williams, Kate Ensign Young, Letty Ivey, Ava Shauch-Lefever, Nellie Benedict-Carlisle, Margaret Mateer, Mabel Mozier-Storer, Rose McAninch-Balmer, Mame Richardson and Alice Vorhies.

1886—Frank Wieland, Frederick Briggs, Nellie Newson, Lizzie Ustick-Garver, Kate Gunsaulus-Copeland, Anna Goorley-Wieland and Edna Shauck.

1887—William G. Brown, Rebecca Glathart, Stuart Eagleson and Edwin T. Pollock.

1888—Mattie E. Beck, Femer Boyle, Eva Gardner and Fred D. Garbison.

1889—Mattie Mitchell-Bruce, Clara Mozier-Baker, Jessie Wright, John Gordon, Clara Goorley-Fogle, Anna Talmage and John Mateer.

1890—Charles M. Breese, J. Watt Conger, Annis Pollock, Frederick N. McMillin, Maude Cooper, John Gouber, Harriet Reynolds and Edward J. Wieland.

1891—Nellie Annett, Grace Eagleson, James E. Vaughan, Charles M. Briggs and Mary Loren.

1892—Ralph Gage, Bert Miller, Josephine Talmage-Vail, Carrie Wieland, Edna Dean Booher-Warren, Maude Smith-Duncan, Bessie K. Talmage-Peck and Albert Wolcott.

1893—Alonzo Barnes, Milton Jackson, Frank Goorley, Free Miller, Helen Talmage, Paul Carlisle, Keturah Levering, Edith Matthews-Barber and M. Rae Purcell.

1894—Harriet B. Adams, Grace Goorley, Gertrude Glathart, Ralph V. Mateer, Carrie H. Johnson-White, Mary Roberta Wheeler-Calender, Ezra L. Rinehart, Ray H. Vanatta, Frances Adell Doty, M. Emma Garbison, Josephine Plumb, Luey Matthews-Hyde, Austin Kelly, Georgiana Wood-McCully and Sarah Swingle.

1895—Bert Barnhard, Bessie Duncan-Shaw, Ada Booker-Moore, Margaret Eells-Gillette, J. Ralph Fulton, William W. Eccles, Henry C. Kelker, Blanche Houck-Breese, Judith Wright-Long, Edith Talmage-Dennison, Walter Wood, Minnie Breese, Wilder Joy James, Mabel Lewis, Mary Matzer, Laura Rhodebeck-Pierce, Belle Talmage-Terry and Allen B. Whitney.

1896—Martin O. Brown, Glenn Earley, Ed. Hedrick, Hettie Holt McClelland, J. Lesley Jackson, Arthur Vaughan, Lloyd De Golley, Mary Eccles-Hobson, Frances M. Furboy-Cummins, Fred. Fritsch, J. Wesley Jackson and Joe Walcott.

1897—C. B. Emahizer, Helen Miller-Barr and George Smiley.

1898—Esther Eells-Spellhouse, Carl V. Beebe, Louise Barton, George Hickson, Jane Jago-McKinnon, Goldie Orsborn-Doty, Clarence C. Whitney, Orva Brown, Bessie Cooper, Maude Gruber-Sayre, Anna Lincoln Knapp, Nettie Miller Lockridge, William D. Matthews and Mabel Breese-Crawford.

1899—C. Simms Brown, Earl A. Bixler, Harry Mozier, Bessie McCracken-White, Aura Bennett Smiley, Margaret Boyer-Perry, Elizabeth Davis-Peck and Lizzie Newson-Bennett.

1900—Herman Beebe; Grace Boyer, Mt. Gilead; Byrd Bomberger, Nell Burgoyne-Ruhlman, Maude Coe-Phillipps; Olga Dunn-McCammon, Portland, Oregon; Herbert George, Mary Levering, Edwin M. Mathews, Heriman Powell; Alice Wilson-Mathews, Mt. Gilead; and Mary Wood.

1901—Helen Barton, Helen Cooper, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Ralph B. Howard, Carl Morris, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Mary Mosher-Jackson, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Raymond Nold, Newark, Ohio; Clarence B. Russell.

1902—Nelle Bennett-Carlisle; Samuel Bennett, Abbie Bixler, Albert Brown, Lewis Case, Reid Howser, Earle Martindale, Grace Wingett, Marion, Ohio, and Elba Kingman.

1903—Hugh O. Allison Asa Breese, Faye Cleveland, Edna Dumbaugh-Hurdman, Fredericktown, Ohio; Mabel Griffith, Vada Elliot, Nelle Fulton, dead; Bertha Kelker-George; Harry Kelly, Floyd O. Olds, Dwight E. Smith, Xantha Swingle, Henry R. Talmage and Horace Whitney.

1904—Ola Burns, Mabel Brown, Edna Breese-Leitar; Glenn Brown, Harley Gardner, H. Earle Griffith, Katherine Henry, Herbert Mathews, Ray McFarland, Edith Mozier, Minnie McAdams, Louis K. Powell, died January 6th, 1905; James L. Russell, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Edith Ramey-Darr, deceased; Mabel Randolph, Daytona, Florida; Mabel Smiley, and Elizabeth White, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

1905—Ottie Apt, Charles Davis, Anna George-Hatton; Ila Harding-Saw; Frank Howell and Blanche Lefever.

1906—J. Ralph McGaughey, John J. Hickson and Lulu Lee.

1907—Edith B. Bennett, Elizabeth Bennett, Helen Jerrine Booher, Helen E. Breese, Ella Adelia Gardner, Lola M. Howard, Laura C. Peters, Helen Josie Ramey, Bertha H. Talmage-Whitney; Mary Clara Terry, Helen T. White, Edna Louise Young, Grover Fred Clements, Geo. A. Hickson, Chas. F. Hulien, C. Ward McCormick, Harley D. Miracle, Harry Morehouse and Archie R. Tuttle.

1908—Zoe M. Armstrong-Kelly; Addie Mae Bachelder, Helen Bakes, Edith G. Bomberger, Golda Marie Boyer-Pickett; Edith Paulina Brown, M. Rheta B. Hartpence, S. Guy Hildebrand, Earl W. Lefever, Vina V. Lefever, Esther Mae McAnall, Edna Virginia Miller, E. Harold Mills, Frank Burr Morton, Phoebe Harlan Mosher, Edith M. Peters, Ray W. Pittman, Hazel D. Ramey, Ethel Dorothy Whitney, Guy Harrison Whitney, Mary Rebecca Wilson, Effie Muriel Wood, Imo Rose Wright and Clara Louise Young.

1909—Ethel J. Breese, Guy G. Brown, Henry N. Case,

Raymond G. Miller, Edna M. Rule, Dottie R. Bowman Caroline J. Bird, E. Glenn Fulton, Beryl R. Pugh and Merrill D. Sterritt.

1910—Edith Breese, Hubert Ashley, Mabel Crawford Charles Hickson, Wilton Jackson, Janet Schaaf, Anene Bowman, Goldie Clements, Isaac Hartman, Dale Masters, Mary Pugh and Gladys Whitney.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Elizabeth Tillotson, Julia Brown-Mateer, Lena Howard-Searles, Amanda Brown-Purcell, Mary Miller-Byrd, Albert Miller, Fred H. Warren, Sabina Knox-Irwin, Eliza Fant-Bailey, Sadie Powell-Howard, Elma Talmage-Barton, Matilda Montgomery-Haines, Mary Dunn-Connolly, Hannah Brown, Mabel Rae Purcell, Frances Beebe-Prophet, Emma Lord, Edna Dean Booher-Warren, Margaret Knox-Talmage, Amanda McKee-Stinchcomb, Mary Andrews-Miller, Amanda Dodge, *Mary Shedd-Clark, Emma Sayre-Coe, Margaret Sanford-Holt, *Gertrude Mateer-Miles, *Mary Virginia Fogle, Minerva Romans, Harriet Gunsaulus-Kennedy, Edna Shauck, Emma Boyd Latham, Annie Pollock, Margaret Mateer, Kate Wieland-Ramey, Ethel K. Arbogast, Belta Yockey, Carrie Wieland, Blanche Houck-Breese, C. G. Leiter, Robert Guinther, C. H. Henderson, Ina Lanning, Ivah M. Schenck, Clara Miles, Bessie Wilson, Ethel Whitney, Abbie Bixler, Bertha Kelker-George; Margaret Reynolds, Belle Knox-Cook, Hortense Chapin-Spear, Mrs. Ina Chapin, Alvin Ilen-Richardson, Mary Mateer-Fluckey, Maude Summers, Clara Goorley-Fogle, Jessie Miles-Jackson, Alice Osborn-Talmage, Ella Allison, Frances Doty, *Nellie Fulton, Laura Powell, Belle Lerch, R. O. Witecraft, *Fay M. Daubenmire, Josephine Kelly, Helen Bakes, Clara Young, Madge A. Payne, Lydia Morrow, Ila M. Harding-Law, Archie R. Tuttle, E. A. Bixler, Eva Gardner, Clara Mozier, Alice Parsons and Susan Wood-Powell.

Teachers of Music: T. J. Davis, S. C. Harding and *W. H. Critzer.

COURSE OF STUDY (ADOPTED 1904).

First Year—Freshman.

1st Semester

English I

Algebra I

Physical Geography

*Deceased.

2nd Semester

English I

Algebra I

Botany

Elective—Choose One

Latin I
Arithmetic Review

Latin I
Commercial Arithmetic

Second Year—Sophomore.

English II
Plane Geometry
General History

English II
Plane Geometry
General History

Elective—Choose One

Latin II
Bookkeeping

Latin II
Bookkeeping

Third Year—Junior.

English III

English III

Elective—Choose Three

Solid Geometry
Bookkeeping
Latin III
German I

Algebra II
Commercial Geography
Latin III
German I

Fourth Year—Senior.

English IV
Physics

English IV
Physics

Elective—Choose Two

U. S. History
Latin IV
German II

Civics
Latin IV
German II

Mathematics.

Algebra I—Wentworth's New School, the first eighteen chapters, five times a week during the year.

Algebra II—Same text, Quadratics, chapters XIX to XXIV inclusive, five times a week during second semester.

Plane Geometry—Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry, five books, five times a week for the year.

Solid Geometry—Same text, three books, five times a week, first semester.

Arithmetic—Wentworth's Advanced Arithmetic, five times a week during the year.

Bookkeeping—Business Practice and Commercial Paper, five times a week for the year.

Science.

Physical Geography—Davis' Elementary, with experiments, five times a week, first semester.

Botany—Bergen's Elements, Revised, with experiments and plant analysis, five times a week, second semester.

Zoology—Jordan and Kellogg's Animal Life, with field and laboratory work, five times a week, first semester.

Physiology—Overton's Applied Advanced, with experiments as outlined, five times a week, second semester.

Physics—Carhart and Chute's High School, with experiments, five times a week for the year.

History.

English History—See under English II.

General History—Myers' five times a week during the year.

U. S. History—McLaughlin's History of the American Nation, five times a week, first semester.

Civics—Fiske's Civil Government, five times a week, second semester.

Latin.

Latin I—Collar and Daniell's First Latin, five times a week.

Latin II—Four books of Cæsar, four times a week; Dodge and Tuttle's Latin Prose Composition, once a week.

Latin III—Six orations of Cicero, including Pro Lege Manilia, four times a week; D. and T's Composition once a week.

Latin IV—Six books of Virgil's Aeneid with Prosody and Mythology, five times a week.

English.

English I—Part I of Lockwood and Emerson's Composition and Rhetoric, four times a week for the first twenty-four weeks; Scott's Ivanhoe to be read outside of class, with weekly class reports. Careful class study of Eliot's Silas Marner for the remain-

ing twelve weeks; the Merchant of Venice to be read outside of class with weekly discussions in class of plot, setting, characters, episodes, climaxes, etc.

English II—Parts II and III of S. and E's Composition and Rhetoric, four times a week for the first semester, and reports, once a week, from the class concerning their study (outside of class) of Scott's Lady of the Lake, Coleridge's Rime of the Ancient Mariner, and Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal. As a preparation for further study in English, the class will study Montgomery's English History, five times a week, the second semester.

English III—Part IV, exclusive of chapter XIX, of S. and E's Composition and Rhetoric, five times a week for nine weeks; Macaulay's Essay on Milton and his Life of Johnson for remainder of semester; Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine, and the Passing of Arthur to be read outside of class. Brander Matthews' American Literature five times a week, the second semester.

English IV—Halleck's History of English Literature five times a week, first semester. Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America and Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar three times a week, second semester, with semi-weekly reports from the class on Sir Roger de Coverly Papers, Shakespeare's Macbeth, and Irving's Life of Goldsmith.

German.

German I—The Shorter Eysenbach five times a week for the year.

German II—Easy stories and plays of German literature, drill on the rudiments of grammar, and conversational exercises.

OHIO CENTRAL COLLEGE.

Ohio Central College was located in Iberia, Washington township, Morrow county, a mile and a half west of the Big Four Railroad, on the Mansfield-Marion wagon road and was in operation a little more than a quarter of a century. The entire history of the institution is marked by five periods. The first two antedate the commencement of the college proper. The first period covers the brief history of a select or high school, conducted successfully by the Reverend J. B. Blaney and Mr. Elliott, and by Josiah Alex-

ander and his brother Samuel. At the commencement of the second period, in 1849, a large two-story brick building was erected, through the liberality mainly of Mr. Hugh Elliott, and the school took the form of a young ladies' seminary, Miss Mary J. Haft acting as Principal. The Female Seminary, as it was called, soon became a mixed school under the care of the Reverend Joseph Andrews. This school continuing but a short time, the property was sold to Dr. Thomas Mills, and by him transferred to the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. This transfer marks the beginning of the third period. The synod,



OHIO CENTRAL COLLEGE, IBERIA.

in 1854, obtained from the legislature of Ohio a charter with college powers, and the school was organized under the name of Iberia College. This college opened its doors to all classes, without distinction of sex, race or color. This continued till after the war of the rebellion, when the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church dissolved, and the college passed under the care of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Mansfield. This marks the beginning of the fourth period of the institution's history. This period came to a close in 1875. During this time the name of the college was changed from Iberia to Ohio Central.

Owing to financial embarrassment, the Mansfield Presbytery relinquished all control and all claims, and the college property was legally transferred in 1875 to a joint-stock company. This company framed a constitution and by-laws, providing that the college be positively Christian in its management, but not sectarian. Nine trustees, belonging to three different denominations, were chosen, and for the last five years the work has been carried on under this new management. Under the administration of the Free Presbyterians, a second building was erected, containing recitation rooms, rooms for the literary societies, and a chapel. The college, with the societies, possessed a library of about four hundred and thirty-five volumes; also valuable maps, a mineral and geological cabinet, and chemical and astronomical apparatus. The campus contained about five acres, nicely situated, with gardens, shade trees, and grassy lawns.

Trustees of the college during the Free Presbyterian administration: Reverend Samuel Hindman, Allen McNeal, Richard Hammond, Thomas S. Mills, M. D., Hon. S. P. Henry, Reverend John Rankin, Reverend William Perkins, James Auld, Sr., Archibald Brownlee, James Morrow, Reverend George Gordon, Reverend S. T. Boyd, William Reed, M. D., Reverend M. T. Finney. Trustees during the administration of the Mansfield Presbytery: Reverend R. H. Pollock, D. D., William Dickson, Reverend J. Y. Ashenhurst, Archibald Brownlee, John Finney, Matthew Hindman, Professor Edward F. Reed, Reverend D. H. French, D. D., Allen McNeal, Reverend William Wishart, D. D., Richard Hammond, J. J. McClaren, E. Burt, Esq., Reverend W. A. Campbell, Reverend W. H. French, D. D., and several others whose names cannot be obtained. Trustees during the last administration: Reverend William MacLaren, D. D., Samuel Nesbit, E. Burt, Esq., John McNeal, Allen McNeal, Enoch Dunham, John Quay, E. J. Crane Esq., John Frater, Reverend John P. Robb, John S. Hunter.

The first and only president of the college during the time it was under the care of the Free Presbyterian Synod was the Reverend George Gordon, A. M., a man of sterling worth and strong convictions. He suffered imprisonment in the city of Cleveland for an alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, but before his term expired he was released by the authority of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. Mr. Gordon died in 1868. The same year, perhaps, in which President Gordon died, the college passed under the care of Mansfield Presytery, and the Reverend James Patterson, D. D., was chosen president. Dr. Patterson came

from Wilmington, Pennsylvania, where he had been for a number of years president of Westminster College. He was president for less than a year, and from Iberia he removed to Iowa, and became pastor of a church. The Reverend W. H. French was chosen president in 1869, and held the office for about two years. His successor was Professor Ed. F. Reed, A. M. He was president for about two years, when he resigned, and accepted a professorship in Monmouth College, Illinois. John A. Ramsay, A. M., a graduate of the Indiana State University, was president *pro tempore* about one year. And with him ended the United Presbyterian control.

After the reorganization of the college, in 1875, as a non-sectarian but Christian institution, the Reverend William Maclaren, D. D., was elected president, and held the position one year, and then removed to Red Wing, Minnesota. After Dr. Maclaren's resignation, the Reverend John P. Robb, A. M., became president.

This college was nine miles north of Mt. Gilead. After an existence of over a quarter of a century, the school was discontinued, and the state bought the property for a "Working Home for the Blind." This was opened June 20, 1887, with G. C. Tressel, of Cleveland, as superintendent, with his wife and daughters as assistant. Besides furnishing the buildings, the state supplied the equipments, trusting that it could be made self sustaining without further aid. It had but few inmates, and was yet experimental, when it was destroyed by fire in 1894. It was not rebuilt and the school ceased to exist.

HESPER MOUNT SEMINARY.

Hesper Mount Seminary was opened in 1843, under the auspices of Jesse S. and Cynthia Harkness. The pressing need of such an institution gave it a remarkable impetus, and for the first twenty years the longest vacation was one week, making an average of four terms of twelve weeks each per annum. In 1844 the founders purchased land, and in 1845 built a large dwelling and boarding house, with a school room. This building was erected nearly opposite the Friends' meeting house, where the first four terms of the school had been taught. On account of the elevation of the site, the name "Hesper Mount Seminary" was given it. The attendance of this school varied from fifty to over one hundred. The regulations were liberal and benevolent, especially to orphans and to the poor who were striving against adverse circumstances to get an education. The health of Mr. Harkness failing,

caused the school to be discontinued for six years, and after its resumption the terms were limited to three a year. The scholars came from nearly every state in the Union.

The school was discontinued in 1881, after an existence of thirty-eight years, and the man who started the school in 1843, died in 1909, aged ninety-six years. During the last weeks of Mr. Harkness' life, the faithful wife, despite her more than ninety



HESPER MOUNT SEMINARY.

years, was his almost constant attendant, and after his death her strength failed from being overtaxed. The condition of her system made her an easy victim of pneumonia, and she died just two weeks after her husband's death, respected and beloved by all who knew her. Life was full of good things for this couple for a remarkable period of years.

THE LATE JESSE S. HARKNESS.

The following from the *Morrow County Sentinel*, of October 7, 1909, is self-explanatory:

Jesse S. Harkness, Morrow county's oldest resident, and founder of the famous old Mt. Hesper Seminary died at Alum Creek, Peru township, last Thursday morning about 8 o'clock. He was ninety-six years of age. For some time his condition had been critical and death was not unexpected.

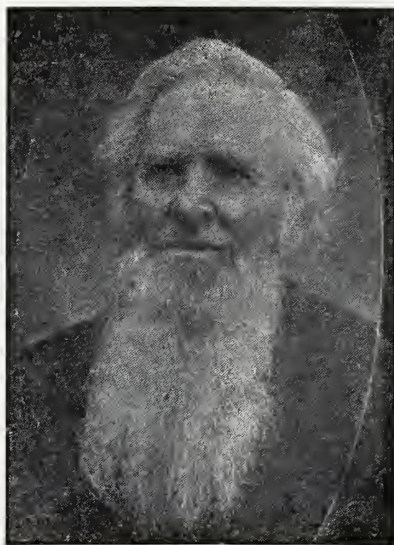
Among the older citizens of Morrow county no one was better known or held a higher place in their esteem. His life was devoted to the establishment and upbuilding of his schools and all over the entire county and indeed the nation are to be found his pupils. They will mourn his death with the deepest sorrow but remember with pleasure the instruction and counsel given in their younger days by Mr. Harkness and his good wife.

On Tuesday, September 21st, the couple celebrated their sixty-eighth wedding anniversary at the building which was formerly the Seminary,

but in which they have made their home since it closed. Many of their former pupils were present at this celebration who will remember with gratitude the privilege of being present at the last anniversary of this remarkable couple, but a few short days before Mr. Harkness was called to his reward.

To tell of the life of Mr. Harkness is to give also the story of that of his estimable wife and the history of Hesper Mt. Seminary.

Jesse S. Harkness was born in New Hampshire, July 27, 1813; his wife in Vermont, January 14, 1818. Then came to Marion, now Morrow county in the fall of 1842. For a period of six months immediately following they taught school in a house owned by Samuel Peasley, between Mt. Gilead and Edison. In the spring of the following year they commenced a school in the Friends' brick church on Alum Creek, south of South Woodbury, on the Ashley and Marengo road.



JESSE S. HARKNESS.

In 1844 Mr. Harkness began the now historic building, on the hill just south of the church. It was completed in 1845 and dedicated under the name of Hesper Mt. Seminary. For a time the funds from the district school and the state were merged for this work and for twenty years the couple taught four terms of school a year, but a single week of vacation intervening. At the end of twenty years the work was discontinued, but in five years was again resumed for several years. The average attendance was from forty to seventy-five scholars. At this time the Ohio Wesleyan University was just beginning to grow in favor and many students from Morrow county institution attended there.

In 1853 Mr. Harkness with his brother-in-law S. G. Chamberlain, a skilled workman, started a shop for the manufacture of spokes, hubs, wagon work, buggies and sleighs. He was the first to use steam power in the county.

Mr. Harkness was above the ordinary as a Bible student. He had read the Bible by courses one hundred and thirty times and averaged, when in health, about thirty-five chapters a day. His life and work will be remembered by a vast army of students who are now occupying important plans in the work of the world. He is survived by a wife who though in her ninety-second year is still bright and affable.

The funeral services were held from the Alum Creek church on Sunday at 10 o'clock conducted by the Rev. Isaac Stratton of Columbus. Interment was made in the South Woodbury cemetery.

THE ALUM CREEK ACADEMY.

The Alum Creek Academy was founded in 1875 by Dr. Clayton W. Townsend, the object being to afford all the advantages of education usually attained in two years at colleges. Dr. Townsend opened his school in a room rented for that purpose, but as it progressed and the interest in it increased, the room was soon found to be too small to accommodate the pupils. The Doctor then bought a school house and moved it to the southeast corner of where the Ashley and Marengo road crosses the Delaware and Mt. Gilead road. It is a very beautiful and pleasant location for a school, being upon the west branch of Alum creek on a plateau over looking the stream and surrounding country. Dr. Townsend refitted the school house by an addition in front, making it two stories high, and cutting of a recitation room above and below. Under his careful and efficient management the school continued to increase. After it had been in operation about three years, Dr Townsend left, for the purpose of completing his education at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, leaving Miss Rachel Ella Levering to succeed him as principal.

The great need of the academy was suggested to Dr. Townsend during the interval which occurred at Hesper Mount Seminary, and he was assisted by Samuel Levering, who furnished the building and the beautiful grounds upon which it was located. A new school building was erected in the early eighties. The present principal is Professor Wheeler.

PRESS AND COUNTY CO-EXTENSIVE.

The history of two of our newspapers is co-extensive with the erection of the county in 1848. The *Union Register*, a paper devoted to the advocacy of the principles of the Democratic party, and to general and local views, claims to have been first established, and that claim seems to be correct. John B. Dumble, early in the year 1848 came from Marion county, and established the *Democratic Messenger*, and published the same for a few years, as the Democratic party was then in the ascendency in the county. He was succeeded by George W. Sharpe, who died in September, 1854, and on his death, his son, George Sharpe, the father of the present member of Congress, Hon. William G. Sharpe, edited the paper for a few years, and those years covered a period of great political agitation and unrest.

About 1860 Reuben Niblet took charge of the paper, and the name was changed to *Union Register*, and that name has continued to this time. William H. Rhodes was proprietor for about one year, but was not successful. Judson H. Beebe formed a joint stock company and under that arrangement the paper was published for about six years, under the editorial management of Hon. H. S. Prophet, a son-in-law of Judge Beebe, and now of Lima Ohio. Samuel Shaffer edited the paper for one year, and on October 18, 1868, Hon. William G. Beebe and his brother, Charles S., took charge of and edited the *Union Register*. William G. Beebe has ever since been the editor and proprietor, and has made the publishing of the paper a successful enterprise. Carl V. Beebe, a son, has been associate editor since 1905.

In the latter part of the year 1848 the *Morrow County Sentinel* was established by David Watt, under the name of the *Whig Sentinel*. He had come to Mt. Gilead during the campaign for the county seat. He was a talented man, and it was thought that his brilliancy as an editor would give the paper a good start, and it did, although it was a struggle.

The Free Soilers at that time had to be counted with, and they gave the paper their influence. Many Democrats in those years broke away from their allegiance to party and about 1854 the "Know Nothings," a secret organization for political purposes, gave their votes to a new party, and against the Democracy. The writer well remembers when he was a lad about fourteen years old, that the next morning after the October election of 1854 when the "Know Nothings," had gained a surprising victory, (now called

a landslide in politics), and he was with his father, and on the way to Mt. Gilead father and son met Mr. William Williams, an old soldier of the war of 1812, to whose heart Democracy was a very dear subject, and Mr. Bartlett said: "Well Uncle Billy, how has the election gone?" and Uncle Billy with great disgust, replied: "Oh Franklin township has gone all Hellward!"

David Watt continued editor of the *Sentinel* for three or four years and sold the paper to William P. Dumble, a brother to John B. Dumble, the editor of the *Democratic Messenger*, and, as the struggle for ascendancy was now on between these two papers, the contest between them was an exciting one. William P. Dumble was editor and proprietor for five years, and in March, 1857, sold the paper to John W. Griffith, who is now its senior editor, and his son, Harry S. Griffith, has been associated with his father in the proprietorship and editorial management since the year 1886. Truly, fifty-four years of editorial life entitles John W. Griffith to be crowned as a veteran editor. These years have been the most exciting and troublous in the history of our country, and during all that period the *Sentinel* has been loyal to the country and to the Republican party.

In 1854 the name was changed from *Whig Sentinel* to *Mt. Gilead Sentinel* as the word "Whig," was no longer a "Mascot" to bring good luck. In 1860 the name became *Morrow County Sentinel*, and so has remained to this time.

Harry Earl Griffith, since January, 1908, has been associate editor, which makes three generations—grandfather, father and grandson—in charge of the *Sentinel* at this time; which is a good record.

The *Morrow County Republican* was issued first on July 27, 1905; Oscar A. White editor, and John M. Kinney, publisher. In the initial number these sentiments were announced: "Devoted to Morrow county, that it may be loyal; keeping close to the people, that it may be useful; defending the rights of citizenship, that it may be patriotic." The paper appealed to the class of people who believe that every person ought to have a fair chance in business. Oscar A. White remained as editor a little over one year, and then A. J. Mercer took charge, as editor and publisher, November 29, 1906. On January 8, 1908, C. M. and C. H. Bartlett edited and published the paper until November 28, 1908, and J. M. Hoffa has since been its editor and publisher. He is a practical printer, has a well equipped office and his paper is a credit to himself and to the town in which it is published.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

DEMANDS ON THE PIONEER DOCTOR—EARLY PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY—MORROW COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The early physicians of Morrow county shared the hardships and privations of the early settlers, joined them in their joys and sorrows, helped them to build their rude homes and to defend them against the natives of the forest.

No other class of men have done more to promote the good of mankind and develop the resources of a country than the physicians, and wherever they are found they are uniformly on the side of order, morality, science and religion.

DEMANDS ON THE PIONEER DOCTOR.

It is impossible for us to fully appreciate the primitive manner in which the earliest of these men practiced medicine. They had to be in a degree pharmacists and practical botanists. Roots and herbs were an important part of their armamentarium. Infusions and decoctions were the order of the day. The sugar-coated pill was then unknown. In fact the life of the modern physician is sugar-coated when compared with that of the pioneers. These men were obliged to be fertile in resources, apt in expedients and ingenious in improvising.

It was related by Mr. Geo. S. Bruce that in an early day when typhoid fever first became epidemic, every one seized with the malady died, and the doctors in every case resorted to bleeding the patient. He became sick and called a doctor who came and said "Why you have typhoid fever," and proceeded to get his lancet; but Mr. Bruce said, "No you shall not bleed me," and he was the first one to recover.

In looking over the lives of these men we find general characteristics that are worthy of thought. They were brave and active, energetic and progressive beyond their time. On their lonely

travels in the earlier years they had to face the treachery of the Indians and the hunger of the wolves. The more the lives of these men are held up to view, the more sterling qualities we find to admire.

It is the purpose of this chapter to preserve a brief record of the medical practitioners of the county, so far as is practicable.

PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY.

Dr. David Bliss was the first practicing physician in Morrow county. He settled in South Bloomfield township prior to 1820. He seemed well adapted for the hardships of a pioneer doctor, as he was of robust constitution. For a number of years before his death, which occurred before the Civil war, he paid more attention to farming than to his profession.

Dr. Richard H. Randall was the second physician in the county, and located in Mt. Gilead about 1827. He continued the practice in Mt. Gilead until 1840, when he removed to Williamsport, then to North Woodbury, and subsequently to one of the western states, where he died.

Dr. Alfred Butters settled in Bennington township at a very early date and built a log cabin, one corner of which he used as an office. His practice became quite extensive, and his face was familiar for miles around. He usually went dressed in a complete suit of deer skin. He was very intelligent and a good talker, and was in the habit of supplying the preacher's place when that dignitary was absent. He preached in his deer skin suit at one end of the room, while his rifle, brought with him to church, remained at the other. One Sunday, in 1819, he started to church with his rifle on his shoulder, and, having proceeded about half way, saw a large bear in front of him traveling along at a rapid rate. He raised his gun and fired and the bear fell dead upon the earth. The animal was conveyed to his cabin, and the hunter reached the meeting house in time to conduct services.

Dr. R. E. Lord was an early physician in the county and the first in the town of Chesterville. He was a man of rather delicate constitution, yet was possessed with enough energy and vim to enable him to perform the arduous duties of a pioneer physician. He located in Chesterville in 1830, and continued in the profession there until 1860, when he withdrew from general practice. He died in 1864. Narratives of this doctor's love and self-sacrifice are yet related.

Dr. T. P. Glidden was the first physician to locate in the town of Westfield, and he commenced his practice there in 1833. He later removed to Cardington where he died.

Dr. Jesse S. Hull settled in North Woodbury in 1842, where he practiced medicine until 1857, when on account of failing health he retired, and soon after died of lung trouble.

Dr. L. B. Vorhies was born at Ithaca, New York, January 18, 1821. He came to Ohio when a mere lad with his widowed mother and located in Morrow county near Williamsport. He was a self-made man; he blazed his pathway through life by his own efforts. Receiving a good common school education he taught many terms of school in the county; read medicine with Dr. Lewis H. Cary in Mt. Gilead, and graduated from Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Vorhies first marriage in 1848 was to Miss Eliza Straw, whose death occurred in March, 1853. Two children were born to them both of whom are deceased. Ada, who died in infancy, and William, June 26, 1906. In March, 1854 he was again married to Mrs. Emily Cook Morehead. Three daughters were born, all of whom are living. He commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Iberia, Ohio, and after a few years' residence there moved to Mt. Gilead, where he had an extensive practice, both in the town and surrounding country. The doctor was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and a ruling elder at the time of his death, which occurred June 3, 1891, at his home in Mt. Gilead where he had been a resident for over forty consecutive years. The daughters by the second marriage are Mildred Roberta, wife of Hon Wm. G. Beebe; Mary Adella, wife of Professor Parker, and Alice Vorhies.

Dr. Henry H. Shaw, who died of consumption August 20, 1896, at his home in Mt. Gilead, had practiced at that place since being mustered out of the Union army in 1865. He was born in Franklin township, this county, in 1825, a son of David and Elizabeth (Hardenbrook) Shaw. Dr. Shaw began the study of medicine with the firm of Lord, Swingle & Brown in 1850, and, the partnership having been dissolved one year later, he was then with Drs. Hewitt & Swingle three years. After attending a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and graduated at the medical college of Columbus in 1854, he began the practice of medicine at New Hartford, Butler county, Iowa, remaining there until 1859. From that time until the spring of 1861, he practiced medicine in Mt. Liberty, Knox county, Ohio, and then removed to Johnsville, this county. In October of that year the doctor enlisted as a private

in the One Hundred and Eighty Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I. About the middle of January, 1865, he was cited before the examining board and appointed assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Regiment and held that position until mustered out of the service in 1865. Since that time Dr. Shaw had followed the practice of medicine at Mt. Gilead. He was first married to C. Amanda Chamberlain, a daughter of Squire C. H. Chamberlain. Of their four children one daughter, Ola A., who is an invalid, is now living. The doctor's second marriage was to Mrs. Shipman, who survives him. The funeral services were held Sabbath afternoon, Rev. J. T. Lewis of the Baptist church preached the sermon, after which the remains were laid at rest with the ever impressive Masonic ceremony. The members of Hurd Post and W. R. C. also attended in a body.

Dr. Joseph McFarland, of Blooming Grove, this county, has been in practice nearly sixty years. He was born August 29, 1827; commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Main, of Mansfield, in 1847 and later took a course at the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, practicing to some extent prior to his graduation from that institution February 19, 1852. He commenced his permanent practice at Blooming Grove, Morrow county, April 13, 1852, and has since resided there, active in his profession. Being a homeopathist, he did not resort to phlebotomy, even in the pioneer days when it was "all the fashion." Dr. McFarland's cotemporaries were Dr. C. S. Haswell and Dr. Brown, the latter residing at Blooming Grove where he settled there in 1852. Later came Drs. McCune, Clutter, Russel, Carter, Clouse, Jones, Lewis, Whitney, McMillan, Harding and Caris.

Chesterville was the location of Dr. John McCrory, who came in 1840; Dr. Hamilton Main, in 1847, and Dr. William T. Brown, in 1849. After about ten years' practice there the health of Dr. McCrory failed and he had to discontinue his practice. He died in 1872 of cancer. Dr. Main was in active practice until his death, which occurred in 1867, of pneumonia. Dr. Brown practiced in Chesterville and vicinity until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he offered his services as a surgeon and was accepted. He died while in the service.

Dr. A. S. Weatherly located in Cardington about the year 1862, and began the practice of medicine. He was a man of great energy and with mental and social endowments. He died of consumption.

Dr. Eli S. Sylvester settled near Pulaskiville, in 1842, where he

practiced his profession for about twenty years. Dr. Cook commenced to practice in the same town in 1870, but after six or seven years of service in that line, he turned his attention to the ministry and became a minister of the Christian church. Dr. Charles Kelly is also worthy of mention, as a local practitioner.

Dr. D. M. L. Singrey practiced medicine in Perry township at an early date and lived on the old homestead where his father had settled in 1816. Dr. Thomas Richards was the first practicing physician in Sparta. Drs. Patee and Sapp were the first physicians in Peru township, and Dr. Johns practiced in North Bloomfield township.

Dr. William Farquer settled in Chesterville in 1834, and after practicing there for some time removed to Mt. Vernon. Dr. Richards was a native of Vermont, and came to Morrow county in 1830, locating at Sparta, where he was in general practice for about ten years, when he removed to the western part of the state. Dr. L. H. Corie located in Mt. Gilead about 1838, and in 1854 removed to the west.

Dr. Fred Swingley commenced the practice of medicine in Chesterville. He later removed to Mt. Gilead and then to Bucyrus. Dr. John Steikel located in Mt. Gilead in 1832, but did not remain long. About the same time, Dr. Welch settled in Mt. Gilead but he only remained about five years.

Dr. D. L. Swingley commenced the practice of medicine in Chesterville in 1840, and continued for a number of years, when he removed to Mt. Gilead in 1863.

Dr. S. M. Hewett, a native of Vermont, located in Chesterville, where he practiced medicine until he removed to Mt. Gilead, where he continued the practice of his chosen profession. When the Civil war came on he entered the service, and remained in the service of his country until the close of the war. He then located at Cincinnati.

Dr. L. H. Pennock commenced the practice of medicine at South Woodbury in 1843. Being a man of great energy, he soon obtained an extensive practice. He later removed to Cardington and entered the banking business.

Drs. White and McClure located at Cardington, and practiced medicine there for some years. Dr. White died in 1861. Dr. William Geller located at Mt. Gilead in 1840, and after remaining about fifteen years, removed to California. Dr. Mansier located in Mt. Gilead about the same time. Dr. Frank Griffith commenced the practice of medicine at Iberia about 1842, and after remaining

there a few years, went west. Dr. William Reed also practiced in Iberia at an early day.

Dr. John Talmage Beebe settled in Mt. Gilead about the year 1845, where he continued in active professional life until 1864 when he removed to Iowa.

Drs. Duff and Weatherby commenced the practice of medicine about 1845 at Williamsport. They remained there a year or more, when Dr. Weatherby removed west, and Dr. Duff, after a few more years in the neighborhood, removed to Galion, where he died. Dr. Eaton settled in Sparta about the year 1842, where he practiced for about twenty-five years. Dr. Alfred Burns also located in Sparta about the year 1846, where he practiced for about twenty years, and died in 1864 of erysipelas.

Drs. Shaw and Page located in Sparta, the latter in 1843, and the former in 1858. Dr. James Page practiced in Sparta but a short time, and then removed to Mansfield, where he died. Dr. Shaw's health gave way and he died in 1864 of consumption.

Dr. Samuel Page located at Pagetown in about 1839. He continued there in practice for thirty years, when he turned his attention to other pursuits. Dr. Doty located at Westfield in about 1859. Later he went into the army, where he died. Dr. George Granger, who became a physician of that place in 1838, died at Mt. Gilead in 1860 while county treasurer, and Dr. E. Luelln, who studied with him and was his partner has died but recently. Dr. J. M. Lord, a son of Dr. R. E. Lord, commenced the practice of medicine in Chesterville in 1862, and continued until 1870, when he died of pulmonary hemorrhage. Other practitioners at that place who may be mentioned: Drs. W. C. Hodges and J. D. Varney.

Dr. Newcomb located in Johnsville about the year 1842, and after about ten years practice there removed to Westerville. Dr. H. H. Shaw located at Johnsville in 1858, where he continued to practice until 1865, when he removed to Mt. Gilead. Dr. Denison settled at Johnsville about the time Dr. Shaw moved to Mt. Gilead. Dr. Rhul, Sr., practiced for a number of years in North Woodbury, and his son, Dr. Rhul, Jr., located at West Point in 1877. Dr. Howell located at Williamsport in 1868. Dr. H. R. Kelley located in West Point in 1856. Later he removed to Galion. Dr. James W. Williams commenced the practice of medicine in Chesterville in 1864. About the same date, Dr. Whitford located in Chester-ville. Dr. J. A. Thoman located at Williamsport in 1876.

Dr. Calvin Gunsaulus commenced to practice at Sparta in 1864. He later removed to Mt. Gilead. Dr. Bliss, Jr., a son of Dr. David

Bliss, commenced the practice at Sparta in 1862. Dr. Bushrod D. Buxton located here in 1871, and Dr. J. H. Tinis is also well known to the fraternity. Dr. H. S. Green located in Cardington in 1868 and Dr. J. L. Williams at the same place in 1876. Dr. H. E. Conner located in the same town in 1877. Dr. J. N. Thatcher located at Denmark in 1870. Dr. Miller commenced the practice at West Point. Dr. Tucker located in Mt. Gilead about the year 1865, where he is still residing. Dr. Coble commenced his professional career in Johnsville in 1868. Dr. Morgan located at Westfield, and Dr. W. C. Bennet in Iberia, in partnership with Dr. Wm. Reed. Dr. F. C. Shaw located at South Woodbury in 1870, and Dr. T. J. Williams at Marengo in 1875. Dr. Merriman also settled in Marengo, as well as Drs. C. M. Eaton and F. E. Thompson. Dr. A. D. James commenced the practice of medicine in Mt. Gilead, in the spring of 1880, in partnership with Dr. D. L. Swingley. Dr. Howard commenced his labors at Marengo about 1876. Dr. S. Shaw located in Marengo in 1870. Dr. Aaron Neff established a good practice at Williamsport. Dr. Paxton practiced at Iberia in its early history and among its other worthy practitioners may be mentioned Drs. J. M. Briggs, T. S. Mills and D. B. Virtue.

Dr. Charles Kelley began his practice in 1846 at Williamsport. He later removed to the neighborhood of Mt. Gilead and then removed west. Dr. J. L. Graves is also identified with medical practice at Williamsport. Dr. John Ressler practiced medicine at Cardington for thirty years or more. Dr. J. W. Russell, Jr., located at Johnsville in 1859, where he practiced until his health failed him. Dr. Alf McConica practiced in South Woodbury until his health failed, when he removed west, where he died. Dr. J. F. Vigor located at Levering Station—now Edison—in 1878. Drs. W. H. Lane and S. Ewing commenced their practice at Cardington, about 1875-6. Dr. J. M. Randolph commenced practice in the neighborhood of Marengo in about 1840.

Dr. Isaac H. Pennock practiced at Cardington from 1863 to 1875; other practitioners worthy of mention, Drs. Theodore Glidden, G. G. Hackedorny, J. L. Williams, Z. M. Clyne, C. H. Neal and Joseph Watson. Dr. McClernand located near Bloomfield in 1842. He was followed by Drs. Hubbell, Mendenhall and Hess.

This list of pioneer physicians is as complete as possible, and any omissions which may be noted have occurred, not intentionally, but from lack of information.

MORROW COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A medical society was formed in Mt. Gilead about the year 1850. A general call of the physicians of the county had been made, and the following physicians responded: Drs. I. H. Pennock, H. R. Kelley, Hamilton Main, Charles Kelley, S. M. Hewitt, W. T. Brown, James M. Briggs and D. L. Swingley. After some preliminary work, an organization was effected and Dr. J. M. Briggs was elected president. A number of meetings were held, but finally the organization failed to be kept up.

In 1867, the old society having been declared dead, a new one was organized, with new constitution and by-laws. The following officers were elected: Dr. I. H. Pennock, president; Drs. J. M. Lord and D. L. Swingley, vice presidents, and Dr. A. S. Weatherby, secretary.

The society continued to flourish, until the failure of Dr. Weatherby's health rendered him unable to attend the meetings. An indifference then grew up on the part of the members, and on the 14th of July, 1870, the last meeting of the association was held, at which there were present but five members. Another meeting was appointed for the 25th of August, but when the day came, there was not a quorum present, and further effort to keep the society alive was abandoned.

It seems that after a lapse of nearly five years, a few of the old members met at the court house for the purpose of again re-organizing the medical society of the county. The old constitution and by-laws of the previous association were adopted with few amendments, and the following officers elected: Dr. Gunsalus, president; D. L. Swingley and D. A. Howell, vice presidents; H. S. Green, secretary; and H. H. Shaw, treasurer. The next meeting was at Cardington, August 19, 1875. There seems to have been another break in the society, as the next meeting after this was held in August, 1877. This meeting took place in Cardington, and, upon again organizing a medical society, proceeded to elect officers, as follows: Dr. H. S. Green, president; Drs. Connor and Tucker, vice presidents; Dr. J. L. Williams, secretary; and Dr. Gunsalus, treasurer. The old constitution and laws were again adopted for their government, and used until June 7, 1878, when a new constitution was adopted. At the meeting in October, 1878, the following officers were elected: H. S. Green, president; Drs. Gunsalus and Miller, vice presidents; Dr. Williams, re-elected secretary, and Dr. Tucker, treasurer. The meetings of the society

now occurred regularly, and, at the next annual meeting, Dr. Miller, of Iberia, was elected president, and Dr. Williams re-elected secretary.

The society now seems to be permanently established, and at the recent meeting (March, 1911) the following officers were elected: J. C. McCormick, president; E. C. Sherman, vice president; J. H. Jackson, secretary; and R. C. Spear, treasurer. Dr. W. C. Bennett was selected as delegate to the state meeting to be held in June.

CHAPTER XII.

MT. GILEAD AND VICINITY.

FIRST FOREST LANDS TAKEN UP—CLEARING OFF THE FORESTS—
FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS—WHETSTONE LAID OUT—THE YOUNG
AND HARRIS FAMILIES—HOW THE PIONEERS LIVED—NATHAN
NICKOLS, JR., AND DESCENDANTS—OTHER PIONEER FAMILIES AND
CITIZENS—DISTANT PRODUCE MARKETS—MT. GILEAD AS IT IS—
RAILROADS AND INDUSTRIES.

By. Robert F. Bartlett.

At the commencement of the nineteenth century the lands which afterwards constituted Morrow county were one vast unbroken forest, and Mt. Gilead was not yet founded. The forests in the vicinity were very remarkable on the second quarter-section, east of that on which the village is now located, and being the northeast quarter section 1, township 14, and range 21, on the hills north of Sams creek, was the center of the most gigantic yellow poplar forest trees ever found in Ohio, among the beech, and hard maple trees. These poplar giants on this quarter section stood every ten or twelve rods apart, and were from three to seven feet in diameter, and from sixty to seventy feet without limb.

FIRST FOREST LANDS TAKEN UP.

When the writer was a small lad, he frequently went through this forest, and was greatly moved by the magnificence of these old trees. His maternal grandfather, Nathan Nickols, Jr., of Loudoun county, Virginia, entered or bought this, and the quarter section next west, among other lands, from the United States, about 1823, and on the 30th day of July, 1829, the first quarter section named, containing the big trees, was aperted, or set off to the writer's mother, as a part of her ancestral estate, and appraised at \$125. Asa Mosher, Charles Webster, and Abraham Newson, who were among the first settlers, were the commissioners who made this appraisement.

On the hills southeast of Mt. Gilead and south of Sam's creek, were mainly beech, and sugar trees, an occasional poplar and many very large white oak trees. Further eastward one mile were many chestnut trees, of large size, in the woods. Westward the forests were chiefly walnut, burr oak and elm trees. All the forests were unbroken and uncleared, in the year 1800, herds of deer, and wolves, an occasional bear, and flocks of wild turkeys roamed through these forests, and were game for the Indians, and the earliest white settlers who came a few years afterwards. To the west of Morrow county, as it exists, lay the prairies or Sandusky plains, partly in Marion and Crawford counties.

From "Howes' History of Ohio," we learn that Mt. Vernon was laid out in 1805, Delaware in 1808, Marion in 1821 and Bucyrus in 1822, all by the owners of the land. Newark was laid out in 1801 and the first hewed log house built on the public square in 1802. Mansfield was settled about 1809 and two block houses were built near the public square in 1812. So it is a historic fact that the county which is now Morrow was, in 1820, an unbroken forest.

The first settlers endured great hardships and privations, and it is almost beyond belief how they existed for the first few years after their arrival in the woods. They had only the bare necessities of life. They were favored by the abundance of game, and they were trained to be good marksmen with a rifle. Two men at Whetstone, Lewis Hardenbrook and John Nickols, were noted hunters. The first thing to be done, was to clear away the trees, and build a cabin of logs, which was usually located near a natural spring of water. Then a patch, or a few acres, were cleared, usually along a creek, where the soil was the richest for corn, potatoes, buckwheat and other crops, as the clearing up process advanced.

CLEARING OFF THE FORESTS.

A description of the process of clearing off the forests, and producing the fertile farms that we now see throughout the country, may be of interest to this generation. In that day timber trees were of small value and the problem was, how to get rid of them the most easily; for settlers wanted the lands cleared as quickly as possible for crops.

First a few acres up to twenty or twenty-five, were in common parlance "deadened." That is, the owner, his stalwart sons and hired "hands," went into the woods, and with axes (in

July or August) "girdled" each tree by cutting a ring around it, through the bark. Very frequently, the leaves on the trees thus girdled, wilted and turned yellow and sere, before frost came, the same fall of the year. The following spring very few trees came out in leaf, most of them dead and beginning to decay. Then the trees were chopped down and cut into convenient lengths for logging, or two dry logs were placed across a third log, and the latter was "niggered" off, or burned off. In the meantime the "brush," or limbs of the trees, were burned in "brushheaps," and the "deadening" or "clearing" made ready for the "log-rolling," to which all the neighbors were invited, and a regular "frolic" was had.

LOG-ROLLING.

On the day fixed the neighbors came with yokes of oxen, and occasionally teams of horses, and log chains, and the clearing was divided into two or three sections as nearly equal as possible. Leaders were then chosen, and the men divided into sides, or parties; each side was assigned a section and the fun commenced. The members of each party exerted themselves to the utmost to first finish their section, and build the most log heaps. Usually all was hilarious, and the work done in good humor, but sometimes a fist fight occurred.

Down to 1840 a full whiskey bottle was expected at every "log-rolling" or corn husking, but on the eighth day of April, of that year, a half dozen of immoderate drinkers met together in Baltimore, Maryland, and, pledging each other to total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, started the "Washingtonian Temperance Movement," which in the next few years swept over the country, and checked the custom of having whiskey at log-rollings, corn huskings, and other frolics. The last log-rolling the writer attended was, as water boy, when he was nine years old, and upon that occasion his father told the neighbors, when invited, that if he could not have a log-rolling without whiskey he would not have one. He had the log-rolling. That was all within two miles of Mt. Gilead. During the two or three years that a "clearing" was in operation, the "deadening" was a lair for rabbits, opossums and other "varmints."

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS.

The first settler near Mt. Gilead was Lewis Hardenbrook in 1817, and his brother Ralph came soon after and they built a cabin on the one hundred and sixty acres of land immediately south of Mt. Gilead, which includes the Agricultural Society Fair Grounds and hills beyond, as well as all the land east to the Sunbury road. These two men cleared off this farm. Their father, Lodwick Hardenbrook, a soldier of the Revolution, had entered this land from the United States. It is the southeast quarter of section 2, township 13, range 21. Lodwick Hardenbrook sold this farm, in 1823, to Nathan Nickols, Jr., of Loudoun county, Virginia, for \$1,100, and conveyed it to him by deed bearing date February 24, 1826; acknowledged before Isaac Blazer, justice peace, of Marion county, Ohio, with Joseph Worsley and Abraham Hardenbrook as witnesses. Lodwick Hardenbrook died February 14, 1845, aged nearly ninety years, and his grave is in the old cemetery at Mt. Gilead.

Asa Mosher and Jonathan Wood came to the township in 1818, and settled about two miles south of the location of Mt. Gilead, with large families, and commenced the Quaker settlement. Isaac Dewitt came in 1819, and was afterwards in his own house, killed by lightning.

Before the year 1825, nearly all of the following settled in the vicinity of Mt. Gilead: Allen Kelly, Samuel Straw, William and James Montgomery, John Hardenbrook, Isaac Blazer, James Bennett, Charles Roswell and Marvin S. Webster, James Beatty, Joseph Worsley, Henry Ustick, Alban Coe, John and Albert Nickols (these last three in 1823), Abraham and Joseph P. Newson, Fred Loy, James Johnston, Sarah Campbell, Rufus Dodd, Hiram Channell, Allen Eccles, Alexander Crawford and Eli Johnston. These settlers came from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, New York and Maryland, and the New England states.

About these times Jonathan Chapman, called Johnny Appleseed, was a visitor to every settlement in central Ohio.

WHETSTONE LAID OUT.

In September, 1824, Judge Jacob Young, of Knox county, Ohio, was the owner of the quarter section of land on which the village is now mainly built. On the 30th day of that month he laid out eighty lots, about the south square, and the plat of these eighty was bounded on the north by Center street; on the east by a line ex-

tended south from Walnut street and the length of two lots east of the South square to the old cemetery; on the south by the alley running west, and by South street to Rich street; and on the west by Rich street. The first addition of seventy lots including the North public square, was by Henry Ustick, who was a prominent man. Because the village was laid out by Jacob Young, it was called Youngstown until 1823, when on the petition of a majority of its citizens, the Ohio legislature changed the name to Mt. Gilead, which name was suggested by Daniel James, a native of Londoun county, Virginia, wherein was a town of that name.

Jacob Young, the founder of the village, has yet many descendants living in it, and it is proper to give his ancestry, in one line, as far back as is known.

James Harris, one of Jacob Young's great-grandfathers, was born at the City of Bristol, England, about the year 1700, and about the age of twenty-five came to the state of New Jersey, and there married a Miss Boleyn. To them, at Essex county, New Jersey, one daughter and six sons were born. One of the latter was George Harris, who was a soldier in the Continental army in the American Revolution and at the battle of Monmouth. The daughter was Abigail Harris, and she married Nathaniel Mitchell, at Essex county, New Jersey, August 30, 1752; five daughters and three sons were born. The oldest of these was Hannah Mitchell, born August 26, 1753, and she married John Young at Essex county, New Jersey. Of their eight children was Jacob Young, born in Essex county, New Jersey, November 27, 1774, and the founder of Mt. Gilead. The family of John and Hannah Mitchell Young came to Knox county about 1803. Mary Young, a sister to Jacob married Robert Dalrymple.

THE YOUNG AND HARRIS FAMILIES.

Jacob Young of this sketch, married Tryphena Beers, and to them eight children were born, one of whom, Susan, married Aaron N. Talmage. To them were born Ann Eliza, who married Thomas H. Dalrymple, of Mt. Gilead; Maria, who married Lewis H. Rowland, of Mt. Gilead; M. Burr Talmage, president of the National Bank of Morrow county; and Cornelia R., who married Jacob W. Dalrymple, and they reside at Montrose, Colorado.

Abigail Harris Mitchell first came from Essex county, New Jersey, to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and thence to Knox

county, where she died March 21, 1822, aged ninety-one years, at the home of her son, William Mitchell.

The Dalrymple families, of Morrow county, are descended from Mary Young, a sister to Jacob Young, the founder of Mt. Gilead, who married Robert Dalrymple, and are of the Harris blood. The foregoing family history is largely obtained from the history of the Harris family, published in 1888 by Sarah J. Harris Keifer, Green Springs, Wisconsin.

Two other families of Mt. Gilead are descended from James Harris through George Harris, his son, and the Revolutionary soldier, and brother to Abigail Harris Mitchell, named above. George Harris, son of James Harris, of Bristol, England, married Hannah Tunis in Essex county, New Jersey, about 1745, and to them eleven children were born. In 1787 he moved with his family to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and there his daughter, Pamela Harris, was born October 17, 1788. There she grew to young womanhood, and March 4, 1813, married Joseph Miller, a soldier of the War of 1812, and to them were born one daughter, and six sons. Two of these sons came to Mt. Gilead, in an early day (Nehemiah and William), and there they died and their children reside, viz: Mrs. Robert F. Bartlett and Mrs. Lemuel H. Breese, daughters; and Gilbert E., John F., Parker J., William Edwin, and Melville D., sons of Nehemiah and Plympton T., son of William.

EARLY POSTMASTERS AND LETTERS.

Charles Webster built the first cabin in Mt. Gilead in December, 1824, on the northeast corner lot of the South public square, and he and Ann Worsley, a native of England, were the first couple to be married in Gilead township. She died in 1833. He was the first postmaster in Whetstone, and had the postoffice in his cabin.

The mail which consisted of letters only, was carried once a week from Mt. Vernon to Marion, and back. Papers in those early times were distributed from the printing office. That is, subscribers called for them or they were distributed by the printers. No envelopes were used for letters until 1847. The letters were written on a sheet of foolscap paper, then folded over lengthwise, about one-third of the width from each side; then the ends were tucked in, one in the other, and sealed with a sealing wax wafer. The address, the post mark, and the amount of postage (which was from five to twenty-five cents, according to the distance and to the num-

ber of sheets in a letter) were all endorsed on the letter. Postage was not required to be prepaid, until 1855. Postage stamps were first used in 1847. If the sender did not pay the postage, on letters sent previous to 1855, then the receiver of the letter paid it. The postmaster frequently charged postage on his book account, if it was not paid in money, which was scarce, or in produce.

In 1845 postage was reduced to five cents for three hundred miles and under, and ten cents for greater distances. In 1851 postage was made three cents for three thousand miles, prepaid, otherwise five cents; and was doubled for greater distances. In 1863 postage on letters was made three cents per ounce, and in 1883 two cents.

The writer has a letter postmarked from Mt. Gilead, April 6, 1832, written by his grandmother, Sarah Thomas Nickols, to her mother, Martha Davis Thomas, in Virginia, on which the postage is eighteen and three-fourth cents.

John Roy was the second postmaster, at Mt. Gilead, and the postoffice was in his store on the south side of the South square.

HOW THE PIONEERS LIVED.

In December, 1824, when Charles Webster built the first cabin in Whetstone, a few settlers had bought lands in the woods in the vicinity, and they all helped each other, to build, and in every other way. For many years it was an ideal society as ever existed in any country. The simplicity of the lives of these settlers was complete. The outfit for settler was a rifle with flint lock musket (no percussion caps yet), bullet molds and lead; an axe, frow, saw and auger, maul and iron wedge.

That the girls and boys of this generation may, as nearly as possible, know how their ancestors lived and struggled to make this country what it is, let me describe the building of a cabin, which was the initial work. When a cabin was to be built, the settler cut the trees of uniform size into lengths he desired his cabin to be, usually about thirty feet long, with width of from twenty to twenty-five feet. These logs were dragged up to the place where the cabin was to be built, where four granite boulders, or "nigger-heads," were imbedded in the ground for the four corners of the building. Then two logs laid lengthwise were fitted on these corner stones; both ends of each were beveled to present a right angled upper edge and the two cross, or end logs, were cut so that the cut would dovetail or fit these beveled upper edges of the ends of the



SCENES NEAR THE "OLD MILL," MT. GILEAD.

lower logs. Then the logs, or sleepers for the floor, were notched in. At each corner of the cabin was a man to fashion each log; as the other helpers pushed it up on skids, laid up for that purpose. After the first log, as each tier of logs went up, spaces were left for doors and windows, as well for an immense fireplace and outside chimney. At the top of the first story joists were notched in for an upper floor, and the tiers of logs carried a few feet higher for the upstairs. Then the gable ends were carried higher, and joists of smaller logs to sustain the roof were notched in until finally the ridge-pole was reached. Clapboards constituted the roof, and they were weighted down by heavy-weight poles, held in place every two or three feet by blocks of wood. Nails were not to be had, and the weight poles answered to hold the roof on.

The floors were made of 'puncheons.' And what are puncheons you ask? I go to Webster's Dictionary, and I find several definitions, with meanings widely different, but one peculiar to the United States. It says: "A split log, or heavy slab, with the face smoothed; as, a floor made of puncheons." Webster quotes, as his authority, a noted American lexicographer. You may believe they were not very smooth floors, but very solid.

A ladder was the means of reaching the upstairs, through a corner space in the upper floor. The outside chimney was, at bottom, built with stones or bog ore, and the top, with rough puncheons, and daubed with clay mortar. No panes of glass were to be had, and oiled paper or skins of animals were made translucent to let in some light. Then the spaces between the logs were chinked and daubed with clay mortar, and the cabin was finished.

No people were more happy and contented than the pioneers in the forest, notwithstanding their privations. Both sexes wore coon-skin caps, and moccasins; the women linsey-woolsey dresses and the men buckskin breeches.

In later years a hewed log house was a luxury. No lumber was to be had, and saw mills became a necessity and there was one or more on every stream. Grist mills, as they were then called, were very important. Henry Ustich built the first one, also a sawmill on Whetstone creek, southwest of the village. William Timanus also built both a grist and sawmill on Whetstone creek, northeast of the village, and later Richard and Nathan Howe built a flour-mill east of the village, on Sam's creek. William Cooper's mill was built still later, and there was also also a sawmill, the water power of which came from the dam for Cooper's mill. The

mills of Nathan N. House and William Cooper are yet in operation, but of the others scarce a vestige remains.

No leather was brought in and as a result tanneries were built in every neighborhood; two at Whetstone, one at Kelly's, two miles east, one at Cardington and others elsewhere. To these the settlers took their skins to be tanned, and after several months got their leather and took it to the shoemaker to have shoes made for the family, or to the harness maker for harness. It was better than is now made in the great tanneries, at Napa, California, Chicago, Illinois, and other places south and east.

A woolen mill was built on East Marion street about 1835, by Manna Thompson, and the motor power was a tread wheel about forty feet in diameter, set some eighty-five degrees from the perpendicular and operated by a span of horses tied to a bar, who walked and thus ran the wheel. To this mill the settlers took their wool and received rolls for spinning, or cloth for garments. It was operated first by Thompson; then by Cooper and Sackett; and last by Stevenson and Meeker, with improved motor power. That old tread-wheel was a wonder in the writer's boyish eyes. About 1866 this old woolen mill was converted into a carriage factory, operated by James and William M. Carlisle, and destroyed by fire about 1880.

NATHAN NICKOLS JR., AND DESCENDANTS.

Referring to the earliest settlers, Nathan Nickols, Jr., came from Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1823, on horseback and bought of Lodwick Hardenbrook, a soldier of the Revolution, the southeast quarter of section 2, township 13, range 21, which was partly cleared by Lodwick's sons, Lewis and Ralph, for the consideration of one thousand one hundred dollars. This one hundred and sixty acres lies immediately south of Mt. Gilead. Nickols also entered from the United States, section 1 in same range and township, lying east of section 2, and other lands amounting in all to nine hundred and sixty acres. He returned to Virginia and the same year his sons, John Nickols and wife, and Albert Nickols and daughter, Ruth and her husband Alben Coe, Sr., came to Whetstone and settled on those lands.

John Nickols and wife located on the one hundred and sixty acres next east from Whetstone, where he built a cabin on the west side of Whetstone creek on the hill and near a spring of water, about fifty rods north of the East bridge. Alben Coe, Sr., and

wife built their cabin on the one hundred and sixty acres which includes the stone quarry. Albert Nickols settled on the southeast quarter of section 1 and each of these three children accepted the one hundred and sixty acres settled on as his patrimony. John and Albert were rovers, and in a few years sold out, and both went to Missouri. John, in 1847, and Albert, in 1848, were soldiers in the war with Mexico.

Nathan Nickols, Jr., the father, came again in 1825, returned again to Virginia, and died suddenly in Londoun county that state March 21, 1827, leaving his widow, Sarah Thomas Nickols, and twelve children, three in Ohio, and nine in Virginia. He was a slaveholder, and owned two slaves, but by his last will freed them and they were brought to, and were settled in Belmont county, Ohio.

The heroic conduct of the widow in this emergency, fairly illustrates the heroism of the mothers of those times. Nathan had planned to emigrate to Ohio, and to give each child one hundred and sixty acres of land. The widow was advised to give up the emigration, but she said "she believed Nathan had divine guidance in making his plans, and she would do her best to carry them out," and during the summer of 1827 she loaded the remaining nine children (the youngest of whom was only one year old) into covered wagons, with provisions for the journey of many days; took the road west through Smeker's Gap, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, and came through the Allegheny mountains, from Cumberland, Maryland, on the National road, to the Ohio river; and thence through an almost trackless forest to Whetstone, and the "Land of Promise."

The widow, soon after her arrival, had a brick house built, on the spot where John Dawson's house is now located, for which Nathan, in his last will, bequeathed one thousand dollars. She caused to be planted, west of the house, an orchard of apple trees, got from the nurseries of "Johnny Appleseed;" and from one of these trees, the apple of choice flavor, called "The Mt. Gilead Beauty," was produced and propagated by Charles Albach and other nurserymen of Mt. Gilead. The widow also bought of the United States an additional eight hundred acres of land, making 1,760 acres, all owned in the family in the vicinity of Whetstone, or Youngstown.

Massey Nickols, who married Norval V. Hiskett, February 12, 1829, got her one hundred and sixty acres in the north part of Cardington township, and the land is now owned by the heirs of Frank Romans, deceased. On July 30, 1829, a further division

was made among the other children by Asa Mosher, Abraham Newson and Charles Webster, appraisers.

Sarah Nickols, who married Abner M. Bartlett, November 9, 1837 was given the northeast quarter of section 1 (House's mill dam later), and the great poplar forest, appraised at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Harriet Nickols, who married Rev. Robert F. Hickman, April 14, 1831, was given the northwestern quarter of section 8, range 20, township 17, appraised at two hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents. It is now Jack Gordon's home farm.

Ann Nickols, who married Jacob Painter, December 3, 1833, was given the northeast quarter of section 7, range 20, township 17.

Margaret Nickols, who married Abraham Coe, November 5, 1829, was given the northwest quarter of section 26, range 17, township 5, appraised at two hundred and thirteen dollars; her son, George O. Coe, now owns one-half of his mother's ancestral estate, and her grand daughter, Ella Detwiler, the other half.

Martha Nickols, who married Preston J. Frierad, July 16, 1835, was given the southwest quarter of section 26, range 17, township 5, appraised at two hundred and thirteen dollars. After marriage they sold out and went to Tipton, Iowa. This one hundred and sixty acres is now owned by William L. G. Taber.

Mary Elizabeth Nickols, who married Joel R. Bartlett, April 13, 1843, was given the southeast quarter of section 15, range 17, township 6, one mile north of Cardington, appraised at one hundred and ninety dollars. This one hundred and sixty acres was owned in part by W. R. Burr.

All of the foregoing marriages were near Mt. Gilcad, at the old homestead, except the last which was solemnized at the home of a sister in the village. Two of the four sons remained to be provided for. Nathan got, by devise in his father's will, the ancestral homestead next south of Mt. Gilead, at the death of his mother, June 23, 1839; and George was given the money and bought his one hundred and sixty acres of land one mile east of Cardington, where he died, September 18, 1885.

Sarah Thomas Nickols, faithfully carried out the plan of her deceased husband and each of these twelve children were given one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Twelve grandsons of this pair, and nine husbands of grand-daughters, served their county in the Civil war on the Union side; two gave their lives and four were made cripples for life.

OTHER PIONEER FAMILIES AND CITIZENS.

In the spring of 1825, Abraham Newson and wife, Lucy Friend Newson, came to Whetstone from Maryland, and settled one-half mile southeast of the village on the northwest quarter of section 12. He became the owner of large tracts of government land in the vicinity. The sons were John, Joseph, Preston, Henry, Abraham, Jr., and Nelson and the daughters, Louisa, who married James Madison Talmage; Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Hall; Nellie, who married Horace McKee; and Lucy, Jr., who married D. T. A. Goorley.

Many descendants of Abraham and Lucy Newson yet reside in our community. The original pair and their sons and daughters are all dead, except Lucy Goorley, and Abraham Newson, Jr. Abraham Newson was the largest man that ever lived in Morrow county; his greatest weight was 427 pounds.

Other large and influential families were those of Allen Kelly, Samuel Straw, John Blakely, William Montgomery, James Montgomery, William Goorley, William Foy, Amos Critchfield, Joseph P. Newson Sr., Jacob Cooper, Isaac Cooper, Elias Cooper, Alfred Breese, Charles Breese, Luther D. Mozier, James Fulton, Joseph Sayre, Alexander Crawford, Richard House, Nathan House, John Shaw, John Weaver and John Mateer.

George D. Cross was justice of the peace over forty years, in Mt. Gilead.

Charles Russel and family came from Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1830, and after a brief stay in Belmont county, Ohio, came to Whetstone in 1832 and bought out Ruth and Alben Coe, Sr., who owned the stone quarry and farm. There, Russel and family resided until his death, December 21, 1871. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. There were two daughters, Sarah, who married George W. McCall, and Mary, who married Hosea Bigelow. The seven sons were Francis M., Robert, Leedom, Burr, Barton S., Charles and John W.

David Talmage was an early settler and shoemaker in Mt. Gilead, and his children were Aaron N., David Smith and Maria. The last named married Elias Cooper, and died May 26, 1910, at Mt. Gilead, in the ninety-second year of her age, having lived there seventy-four years.

William Cooper was one of the early settlers and came in 1829. He built the flour mill near the south bridge and in September, 1862, it was burned, and he again rebuilt the one now in

use. His sons were James, now deceased, and E. F. and Calvin, yet living. Of the daughters, Mary married Joseph McCurdy (now deceased); Elvira first married John R. Lanious, and after his decease, Dr. Nathan Rucker; and Ella became the wife of George Jago, and is now deceased.

Other prominent and influential citizens among the many who settled in Mt. Gilead before 1848, were Leve Thurston, James S. Drimble, Joseph B. Lyon, who built the first brick building, a shoe maker's shop on the corner of South Main and South streets; Andrew Donau, who built the first brick dwelling in 1842, standing and in good repair, on the corner of West Marion and Rich streets; C. O. Van Horn, Henry Snider, John R. Snider, Abner M. Bartlett, Charles Byrd, Elzy Barton, Joseph D. Rigond and W. S. Clements.

By 1830 Whetstone had four cabins and five frame houses, and the population was estimated at sixty. In 1850 the census of Mt. Gilead reported 646; in 1860, 789; in 1870, 1,087; in 1880, 1,262; in 1890, 1,329; in 1900, 1,528, and 1910, 1,673.

DISTANT PRODUCE MARKETS.

Before 1846, produce of the farmers had to be hauled away by teams to market; there was but little demand for produce, and the price was too low to pay. An instance, eggs were two cents a dozen, and butter was six cents per pound. As late as 1845, John Weaver, and his son-in-law, David Bailey, loaded each a Conestoga wagon, from the store of J. D. Rigour and Company, on the north square, with produce, and, with five horses (two spans and a leader) hitched to each wagon, started on their journey across the Allegheny Mountains to Cumberland, Maryland.

The writer was then a lad of five years old, and that train of two great Conestoga wagons, and ten horses, with harness that nearly covered them, made an impression on his mind that he cannot forget while reason remains.

After 1847 and until 1852, farmers in Morrow county hauled wheat to Mansfield, and to Milan, for fifty cents per bushel and less.

The first storekeeper at Whetstone was John Roy, and he came from New Jersey in 1827. He was followed by R. and N. House, in 1832, who four years before had a store at Jamestown, or Kelly's Corner, two miles east of Mt. Gilead. Richard House continued his business until 1872. Other storekeepers were James Shaw, C. K. Lindsey, J. D. Rigour and Company, and James S. Trimble. They came before 1848.

In November, 1844, in honor of the election of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, to be president of the United States, the residences and business places of the Democrats of Mt. Gilead were illuminated by placing two or more rows of lighted tallow candles across the front windows, for an hour or two after night fall.

It was for the few years preceding 1848, agitated and proposed to form a new county, with Mt. Gilead as the county seat, out of portions of adjoining counties, and that representatives, especially Hon. Barnabas Burns, senator from Richland county, vigorously opposed the foundation of a new county. But the realization of the ambition of those who wanted a new county, as well as the celebration at Mt. Gilead, which commemorated the events, have already been described.

MT. GILEAD AS IT IS.

The substantial business blocks erected on North Public square, erected by Mark and Perry Cook, commenced in 1894 and ended with the Masonic Temple block in 1899, and the business blocks, residence flats and offices erected by Dr. Nathan Tucker, commenced in 1900 with the erection of his laboratory and ended in 1907 with the erection of the cement block building at the corner of Main and Center streets. Dr. Tucker has spared neither pains nor expense to make his improvements of the most durable and substantial character. He became a citizen of Mt. Gilead in 1866, and for several years life was a struggle, but he has now prospered beyond his most sanguine expectations, and his generosity is equaled by his success.

Other citizens have erected residences in the last sixteen years (after removing the old houses to vacant lots and repairing them) with modern improvements of hot air, steam and hot-water systems of heating, as well as gas and electric lighting, that have also tended to make Mt. Gilead an ideal village. About the only old building dating back to 1845 is the agricultural store-room, on the northeast corner of North square, erected in that year.

RAILROADS AND INDUSTRIES.

As the railroads of Mt. Gilead and Morrow county have immeasurably contributed to the local, industrial and commercial well-being of the people, a brief history of their development is here given. Sometime after the organization of Morrow county and

the erection of Mt. Gilead as the county seat, railroad building was agitated, the project being to build a road from Cleveland to Columbus, passing through Mt. Gilead, and the village was asked to subscribe for the enterprise. Fifty thousand dollars worth of stock was at once taken and the line surveyed. But the managers desiring to make sure against failure on the part of the subscribers, went to Mt. Gilead, as to other towns, to get security for the subscription ere work was commenced. But the Mt. Gilead people, thinking that the road would go through their town anyway, temporized and the railroad officials left the town in disgust. Going to Cardington, they did not meet with much success as to the taking of stock there, for the town was small and the inhabitants were not wealthy. However, John Shunk, who kept a hotel there, suggested that the contemplated route be changed and suggested that if they would follow the line surveyed in 1830, for the Ohio canal, they would save nearly as much as the Mt. Gilead subscription. This line would pass two miles west of Mt. Gilead. The line was therefore agreed upon and work commenced upon the road at once, to the chagrin and disappointment of Mt. Gilead. When the road was built a station was located two miles west of Mt. Gilead, which is now called Edison. The road was completed and the ears commenced to run in February, 1851.

In getting the railroad, Cardington secured a better prize than Mt. Gilead did in becoming the county seat. Although the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, now known as the Big Four, was completed and doing a fine business, it was two miles from Mt. Gilead. After a while the matter was agitated of building a spur from the railroad to Mt. Gilead, and for that purpose an "Enabling Act," was passed by the legislature, by which a vote was taken for a tax of \$18,000, an amount that was supposed to be sufficient to build the road, but this was found insufficient, and an additional \$3,000 was voted afterwards. These sums built the road and made it ready for rolling stock, which was put on by the railroad, in consideration of a lease given to that road for twenty years by the board of trustees of the Short Line, as the spur is called. Its construction has been of advantage to Mt. Gilead and the surrounding country.

The Toledo and Ohio Central railroad was projected in 1868, but a number of years elapsed ere its completion. This road runs from Toledo south through Mt. Gilead.

Quite important industries, which have been in operation for many years and have been successful, are the tile factory and the



THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY



F.B. McMILLIN
GENL. MGR. AND SECY



M. BURR TALMAGE
PRESIDENT



MOLL B. TALMAGE
VICE PRES'T



H.B. McMILLIN
TREAS.



J.L. SWINGLE
DIRECTOR



W.E. MILLER
DIRECTOR



A.Q. TUCKER
DIRECTOR



W.C. BEEBE
DIRECTOR



W.J. SIMMS
DIRECTOR



tile and pottery works. They were originally established, in 1875, by B. B. McGowen, Smith Thomas and William Wilson, as the Mt. Gilead Tile Works, which have passed through the ownership of several parties. In recent years the manufacturing of pottery articles has been added to the making of tile. About 1907 the plant was burned, but has been rebuilt on a larger scale and is now doing a prosperous business under the management of Walter S. Emerson, as president. The plant is located along the Toledo and Ohio Central and Short Line railroads, west of Mt. Gilead. The incorporators are Walter S. Emerson, J. R. Seitz, R. B. McMillin, Jesse Smith, Judson Wilhelm and Ralph Buck. The plant is valued at \$15,000 and stock on hand at \$22,000.

Since the spring of 1879 tile works east of the village have been owned and operated by B. B. McGowen and Son, and for a time William W. McCracken, deceased, was a part owner and partner. This is also a prosperous enterprise.

The most substantial improvements in Mt. Gilead have been made in the last twenty-seven years.

In 1883 the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company was first organized, and from a modest beginning has become a large and flourishing industry. We give herewith an authentic history of it.

The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, located at Mt. Gilead, is the largest and most important manufacturing industry that has existed in Morrow county to this date.

The company was originally incorporated under the name of "The Hydraulic Press Company." The date of incorporation was January 1, 1883. The first directors were M. Burr Talmage, A. Q. Tucker, James Carlisle, Joseph H. Pollock, Silas M. Brown, W. W. McCracken, John F. Bowen, Robert Brocklesby, James M. Albach, Neely Noble, Minor Harrod, William Carlisle, G. V. Smith, J. E. Davis and W. J. Campbell. The first officers were James Carlisle, president; Minor Harrod, vice president; E. C. Chase, secretary; J. H. Pollock, assistant secretary; and R. P. Halliday, treasurer.

The inception of the design of a press operated on the hydraulic or hydrostatic principle for cider making purposes was in the mind of Mr. A. Q. Tucker during the year of 1867, who then lived on his farm adjoining the village of Gilead Station, now Edison, Ohio. The first conception of a hydraulic cider press originated with Mr. Tucker while engaged in the excessively hard labor of expressing cider on a screw press, in the autumn of the year named.

This slow and laborious process caused him to devise a quicker and easier process, and the application of the hydraulic principle was the result.

Mr. Tucker told a number of his friends of his ideas and stated to them that his inventive genius was not such as to enable him to work out all the details.

Ten years later, in 1877, another man—a mechanical genius—Silas M. Brown, from the state of Indiana, happened into the livery stable of Hod McKee at Bellefontaine, Ohio, one day, with a small but crude model of a hydraulic cider press. Mr. McKee was a former citizen of Morrow county, having been sheriff of the county at one time. He was also a friend and acquaintance of Mr. A. Q. Tucker and knew of his efforts to design a hydraulic cider press. Mr. McKee made Mr. Brown acquainted with Mr. Tucker's efforts, which prompted Mr. Brown to call on Mr. Tucker forthwith.

To anyone knowing anything about the requirements of the great strength of all parts used in the construction of a hydraulic press, a brief description of one or two features of Mr. Brown's model will be at once amusing and interesting. Instead of the double strength iron pipe and fittings to convey the water from the water supply box to the hydraulic cylinder, a rubber hose similar to that used on an infant's nursing bottle was used. The water box was a tin spice can.

However, the model showed the general design of a cider press as well as the hydraulic principle and its application to a machine for cider making purposes. The practical and business mind of Mr. A. Q. Tucker, combined with the mechanical and inventive mind of Mr. Silas M. Brown, resulted in a practical and successful press being designed.

The patterns and castings for the first press were made under the supervision of Mr. Brown at Peoria, Illinois. These were shipped to Gilead Station, where the wood and frame work were made in the saw mill plant belonging to A. Q. Tucker and G. V. Smith, where the press was erected and tested. The public took a keen interest in the building and testing of this press. When the day arrived to start the press a number of farmers with loads of apples and a great gathering of people from all parts of the county and from other points were present to witness the demonstration. The test proved the machine to be a great success, notwithstanding the usual prophecies to the contrary.

None of those bringing apples brought enough barrels to hold their cider.

A number of patents were taken out on this machine. Messrs. A. Q. Tucker and G. V. Smith immediately bought Mr. Brown's interest in the patents for Morrow county and Marion county. Later these two gentlemen became owners of the patents for the state of Ohio.

Messrs. Tucker and Smith had the next press built in the shop of the Columbus Machine Company, Columbus, Ohio. The following year these gentlemen had ten presses built by Squire and Homer, foundrymen and machinists at Galion, Ohio.

The sale and operation of these presses demonstrated the practicability of the machine. It was then determined by the owners of the patents, Messrs. Brown, Tucker and Smith, that additional capital was required to develop the business and an agreement was reached to form a stock company. The first company was organized in 1883, through the efforts of Mr. A. Q. Tucker, among the citizens and business men of Mount Gilead and vicinity.

The Hydraulic Press Company, thus organized, came into possession of all the patents for the United States of America. The business was first organized with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. Not much business was done in 1883, as the year was spent in erecting buildings and installing machinery. A few presses were built in 1884, but most of this year was spent in perfecting the press. In 1885 the company manufactured the perfected press and at the end of that year declared a dividend of ten per cent on the stock and credited ten per cent to a surplus account. The business continued to be profitable and successful. The year of 1886 showed a net profit of seventy-five per cent of the original capital stock. This amount was placed in the surplus fund to enlarge the capital. The year 1887 started in with bright prospects, but about August 13th of that year the entire plant was destroyed by fire, together with a stock of eighty presses. Only twenty-one presses had been shipped out before the fire. A loss of fifty thousand dollars was sustained with an insurance of nineteen thousand, three hundred.

The company was then reorganized under the name of The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, \$60,000 of which was paid up. \$35,000 of this amount was stock turned over to the members of the old company for its patents, good will and salvage, which left a working capital of

but \$25,000. The members of the old company not only received more stock in the new company than they held in the old, but were paid dividends from the collection of old accounts and notes of the original company to cover a large share of their original investment.

The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio on October 17, 1887. The incorporators were T. H. Dalrymple, R. P. Halliday, William Carlisle, W. W. McCracken and M. Burr Talmage. The first directors of the new company were A. Q. Tucker, M. Burr Talmage, James Carlisle, J. H. Pollock, W. W. McCracken, J. M. Albach and William Carlisle. The first officers were M. Burr Talmage, president and general manager; Joseph H. Pollock, vice president; C. C. Wheeler, secretary; R. P. Halliday, treasurer; James Carlisle, superintendent.

The credit for the early success of this business is largely due to Messrs. A. Q. Tucker, James Carlisle and M. Burr Talmage. These men were among the original incorporators of the parent company. Mr. James Carlisle, the president of the first company and superintendent of the reorganized company, was largely responsible for the planning and building the factory and the installation of the machinery in it. He had much to do with the early development and perfecting of the press and had charge of the manufacturing end of the business until he met his death in the service of the company on August 16, 1892, by falling from a runaway from the second story of one of the warehouse buildings while assisting in loading a heavy piece of machinery.

Mr. A. Q. Tucker, the founder of the business, did the pioneer work on the road. He personally introduced the machine into every fruit-growing section of the United States and Canada, with the exception of the extreme northwest. He traveled over most of the territory with horse and buggy and carried a small working model with him, with which he showed thousands of people for the first time the principle of hydraulic pressure. It was through the same tact, ability and perseverance that Mr. Tucker has displayed in successfully handling other affairs that the manufactured product of this company was first introduced. He still holds a large investment in the company and is a member of the board of directors.

Mr. H. Burr Talmage has remained the president and a member of the board of directors of the company from the date of its reorganization. He also has a large investment in the business. He has more years to his credit in the active service of the company

than any other man. For more than fifteen years he had the responsibility of the business as general manager. In this capacity he was responsible for the general policy, conduct and operation of the business. During his active period he had charge of the correspondence and managed the finances of the business through many trying periods. The business paid good dividends and credited substantial amounts to the surplus account for many years until all amounts paid for patents had been charged off and a cash capital of \$100,000 and a surplus account of more than \$50,000 evidenced a cash investment as against the original cash capital of \$25,000 before referred to.

Like other enterprises the business reached a stage in its existence when it could not be operated by old methods. This period was reached during the years of 1900 to 1902. In order to instill new life into the business and modern methods in manufacturing and management, which were apparently necessary to meet competition and the demands of the trade, the controlling stock passed into new hands and younger blood and energy were infused into the business about this time.

A new order of things was brought about under the supervision of Frank B. McMillin, who was put in charge of the company's affairs for the purpose of modernizing the entire business. Mr. McMillin, when a very young man, became identified with the business as a stockholder in 1877. He was elected as a director in 1900, and became actively engaged in the business as assistant general manager in 1902. The following year he was elected assistant general manager and secretary, and shortly thereafter became general manager and secretary, which positions he now holds. Under the regime of Mr. McMillin the position of superintendent was merged with that of general manager, so that he had the responsibility of the entire business and is entitled to the credit for the successful development and extraordinary expansion of it within the last decade.

Mr. McMillin was a young man of unusual attainments. He had made a success of a retail business which he had built up by sheer pluck and hustle from a very meagre beginning, and brought to the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company's business the training, skill, care and untiring industry by which every department was systemized and thoroughly organized. He quickly took up and mastered the mechanical features and to his skill as an organizer is due the present development of the factory and the extensive line of machinery now being manufactured. He is now the largest holder of common stock in the company.

During the past ten years the business has made greater progress than any previous time. During this period the company has paid dividends each year and at the same time has expended large amounts of money in developing the business, which has resulted in the present plant being the largest and best equipped factory of its kind in the United States. During recent years the entire plant has been overhauled and a number of new buildings have been added. A great number of new and modern machines of the largest and best types have been added to the equipment, which has more than doubled the capacity of the factory. The company now generates electricity in its own power plant, with which all machinery is operated and the entire plant and office building are lighted. Compressed air is used for riveting, chipping and cleaning. Electric and yard hoists are used for handling heavy machinery. In fact, every modern device to save labor and to produce the best work at the least cost has been installed.

An effective sales and engineering organization has been developed, with headquarters at the home office. The company now has over 600 machine specifications, 6,000 drawings and 5,000 foundry patterns. The plant covers thirteen acres of ground and consists of fourteen buildings, with seventy thousand feet of floor space.

Presses are now being manufactured with a pressure capable of fifteen to fifteen hundred tons and weighing from five hundred pounds to fifty thousand pounds each. The quality and variety of work turned out would be a credit to any factory in the United States. A large force of skilled mechanics and a competent office force are employed, who form a most desirable class of citizens of Mt. Gilead.

While the present business is the outgrowth of the one well founded and wisely handled during its early history, it is far beyond anything the founder ever expected it to be. The original business contemplated the manufacture of cider presses and cider makers' supplies only, while now, presses for almost every conceivable purpose requiring high pressure are manufactured and shipped to the four quarters of the earth. Presses are now manufactured for making powder, laying veneers, pressing grease from packers' tankage and city garbage, lard from hog cracklings, tallow from beef cracklings, oleo and stearin from tallow, cementing double leather belts, pressing water from tanned hides, baling waste, hemp and paper, gin and warehouse cotton compresses, emery wheel presses, die presses, forming presses, trunk veneer

presses, presses for finishing worsteds, woolens and silks, concrete and cement block presses, floor tile presses, vanilla extract presses, flange presses, wheel presses, presses for tufting, upholstering, cider and grape juice presses, etc., etc. Presses are designed and built on order of the customer for any special purpose required.

A large line of hydraulic high pressure pumps are manufactured to meet the requirements of all kinds of high pressure work. The company also manufactures a complete line of cider and vinegar makers' supplies, including steam evaporators for making cider jelly, steam apple-butter cookers, cider pasteurizers, cider pumps, grinders, vinegar generators, etc.

Various members of the office force have made a specialty of particular subjects pertaining to different lines of the business using their machinery and equipment. Books have been written and copyrighted on the subjects of manufacturing cider jelly, cider vinegar and pasteurized cider. The company is also an authority on veneer manufacturing, shrinking and finishing worsteds, woolens and silks, and a great many other subjects of equal importance. An analytical laboratory with a chemist in charge has been established in the company's offices. The company has a branch warehouse at Suffern, New York, a short distance out of New York city, and a branch office at the same place, also branch offices at New York city and Chicago.

The capital and surplus of the company is now \$225,000. In addition to this the business has invested \$100,000 in patterns and drawings, which amount is not carried in the company's assets. The present officers and directors are: M. Burr Talmage, president; Mell B. Talmage, vice president; Frank B. McMillin, general manager and secretary; Harry B. McMillin, treasurer; A. Q. Tucker, W. E. Miller, W. J. Simms, W. G. Beebe and J. L. Swingle.

CHAPTER XIII.

PAST AND PRESENT MT. GILEAD.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN—MAYORS AND MUNICIPAL MATTERS—
MEMORIAL DAY AND SOLDIER DEAD—MT. GILEAD AS IT IS—RAIL-
ROADS AND INDUSTRIES—BANKS OF MT. GILEAD.

By Robert F. Bartlett.

Upon the organization of Morrow county and the location of the county-seat at Mt. Gilead, in 1848, there came an influx of citizens and an impetus was given to building.

The "American House" was built in 1846 by C. K. Lindsey, who was the first landlord, but only for a brief time when the gold fever seized him and he went to California. The next landlord of the "American" was Albert German, who was followed in turn by Frederick A. Miller, Sr., Jacob Baughman, Thomas Patterson and others. For the past year the building has been occupied by the Republican Printing Company.

For a few years in the fifties there was a hotel on the corner where the building of the National Bank of Mt. Gilead now stands, and kept successively by Dewitt C. Webb and by F. A. Miller, Sr. It burned and was not rebuilt, as a hotel.

The "Globe hotel" on North Main street was built in 1869, by J. F. Stone, who was its landlord for several years. Then L. Harvey Baughman rented the hotel and later became its proprietor. He died in 1909, and later the property was sold. The "Globe" is now kept by G. J. Smith.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

In 1853 James S. Trimble built the brick residence on spacious grounds on Iberia street, now occupied by Perry Cook and wife, and our townsman, Mark Cook, made his home with them. Mr. Trimble, for many years prior to 1852, was one of Mt. Gilead's most energetic business men in the drygoods line and in

produce. After 1852 he had a warehouse on the railroad at Edison, and also a warehouse, and bought grains at Richwood, and added a private bank to his business in Mt. Gilead. A. O. Shurr was the cashier of this bank for many years, followed by John F. Miller and his son, A. J. Trimble, as cashiers, until in April, 1878, when through no fault of his, but through his misfortune in the failure of other merchants and dealers, Mr. Trimble failed in business.

About 1852, General John Beatty, now of Columbus, and Major William G. Beatty, deceased, were clerks in Mr. Trimble's drygoods business on South Main street. The store, in a frame building, afterwards burned, its site being now occupied by the dry goods store of White and Brainard, for many years the home of Mr. Trimble on Iberia street, was the best in Mt. Gilead, and is yet one of the finest. Mr. Trimble was born in Mt. Vernon in 1818, and died in Mt. Gilead in 1889.

After the year 1848 the drygoods stores were respectively kept by R. House and Company (1832-72) and J. D. Rigour and Company, until about 1854; C. H. Chamberlain and Company, until 1867; Miles and Fogle and Miles, Barton and Miles, and White and Brainard, from 1882, and the Mt. Gilead Dry Goods Company, succeeded by A. A. Whitney and Sons, and Sherm, Jackson and Company and L. E. Jackson, the last four being in operation at this time.

MAYORS AND MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Of the very earliest mayors of Mt. Gilcad there is no record, and the oldest persons living cannot recall anyone before 1848, and there is no legend giving an account of one although the village was incorporated in 1839. The first known mayor was Jonathan S. Christie in 1848; then Samuel Bushfield, 1849; James W. Stinchcomb, 1850 and 1851; Thomas H. Dalrymple, 1852 and 1853; Robert B. Mitchell, 1854; S. M. Hewitt, 1856; William Welch, 1857; Silas Holt, 1858; John D. Foy, 1859 and 1860; James S. Trimble, 1861 and 1862; James M. Briggs, 1863; Bertrand Andrews, 1864; E. C. Chase, 1865; W. H. Albach, 1866 (six months); Bertrand Andrews, 1866 (for six months); Lyman B. Vorhies, 1867; Fletcher Douthett, 1868; Andrew D. Braden, 1869-70; Thomas H. Dalrymple, 1871-75; D. D. Booher, 1875-78; Joseph Hathaway, 1878; Louis K. Powell, 1879 to 1883; W. Smith Irwin,

1883 to 1887; John A. Garver, 1887 to 1889; William F. Bruce, 1889-90; George W. Fluckey, 1891-1892; George W. Gunsaulus, 1893-4; Ben Olds, 1895 to 1899; William F. Bruce, 1899 to 1907; John R. Carpenter, 1908-9; William Kaufman, 1910-11.

We notice the introduction of the wonderful agency, the telephone, which has so affected our business relations, and annihilated space, that the old manner of doing business has undergone an evolution, and is very much revolutionized. In 1883 the council of Mt. Gilead gave permission to several enterprising men from Cardington to erect poles for a telephone line through Mt. Gilead.

The business has developed and enlarged into the Morrow County Telephone Company, with exchange number 13 at Mt. Gilead, and 2,312 telephones in the county. Nearly one-half of the families in the county and most of the places of business, enjoy telephone service. The president of this company is A. A. Whitney; vice president, V. W. Peck; directors, W. F. Bruce. C. W. Schaaf, John W. Glauner, Z. D. Vail, Perry Cook, Frank L. Beam and Mark Cook.

It is proper to note here, that in the development of the transmission of messages by electricity Mr. Guglielmo Marconi, on a trip from Europe to Argentina, South America, took with him on his voyage a receiving instrument and a kite, and made arrangements for the transmission to the ship, of messages from the stations at Clifden, Ireland, and Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. The kite was flown by means of very long wire, the inventor receiving messages by this means (wireless) from a distance of over thirty-five hundred miles, in the daytime. Greater distances of transmission are believed to be possible.

The science of electricity has not yet reached its greatest development, and the writer believes that women and men are now living, who will stand back to back, each with a receiver to his ear, and a transmitter to his mouth, and talk on the telephone to each other, around the world. Electricity carries sound on a wire, at the great rate of 288,000 miles in a second, which is twelve times around the world. Truly space, to the finite mind, is annihilated.

In 1894, under the mayoralty of Hon. W. F. Bruce, the paving of the city streets was commenced; first, on the North square and adjacent portions of streets and that of West High and Main, from South ridge to the north line of the village; Rich street from the Short Line depot south to Marion street; Marion east to River Cliff cemetery; Vine from East High to Union, and last by Center, from Rich east to River Cliff cemetery (in the summer of 1910).

The cost of these paved streets has been paid back to the property owners in the rise of real estate along the line of the streets, and soon after the first streets were paved the citizens of other thoroughfares were clamorous for a like improvement.

In the year 1893 an electric light plant was established and electric lights have been luxuries that our citizens have enjoyed. Later, in 1902, a water-works system was installed and a water-tower or stand-pipe built, and the pumping system connected with the power-house in the electric light plant. Pure water is pumped from wells near the plant, which thus far have given an inexhaustible supply for fire-extinguishing and other purposes.



NORTH MAIN STREET, MT. GILEAD.

In 1909 a general sewerage system was established in two divisions, determined by the nature of the land surface, and additions are in contemplation.

The improvements in River Cliff cemetery are important and require our notice. In the year 1881 Dr. David L. Swingley erected a modest vault for family use, and in 1883, Dr. Isaac H. Pennock and John W. Ramey each built a similar structure. In 1884 Samuel P. Brown and Thornton L. James jointly erected a double mausoleum for the interment of members of their respective families, in the central part of the cemetery, and in 1886 the public receiving vault and chapel was built by the village. In 1902

Captain James K. Ewart built, of pressed brick, a very fine mausoleum at a cost of over thirteen thousand dollars. In the summer of 1910, A. J. Durkee constructed a public mausoleum at a great cost, with 270 crypts, or compartments therein, for the care of the dead and to be purchased by individuals. This mausoleum is to be sustained by the money derived from the sale of the crypts.

MEMORIAL DAY (1910) AND SOLDIER DEAD.

Memorial Day has been observed for many years, and we describe the proceedings in 1910, and give a list of soldiers' graves in the cemetery occupied by our deceased comrades up to that year.

Decoration Day (1910) was fittingly observed by the citizens of Mt. Gilead. The town was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. The windows of the stores were decorated in red, white and blue and the houses showed signs of patriotism. Crowds of people began to flock into town about noon and by one o'clock the streets were crowded.

The G. A. R's, Sons of Veterans and the Woman's Relief Corps lined up on the square and, headed by the band, marched to the schoolhouse where the children of the grades were all lined up. A large American flag was presented to the school board by the W. R. C. and G. A. R's. Daniel Booher, making the presentation speech, asked that the teachers tell the scholars of the brave deeds done, requesting them to teach the children to have respect for the old soldiers, living or dead.

Professor Ryan accepted the gift and thanked the donors in behalf of the faculty, school board and scholars. Everything he said was appropriate for the occasion.

The flag was then hoisted while every one stood with uncovered head and the band played, "The Star Spangled Banner." Then the children sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." They went to the opera house to hear Judge Colonel Dodge give an address.

Rolland Clevenger and Miss Barton, each sang solos. Mrs. Maud James sang a beautiful solo; until about a year ago she was leading soprano in one of the large church choirs in Columbus. Guy Whitney, in a very pleasing manner, gave Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

After the program at the hall, they went to decorate the graves. At the cemetery Attorney Barry gave a fitting address and the graves of the soldiers were decorated.

Following is a list of the soldiers buried in River Cliff and Old Cemetery, Mt. Gilead:

Alexander Kingman, 2d Mass., Revolutionary war.

Lodwick Hardenbrook, Revolutionary war, old cemetery.

Henry Albaugh, War of 1812.

William Addlesperger, War of 1812.

Charles Carpenter, War of 1812, old cemetery.

Abraham Hardendorf, War of 1812.

Charles Mann, War of 1812.

Corneilus Russell, War of 1812.

Charles Russell, War of 1812.

William Montgomery, War of 1812; old cemetery.

James J. Runyan, Mexican war and Co. A, 20th regiment,

O. V. I.

Thomas Turner, Mexican war and Co. B, 43d O. V. I.

Lyman M. Courtright, Co. I, 3d O. V. I.

Daniel J. Long, Co. I, 3d O. V. I.

C. L. Van Brimer, Co. I, 3d O. V. I.

William H. Wood, Co. I, 3d O. V. I.

Abner Ustick, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.

John G. Byrd, Capt., Co. C, 15th O. V. I.

Jeremiah M. Dunn, Capt., 15th O. V. I.

Marshall S. Byrd, Co. C, 15th O. V. I.

Cyrus C. Clark, Co. C, 15th O. V. I.

Mortimer F. James, Co. C, 15th O. V. I.

Jacob Karr, Co. C, 15th O. V. I.

Richard L. Wrenn, Co. C, 15th O. V. I.

George C. Earley, Co. C, 15th O. V. I.

Isaac W. Knepper, Co. G, 20th O. V. I.

David W. Bloxham, Co. G, 20th O. V. I.

William C. Manson, sergeant, Co. G, 20th O. V. I.

William W. McCracken, 2d lieut. Co. A, 20th O. V. I.

Charles W. Hotchkiss, Co. A, 20th O. V. I.

George Coleman, Co. A, 20th O. V. I.

Henry C. Shaw, Co. H, 25th O. V. I.

Washington Gardner, Co. G, 26th O. V. I.

Henry G. Shedd, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.

Socrates Shaw, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.

Andrew M. Smith, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.

James R. Goodman, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.

Marcus A. Boner, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.

John Derr, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.

- Thomas S. Rogers, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.
Israel Reed, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.
John W. Emerson, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.
Charles G. Prentiss, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.
William H. Leonard, Co. C, 32d O. V. I.
Jacob Y. Apt, Co. C, 33d O. V. I.
Robert D. Clutter, Co. K, 38th O. V. I.
William M. Eccles, Co. K, 43d O. V. I.
Henry W. Breese, Co. B, 43d and Co. K, 174th O. V. I.
William Work, Co. B, 43d and Co. C, 136th O. V. I.
James Heffelfinger, Co. B, 43d O. V. I.
August Mathews, Co. B, 58th O. V. I.
George H. Hales, corporal, Co. C, 64th and Co. B, 163d O. V. I.
James Olds, major, 65th O. V. I.
John S. Talmage, lieut., Co. D, 65th O. V. I.
William P. Stevens, Co. D, 65th O. V. I.
Lyman B. Vorhies, surgeon, 68th O. V. I.
Thomas England, Co. H, 69th O. V. I.
Caleb B. Ayres, lieut. Co. G, 81st O. V. I.
Richard S. Laycox, principal musician, 81st O. V. I. .
George Fry, Co. K, 81st O. V. I.
Davis E. James, Co. F, 81st O. V. I.
Silas Holt, lieut., Co. C, 85th O. V. I.
James T. Livingston, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.
William Coe, Co. I, 88th O. V. I.
William Babcock, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
John A. Craven, Co. K, 88th O. V. I.
Levi Harvey Baughman, Co. F, 88th O. V. I.
Stephen A. Parsons, Co. D, 90th O. V. I.
George N. Clark, adjutant, 96th O. V. I.
Thomas Litzenburg, lieut. Co. D, 96th and 136th O. V. I.
William W. Reed, 1st corp. 96th O. V. I.
Isaac Ely, corporal, 96th O. V. I.
Isaac N. Miracle, 96th O. V. I.
George W. Montgomery, 96th O. V. I.
William H. Dalrymple, 96th O. V. I.
Lemuel H. Breese, 96th O. V. I.
Milton Parks, Co. I, 120th O. V. I.
William Smith Irwin, lieut. col. 121st and col. 136th O. V. 1
Paul C. Wheeler, Co. G, 121st O. V. I.
Samuel W. Trowbridge, Co. A, 135th O. V. I.

Joseph Hartpence, Co. C, 136th O. V. I.
Lacy Truex, Co. C, 136th O. V. I.
Thomas J. Davis, Co. F, 136th O. V. I.
J. Wilson McCracken, Co. E, 136th O. V. I.
Joseph Laycox, Co. F, 136th O. V. I.
Simeon W. Preston, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
Robert Brocklesby, Co. G, 136th and Co. I, 88th O. V. I.
Peter W. Young, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
Perry Parks, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
Mahlon Ireby, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
William Wheeler, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
J. Hamilton Burns, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
John E. Smith, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
John Smith, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
John Comley Baxter, capt. Co. G, 136th and Co. G, 187th O.

V. I.

Enoch P. George, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
Samuel R. Barton, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
James W. Clements, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
James E. Burr, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
George Powell, Co. C, 136th O. V. I.
Isaac Blackford, Co. A, 136th O. V. I.
George Livingston, Co. I, 136th O. V. I.
Ray Livingston, son of George, Spanish war.
John B. Farley, Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
John Feld, Co. A, 174th O. V. I.
George W. Wrenn, Co. A, 174th O. V. I.
Dewitt C. Webb, Co. K, 174th O. V. I.
Ira B. Earley, Co. K, 174th and Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
Leander E. Parsons, Co. K, 174th and Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
Samuel Andrews, same.

William D. Mathews, private, Co. F, 88th and Co. B, 87th;
sergeant, Co. C, 86th and lieutenant, Co. G, 178th.

Dr. Henry H. Shaw, private Co. I, 180th and surgeon 184th
O. V. I.

Martin V. Headington, Co. I, 180th O. V. I.
James R. Craven, Co. G, 187th O. V. I.
Charles W. Purcell, Co. G, 187th O. V. I.
John Henry Purcell, Co. —, 136th O. V. I.
Randolph L. Heaton, Co. B, 2d O. H. Art.
William H. Barnhard, Co. I, 2d O. H. Art.
Thomas J. Manahan, Batteries K and H, 5th artillery, U. S. A

George Burgoyne, 1st Ohio Indpt. Batty.
 James J. VanHorn, colonel, 8th U. S. I.
 Albert Germain, musician, 19th U. S. I.
 Alfred McDonald, Co. K, 9th O. V. C.
 Levi Dewitt, Co. K, 2d Cal. Cavalry.
 Daniel Beers, Berdan's Sharpshooters, N. Y. Vol.
 Elijah Barnes, Co. I, 101st Ind. V. I.
 David Thompson, Co. I, 134th Ind. V. I.
 William P. Dumble, Co. M, 4th Tenn. Cav.
 A. B. Lerch, 57th Pa. Infy.
 William Lautsbaugh, Co. A, 101st and Co. F, 158th Pa. V. I.
 Frank T. Obey, Pa. Regt.
 Jonathan Hildebrand, Co. D, 103d Pa. I.
 Claudius Knox, army telegrapher.
 J. M. Andrews, Capt. steamboat on Ohio and Mississippi rivers during war.
 John F. Adams, died in Philippines.
 Edmund L. Baxter, Co. G, 187th O. V. I.

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.

Bennington township: Bernard M. Griffis, Jesse Mason, Major Harry Johnson, William H. Kennedy, William Taylor, Fletcher Dewitt, David D. Ross, John Allison, Morgan Howard, Monroe Williams, Sophronia Babcock, B. B. Lewis. Dr. Jesse B. Culver, Henry E. Sherman, S. B. Smith, Edwin Howes, Alvin Philipps, Lafe S. Dudley, S. H. Rush, Henry Cooley, Dr. F. E. Thompson, J. A. Noe and Isaac W. Rush.

Cardington township: Dr. Henry S. Green, William P. Vaughan, George S. Singer, Hon. Walter W. Vaughan, Henry S. Mooney, Frank C. Shaw, Dr. Florence Smith-White, Hon. Henry Retterer, Simon C. Bennett, H. C. Hartsook, C. H. Hartsook, James Slicer, M. G. Wells, D. W. Hartsook, George Sellers, John Sellers, H. W. Benson, N. W. Smith, Professor F. H. Flickinger, Presley Curtis, A. E. Curtis, William Singer, Robert W. Long, Hannah Pringle, Wilson Werts, Moses C. Rogers, James Drury, Henry Carter, A. M. Rose, Dr. E. C. Sherman, A. W. James, Henry Ruhlman, Harry Mills, J. G. Mills, V. W. Peck, E. M. Willetts, J. C. Underwood, Dr. C. H. Neal, E. Winebar, E. Burt, E. Bitzer, J. W. Shaw, J. A. Leutz, Dr. M. B. Walters, Inez Neal, Etura V. Long, J. F. Brollier, A. L. Campbell, Gideon Mosher, A. Steger, H. S. Drury, F. M. Curl, Otho Curl, E. S. Curl, W. R. Burr,

Claude Thompson, Charles Ossing, Eunice K. Sanderson, Ada Tyree Mary Benson, R. A. Beatty, M. D. Miller, Gillian White-Shaw, Elizabeth Shunk, Margaret R. Stark, John Truesdell, R. F. Chase, Adin Salisbury and Gibson Mosher.

Canaan township: Harrison Kinneman, John Clouse, Washington Harris, Jefferson Harris, Samuel Worden, Gilbert Martin, Z. L. Mills, J. W. Sexton, Clark Cox, J. R. Lyon, Henry Lepp, William Lepp, Wilson Lefever, David Feigley, Frank Lefever, George Kellog, A. M. Smith, Sheridan Cox, L. W. Wilson, George Gruber, Thomas Ewers and F. D. Riddle.

Chester township: J. C. Swetland, John McClausland, William S. Shaffer, Irad Struber, George Orr, J. E. Dalrymple, Pitt Struble, Dr. J. W. Williams, John Williams, Dr. W. C. Hodges, David Dwyer, W. L. Smiley, J. L. Denman, George Rogers, Eliza Rogers, N. V. Runyan, C. W. Emerson and W. B. Burt.

Congress township: Newton Rule, Henry Shire, John Warner, Henry Trimble, R. F. Kelker, E. A. Peoples, F. M. Goodrich, B. J. Potts, J. D. Maxwell, Denton Brewer, S. T. Poland, William W. Russell, Dr. J. L. Greaves, Joseph Zeger, George Lemon, Jonathan Brewer, R. L. Moffet, H. L. Galleher, E. Emahizer, Arthur Hershaw, George Jennings, Hull Bates, C. D. Dice, S. T. Rhodebeck, Chester Rhodebeck and Calvin Hull.

Gilead township: James M. Albach, Louis K. Powell (judge), J. W. Berry, William F. Bruce, H. H. Harlan, William H. Mitchell, C. H. Wood, S. C. Kingman, William M. Kaufman (mayor), B. Olds, T. B. Mateer, F. B. McMillin, H. B. McMillin, M. Burr Talmage, Dr. N. Tucker, Dr. W. B. Robison, Dr. J. C. McCormick, W. C. Bennett, W. L. Case, Mrs. Alice N. Case, Viola Talmage, Mrs. Sarah M. Miller, Mrs. Sarah L. Miller, Mrs. Hester A. Andrews, Dr. R. C. Spear, Dr. R. L. Pierce, Dr. B. D. Buxton, J. C. Williamson, (prosecuting attorney), Budd Bakes, C. R. Meredith, William F. Wieland, C. B. Chilcote, William G. Beebe, Harry S. Griffith, J. W. Griffith, Mrs. J. W. Griffith, Robert F. Bartlett, Mrs. Robert F. Bartlett, J. M. Hoffa, G. A. White, A. A. Whitney, C. L. Russell, B. S. Russell, Dr. George H. Pugh, J. C. Miracle, L. H. Ashley, S. W. Wilson, Walter Emerson, A. B. Johnson, G. W. Chipps, Reverend J. R. Carpenter, S. P. Gage, J. G. Russell, C. C. Wheeler, O. J. Miller, W. E. Miller, P. J. Miller, W. C. McFarland, C. W. McFarland, Nancy Geller, Mary J. Byrd, Fanny B. Ball, Albert G. Gardner, Professor F. J. Ryan, C. D. Smiley, A. H. Breese (postmaster), H. G. Peters, T. J. Litzenburg, J. B. Shaw, B. B. McGowen, D. D. Booher, Judge J. W. Glauner, Frank Miller,

William Wood, Thomas A. Wood, Mary S. Secles, William Brooks, Captain L. M. Cunard, L. C. Lyman, C. R. Mozier, N. N. Mosher, Robert Mosher, I. T. McLain, T. N. Hickman, Hicks Mosher, Joseph Mosher, Mrs. Sue M. Russell, Mrs. C. C. Wheeler, George K. and Belle Foye, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, J. W. Ramey, Clark Hershner, Mrs. Sarah Bailey and Perry Cook,

Franklin township: E. S. Hartpence, F. P. Morrison, George T. Barnes, N. F. Barnes, A. J. Gordon, J. B. Denman, Lafe Gates, W. S. Hartwell, Joseph Groves, Milton Groves, Ira M. Luk, Fred Gale, Thomas F. Gordon, J. N. Talmage, M. W. Frizzell, Charles Carson, George P. Markley, and Horatio Markley.

Harmony township: George W. Hiskett, George W. Jordon, John Wright, N. N. Green, Denton Chilcote, Eli Barry, Perry Turner, Charles Brown, D. D. Jones, Wayne McCracken, H. H. Williams and L. Gorsuch.

Lincoln township: R. M. Dick, William H. Russell (postmaster, Fulton), Dr. John Caris, C. C. Smith, J. A. Click, D. Denzer, J. W. Vaughan, S. P. Brown, F. M. Carpenter, C. F. Ossing, Joseph Russell, Lafe Burke, D. F. Dick, J. S. Buck, S. D. Powell, A. J. Battey, George Yake, H. R. Jones, Robert Gardner, E. Y. Kingman, I. D. Bennett, George Charles and I. J. Wiseman.

Perry township: Jedidah Baker, L. Dennis, Seymour Whitney, Claude Coe, H. W. Snyder, J. W. Thuma, Byron Levering, M. L. Sowers and E. C. Snyder.

Peru township: S. H. Baldwin, George J. Wood, Thomas Wood, O. D. Neill, John Osborn, D. Dennis, L. Whipple, Harper Fleming, O. A. Lee and Isaac Clark.

North Bloomfield township: Frank Rinehart, Dr. Joseph McFarland, D. K. Baggs, S. B. Appleman, H. E. Dudley, George Coulson, Sam Richardson, William Kerr, J. S. Burt, Joseph Yeager, S. W. Bear, P. H. Garverich and Levi Warner.

South Bloomfield township: Warren Swetland, W. L. Swetland, C. L. V. Herrod, D. Potts, Jesse Sellars, S. B. Marvin, W. C. Austin, W. C. Barre, Sally I. Brown, E. C. Harris, S. D. Lyon, Washington Ramsey, D. S. Hopkins, Miller Riley, T. Hicks, Smith Sears, Clark Sears, L. C. Mitchell, Mell Conway and Mrs. Frank Harris.

Troy township: William A. Ferguson, George W. Hershner, George W. Ross, Levi Texter, Edward Meckley and S. P. Stull.

Washington township: John McNeal, Samuel Nesbitt, William Goorley, William A. Braden, D. M. Douglas, S. P. Jones, J. J. Maidens, S. Nelson, Clem McAnall, George Lepp, W. F. Blaney, A. B. Newson, W. A. Irwin, A. M. Cox and J. C. Thomas.

Westfield township: Reuben Aldrich, Felix B. Shaw, O. E. Richardson, A. M. Beatty, Robert Beatty, J. B. Culp, F. M. Curren, Stephen Curren, John Ruggles, E. M. Conklin, J. C. Luellen, Lafe Carpenter, Wilbert Granger, Solon Granger and C. S. Dildine.

THE MORROW COUNTY DOUBLE-HEADED BABY.

On October 12, 1870, there was born in Peru township, Morrow county, one of the most remarkable double-headed children ever known. It consisted of two perfect children from the heads to the umbilicus, or navel, which was in common. From this point the two united in one body, the intestinal and secretory and excretory organs were common to both. The genital organs were those of a female. On one side were two well-formed legs, extending from the side of the body at an equal distance from each head, and at right angles to the body, perfect in all respects with the exception of a slight twist in one of the feet. At the other side of the body there was a double leg or rather two legs united into one; this also extended at right angles from the body. This double leg terminated in a double foot on which were eight toes and two heels.

At birth the child weighed twelve pounds. The mother was healthy and was not aware of any circumstances to account for the peculiar form of the child. From its birth both parts were as healthy as the average infant. The parts were named Mina and Minnie respectively. The circulation of the blood at the two extremities of this double child was independent. The pulse at the wrist of one set of arms had been found to beat six beats faster than that of the other. The prick of a pin or pinch of the shoulder of one was not noticed by the other. Sometimes one was asleep while the other was awake. The appearance of the child was not at all repulsive, for both faces were bright, intelligent and pleasing.

The mother of the child was Ann Eliza Finley, and was born in Ohio in 1836. She was a robust woman, quiet and self possessed in manner. She was married to Joseph Finley in 1859, and her husband later served as a Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion.

Previous to the birth of this double-headed child, the parents had two daughters and one son, and afterwards a daughter; none of these had anything peculiar in their organizations. When about five months old the child was taken on a tour for exhibition to the eastern cities, and was also exhibited and examined at several medical colleges.

It died at Boston, Massachusetts, July 18, 1871, just nine months and six days after its birth. A few days previous to its death Mina had an attack of cholera infantum, but had partially recovered when Minnie was attacked with the same complaint, and was seized with an attack of vomiting and gradually sank until 7:15 in the evening, when she passed away, and was followed just one hour later by Mina.

THE BANKS OF MT. GILEAD.

The first move in the banking business was in the early fifties. When John Shauck, Richard House, A. K. Dunn and W. Smith Irwin, of Morrow county and a few others from Richland county formed a banking company which continued a few years, and was merged into the Granite Bank at the southeast corner of Main and Center streets; this was also called the banking house of Richard House and Company, of which Richard House was president and W. Smith Irwin, cashier, and was a bank of deposit and loans.

The First National Bank of Mt. Gilead was organized in December, 1863. Dr. James M. Briggs was the first president and he so remained until 1880, with an interval of two years. He had come to Mt. Gilead from Iberia in the fall of 1860. Richard Johnson House was the first cashier. It was the first bank of issue and number 258. J. J. Cover was president for 1865, and Judge A. K. Dunn for 1866; William F. Bartlett, of Chesterville, was president from 1880 until his death in July, 1885, and Robert P. Halliday was cashier and Ralph P. Miller teller for about fifteen years.

The charter was renewed in 1883, at the end of the twenty years limit, and in 1903 the institution reorganized under the name of Mt. Gilead National Bank. William Hull was president during 1884 and 1885; Allen Levering 1886 to 1890; William M. Carlisle from January, 1890 to January 1900, since when Henry H. Harlan has served as president. John G. Russell became cashier February 1, 1890, and was continued as such until January 1, 1909. C. W. Shaaf became assistant cashier in 1896 and on January 1, 1909, was promoted to his present position as cashier.

The present officers and directors are herewith given: H. H. Harlan, president; Mark Cook and J. G. Russell, vice presidents; C. W. Schaaf, cashier; G. H. Whitney, teller. Directors: H. H. Harlan, Mark Cook, Dr. N. Tucker, Dr. W. C. Bennett, Perry Cook, J. G. Russell and O. J. Miller.

The last bank statement indicates that the resources of the

Mt. Gilead National bank amount to \$533,829.61; that its capital stock is \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$42,476.01, and deposits (both individual and demand), \$391,358.60.

The National Bank of Morrow county was established in 1880, and Mr. William H. Marvin, of Cardington, was the first president; George N. Clark, first vice president, and M. Burr Talmage first cashier; followed by William W. McCracken, X. C. Stewart, George Wolcott, David V. Wherry, Samuel P. Gage and Harry B. McMillin (the last since 1904). On the reorganization in 1900, forty per cent on the capital stock of \$50,000 was divided among the stockholders.

M. Burr Talmage has been president since 1893. Since the reorganization in 1900, with capital of \$50,000, according to its last statement its resources amount to \$558,593.55; surplus and undivided profits, \$48,104.62; deposits (individual and demand), \$390,488.93. The present board of officers and directors are as follows: M. Burr Talmage, president; Mell B. Talmage, vice president; H. B. McMillin, cashier, who are, with Dr. N. Tucker, J. C. Criswell, H. S. Cruikshank, A. A. Whitney, C. H. Wood, W. E. Miller, A. V. Miracle and B. B. Lewis, also directors. A dividend of six per cent is paid annually.

The officers and directors have the confidence of the public, and the bank is enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

The Mt. Gilead Savings and Loan Company is connected with the National Bank of Morrow county, as its business is transacted at the same offices, and its officers and some of its stockholders are interested in both institutions. Its paid-in capital and surplus is represented as \$50,000 in 1905. It was organized in February, 1887, and its officers claim that not a dollar has ever been lost for a depositor, and the business of the company has shown constant growth. Four per cent interest is paid on deposits. H. B. McMillin has been executive officer for twenty years last past, its officers and directors, as a whole, being as follows: W. E. Miller, president; W. L. Case, vice president; Mell B. Talmage, treasurer; Harry B. McMillin, secretary; N. Tucker, M. D., C. H. Wood, F. B. McMillin, J. W. Wood and E. H. Pollock.

According to its last statement its assets total \$77,661.31; yearly receipts, \$58,111.66; cash on hand, \$14,928.62.

The Peoples' Saving Bank Company was organized in April, 1904. William M. Carlisle was elected president, and remained as such until 1911, when he voluntarily retired, and Dr. W. B. Robison was chosen. Samuel P. Gage was elected cashier on the organi-

zation in April, 1904, and yet retains that position. The standing of this bank is the strongest evidence that these men have the confidence of the public and merit it. The Peoples' Savings Bank Company was the leader in the payment of interest on deposits.

Officers and directors: Dr. W. B. Robison, president; W. M. Carlisle, and Dr. N. Tucker, vice presidents; S. P. Gage, cashier; A. C. Duncan, assistant cashier; Z. A. Powers, teller; A. B. Comins, Dr. J. C. McCormick, W. H. Brown, J. M. Albach, S. C. Kingman, C. L. Russell, J. L. McCamman, A. J. Gordon, W. F. Blaney, M. L. Phillips, A. T. Mann and H. G. Peters.

CHAPTER XIV.

CHURCHES OF MT. GILEAD.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN MOUNT GILEAD—THE METHODIST CHURCH—THE BAPTIST CHURCH—UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

By Robert F. Bartlett.

Mount Gilead is a moral and a high-minded community, the outward and most striking manifestation of this feature of her life being the religious, charitable and benevolent organizations which have flourished in her midst these many years. Her churches took root over eighty years ago, and Odd Fellowship appeared as the first of the secret and benevolent societies more than three-score years ago. Presbyterian and Methodist were founded as nearly cotemporaneous forces in the spiritual advancement of the people of Mt. Gilead and vicinity, as will be seen from the subjoined sketches of the local churches.

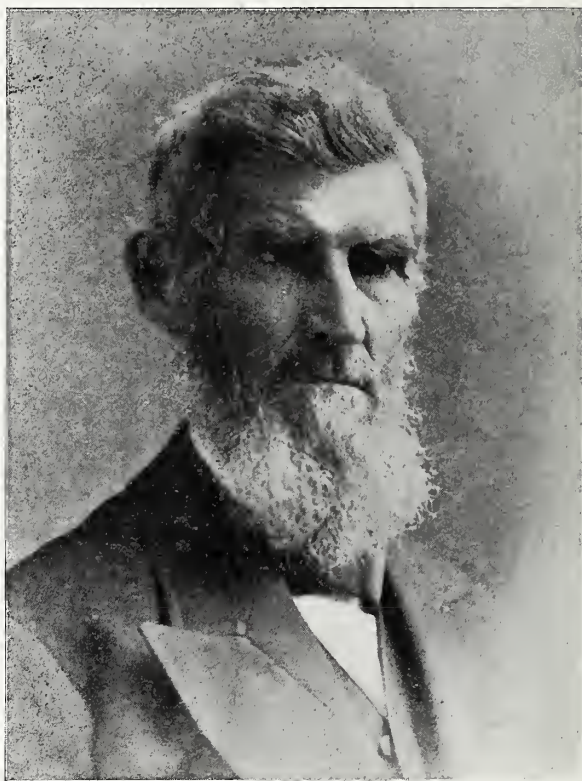
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN MT. GILEAD.

Reverend Henry Shedd, was the pioneer missionary and pastor, and founded Presbyterianism in Mt. Gilead. He came in 1829, as a missionary, and two years later, on March 2, 1831, a church was organized at the home of George D. and Ann R. Cross of twenty-six members namely:— James and Lydia Bennett; John and Ann Hardenbrook; Henry and Abigail Ustick; John and Elmira Roy; Thomas and Sarah Mickey; William N. and Elizabeth Mateer, and John and Jane Mateer (all married couples); Elizabeth Johnston, May Eccles, Margaret Moriarty, Ann R. Cross, Joanna H. Giles, Jane Cooper and Mary G. Shedd (wives); Hannah Softly, Sarah Campbell, Margaret Maginnis (widows); and Joseph Axtell and John Ustick.

It was called the Presbyterian church of Morrow (the name of the township) and in October, 1835, the Presbytery changed the name to "The First Presbyterian Church of Mt. Gilead."

From this beginning of the twenty-six pioneers in 1831, the society built a small frame church in 1845, and in 1910 there existed a membership of 340, with a house of worship (erected in 1883) of brick and a fine pipe organ.

Reverend Henry Shedd graduated at Dartmouth College,



REV. HENRY SHEDD.

Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1826, was one in a class of thirty-six, of which Hon. Salmon P. Chase was a member, and became the most illustrious minister of the Mt. Gilead Church. In 1829 he graduated from the Theological Seminary at Andover Massachusetts; was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Newburysport, Massachusetts, in Park Street church, Boston, and came immediately as missionary to Mt. Gilead in April, 1829. In a sermon preached by him on April 5, 1864,

he said: "My location was fixed in the eastern part of Marion county in the beech woods, in a place now called Mt. Gilead. It was a new, wooded, muddy country, without roads or bridges or any improvements, except little openings here and there in the dense forests, with the hospitable new comers in their log cabins, connected together by trails or blazed paths.

There was preaching in Henry Ustick's mill, in Lewis Hardenbrook's barn, in log cabins, in the First Methodist church, and in the forest (God's most magnificent sanctuary)."

On November 12, 1835, the church was divided into the Old and New School, and reunited on October 2, 1865.

From this church there have gone into the ministry eleven young men licensed as Presbyterian ministers, as follows: Simon Brown, 1840; John Ustick, 1842; W. C. Brown, 1847; Robert Morrison, 1851; John Axtell (afterwards connected with Cumberland Presbyterian Church); and John H. Shedd, son of Reverend Henry Shedd, in 1858, the second named serving as missionary to Oroomia, Persia, from that year until 1870, and as Professor in Bidwell Institute, North Carolina, from 1872 to 1878, when he returned to his former post in Persia where he died in 1895; Nelson A. Shedd and Frank H. Shedd, grandsons of Reverend Henry Shedd: Edward M. McMillin, son of Reverend Milton McMillin, 1890; Frederick N. McMillin, pastor of Walnut Hills (Cincinnati) Church, 1897; William C. Miles, 1890, and Nathan T. Brown, who became a minister in the Protestant Methodist church.

The pastorates of Henry Shedd, Milton McMillin, W. S. Eagleson and William Houston have been the most noted, and in that of the last the membership was increased from 185, in 1899, to 340, in 1911.

Following is a complete list of the pastors who have served the Presbyterian Church of Mt. Gilead:—

Henry Shedd, 1831; 1838; 1853.	Wm. Mathews, 1837-38.
Mann Thompson, 1842-43.	A. D. Chapman, 1844-47.
James Brown, 1847-51	W. B. Spaulding, 1851-53.
John Q. Hall, 1862-63.	F. A. Griswold, 1863-65.

Old School.

Cephas D. Cook, 1840-41.	John Hattery, 1841-42.
Wm. H. Rice, 1843-48.	Silas Johnson, 1849-52.
John Auston, 1852-54.	J. C. Lloyd, 1854-58.
C. H. Perkins, 1859-60.	D. B. Hervey, 1860.
Wm. B. Faris, 1861-63.	F. A. Griswold, 1863-64.

United Church.

Henry G. Blayney, 1866-67.

Chas. E. Barnes, 1874.

W. S. Eagleson, 1876-92.

Wm. Houston, 1899-1911.

Milton McMillin, 1867-74.

T. K. Davis, 1875.

Chas. M. Frazier, 1893-99.

M. T. Ward, 1911, (Present
Pastor).

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodists were the first in the forest in this section, and the Reverend Russell Bigelow was the pioneer evangelist of the Methodist church to preach to the settlers who came to Whetstone



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MT. GILEAD, OHIO.

and vicinity, and the very first services were held in 1828 at the houses of Joseph P. Newson and James Beatty. During the year 1829 a society was formed and the erection of a church building was soon commenced, located on the east side of Rich street and south of Marion street, being completed in 1832 and continuing to be the place of worship until 1845. Some of the men who formed that society and built the first church have children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren living in our midst, and a few of the original members and founders of that church society were James Beatty, Alben Coe, Sr., Ruth Coe, John and Tacy Nickols,

Albert and Rachael Nickols, Preston J. and Martha Friend, Roswell Webster, Charles C. and Ann Webster, Marvin G. and Maria Webster, Abraham and Lucy Newson, Joseph and Susannah Newson, Philip Thomas and wife, George Merrill and wife, Charles Mann, Abraham and Margaret Coe, Nathan Williams, a Mr. Callahan and wife, Isaac Bennett and Obediah Mosher.

The Methodists then had the custom of having tickets of admission to their love-feasts, and no one could be admitted without a ticket to present to the doorkeeper. In time this was done away with and the church became more liberal. These customs were prior to 1850. Isaac Bennett, Jr., a member of this church, became a preacher and was assistant pastor on the circuit before 1836. Joseph Newson, son of Joseph P. Newson, also became a preacher of this church.

In April 1844, a much larger and more commodious church building was commenced on the lot on which the brick structure stands on East High street. It was during the building of that church that the writer, then a boy of four years, stood with his mother on the sidewalk to watch the men erect the bents of the frame, and saw Charles Byrd, the master builder, stand on a tie and shout his commands to the men, as he was carried up with the bent, or part being raised.

By 1844 the church membership was largely increased, under Zephaniah Bell and Silas Ensign, the first circuit riders on this circuit (which was a large part of what is now Morrow county) and Samuel Allen and others. Some of the most prominent citizens of the village became members, among whom were: Solomon Geller, Charles Byrd, Richard and Nathan House, Henry and John R. Snider, Aaron N. and James Madison Talmage, John H. Young, Levi Thurston, Craven O. Van Horn, Elzy Barton, Elias Cooper, William Linn, Abner M. Bartlett, Jonathan S. Christy, William S. Clements and Benjamin Hull and their wives and Nancy Geller. Later accessions were: William H. Burns, Thomas H. Dalrymple, Judson A. Beebe, William Welch, Henry C. Brumback, Andrew R. Boggs, Barton S. Russell, A. E. Hahn, John Comley Baxter, Abner Ustick, Benjamin Fogle, C. D. Ensign and Henry G. Talmage, with their wives.

After 1853 the church was separated from the circuit and was made a "station," in church parlance.

In 1899 a fine new brick church, with art memorial windows dedicated to pioneer members, was built on East High street, on the location of the church of 1844, under the pastorate of Austin

Philpot, and was dedicated March 4, 1900. In August of that year an appropriate pipe organ was placed therein. The church has now a membership of three hundred and sixty-two, and is in a highly prosperous condition, both spiritually and financially, under the pastorate of Reverend Schuyler E. Sears.

The Methodist church, in its long line of circuit riders, and preachers and its membership, has been one of the enlightening influences in this community.

The circuit riders were as follows: 1829-30—Zephaniah Bell and Silas Ensign.

1831—John C. Havens and Harry Camp.

1832—Abner Goff and George Smith.

1833—Samuel Allen and George Smith.

1834—Samuel Allen and J. B. Kellam.

1835—James Wilson and Isaac Bennett.

1836—Zephaniah Bell and Silas Ensign.

1837—E. Day and O. Hinman.

1838-9—Samuel Lynch and Rowland Hill.

1840—Samuel P. Shaw and Ira Chase.

1841—John Blanford and J. Orr.

1842—Wesley C. Clark and J. Orr.

1843—Wesley C. Clark and J. Freece.

1844—S. M. Allen and W. M. Spofford.

1845—J. M. McMahon and M. T. Ward.

1846—Hobart G. Dubois and Philip Plummer.

1847—Hobart Dubois and J. C. Orr.

1848-9—S. H. Alderman and J. C. Orr.

1850-1—Oliver P. Burgess.

1852—Oliver P. Burgess and J. H. Hutchinson.

1853—John Mitchell and D. M. Conant.

1854—S. Newton, on the station.

1855—Austin Coleman.

1856—Cadwallader H. Owens.

1857-8—Hobart G. Dubois.

1859-60—Chester L. Foote.

1861—Loren Prentiss.

1862-3—John A. Berry.

1864-5—D. D. T. Mattison.

1866—William Conant.

1867—George Mather.

1868—William Jones.

1869-70—George Ball.

- 1871—John Whitworth.
- 1872-3—Robert McCaskey.
- 1874-5—Israel H. McConnell.
- 1876-7—Orlando Badgley.
- 1878-9—Andrew Pollock.
- 1880-1—A. Nelson.
- 1882-3—J. F. Brant.
- 1884-5—G. W. Huddleston.
- 1886-90—S. T. Dunbar.
- 1891-2—G. A. Reeder.
- 1893-5—W. D. Gray.
- 1896-1901—Austin Philpott.
- 1901-3—Robert H. Balmer.
- 1904—Elvero Persons.
- 1905—B. J. Mills.
- 1909—Schuyler E. Sears.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Early in May, 1846, a Baptist church was organized at Mt. Gilead, with the Reverend Benjamin H. Pearson as pastor, and meetings were held in the Presbyterian church once a month for a year. In 1849 the Reverend Pearson preached one-half of the time only, being, at the same time, pastor of the Franklin Baptist church.

In 1847 the building of a church, with the aid of friends, was commenced on the northeast corner of the South Public square. The organization struggled along until 1853, when it disbanded. In the meantime the building had been rented, first, for a seminary for young women, by Mrs. W. S. Spaulding, and then to the county commissioners, and courts were held therein until 1850. The building is now the warehouse of Wagner Brothers, near the Short Line depot.

After the church had been disbanded and apparently dead, the Reverend William Branch, pastor at Bryn Zion, reorganized the church with nineteen members, viz: Reverend William Branch, L. C. K. Branch, Simeon Herrick, Mary A. Barton, Anseville C. Gurley, David Auld, Lovina Auld, Charles Carpenter, Eliza Darling, Joseph Waldorf, Esther Hershner and John E. Smith. The church was admitted to the Mt. Vernon Association in September, 1854, and was called the Mt. Gilead Baptist church.

In 1856 a frame church building was erected on the lot on
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West High street now occupied by the new and commodious brick church erected in 1907-8, and dedicated July 16, 1908. This brick church building is the finest in Mt. Gilead, and, together with pipe organ, cost nearly \$30,000, one-half of which was contributed by Dr. Nathan Tucker, through whose generosity the society was able to build such a church. Present membership, 262. The following list of pastors shows that several months and sometimes a year intervened between them.

Benjamin H. Pearson, fall of 1845-50.

William Branch, December, 1853—January 25, 1855.

E. D. Thomas, January 25, 1855—April 1, 1858.

A. Pratt June 1859—March, 1861.

J. G. Bowen, May, 1861—May, 1863.

Lyman Whitney, July, 1864—March, 1865.

Charles Morton, November, 1865—March, 1866.

S. T. Bostwick, April, 1867—November, 1867.

Watson Clark, January, 1868—June, 1869.

J. B. Hutton, November, 1869—May, 1871.

D. B. Simms, May, 1872—October, 1878, 1881, 1884.

A. J. Wiant, November, 1878—May, 1881.

A. B. Banker, 1885-7.

F. W. Creamer, August, 1887-89.

J. Tudor Lewis, June, 1889—December, 1898.

J. N. Hollingsworth, May, 1899—September, 1900.

J. S. Cleveland, November, 1900—January, 1903.

Benjamin F. Tilley, March, 1903—June, 1906.

Otis Green, October, 1906—June, 1906.

John W. Craig, January 1, 1911.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalists of Mt. Gilead and vicinity held occasional services in the court house and succeeded in creating much interest. This culminated in organization of a society and the erection of a house of worship, the church, which exists to-day as an exponent of the liberal faith. The building was dedicated January 27, 1861, and on the 27th day of May, 1861, the church was legally organized with twelve persons as charter members. Many others have united with this church, until they have a long list of members, some of whom are found in the various parts of the county. The church has seventy resident members in Mt. Gilead. In 1865 the church purchased a pipe organ, the only one in the village for

many years. The organ is in good condition to-day and is still used at the church services.

In 1867 this church entertained the State Convention of Universalists. At that meeting there were over one thousand visitors. In 1908, the church again entertained the same convention.

The Sunday school has always been a prominent feature in this church. It was the first to introduce a Christmas tree as a part of its work. Only two Christmas seasons have passed without a tree.

For pastors, this church has had some of the prominent men of the denomination, as follows:

George R. Brown, January 27, 1861.

H. R. Nye, April 1, 1863.

J. W. Henley, January 1, 1866.

W. B. Woodbury, January 1, 1867.

Marion Crosley, November 1, 1869.

G. W. Crowell, December 1, 1870.

E. Morris, January 1, 1872.

N. S. Sage, March 16, 1873.

Frank Evans, April 1, 1878, major 81st Regiment, O. V. I.

H. L. Canfield, September 30, 1881.

M. D. Shumway, December 1, 1882.

S. P. Carlton, January 1, 1885.

William Tucker, January 1, 1889.

J. F. Carney, May 21, 1893.

Lottie D. Crosley, June 1, 1896.

G. H. Ashworth, May 1, 1901.

Lewis Robinson, July 31, 1902.

N. C. Dickey, October 31, 1903.

John R. Carpenter, the present pastor.

Charter members: Smith Thomas, Elizabeth Thomas, Elizabeth A. House, John J. Gurley, Abraham Coe, Henry Lambert, H. J. Lambert, Sarah Dawson, Charlotte Dawson, Mary J. Turner and Catherine Talmage.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first service of the Episcopal church was conducted by the Reverend William Brown then rector of Grace church, Galion, now bishop of Arkansas. The services were held in Levering hall, at 7:30 P. M., April 7, 1888. Hester A. Andrews was the only communicant until the first confirmation class of May 1, 1891, which

consisted of the following persons: Amelia Brainerd, Jennie Burns, George F. Walcott, Albert Volney Walcott and Fannie Walcott. Previous to this confirmation, a baptismal service had been held in the Universalist church, on July 6, 1890.

Application for admission as a mission station under the name of the Church of the Transfiguration was made May 1, 1891, signed by thirteen persons. This application was duly accepted. The parish now has about thirty-five communicants, and they hope to soon build a church.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

The first Christian Science service held in Mt. Gilead was in 1902, when two ladies met in the home of one, every Sunday morning, to read the lesson sermon. Others soon joined and in 1907 a society was organized, composed of eight members, viz: Barton S. Russell, Malinda C. Russell, Carrie D. Powell, Sarah H. Albach, C. L. Russell, Sue C. Russell, Ada G. Jackson and M. Belle Miles.

At the present time (August, 1911) the society of Christian Scientists is holding services and Sunday school every Sunday morning, and a testimonial meeting Wednesday evening.

They also maintain a reading room and library that is equipped with literature pertaining to Christian Science, which is free to all who wish to use it.

It is the consensus of opinion among the people who have observed the lives of Christian Scientists that they endeavor to live that higher life that is above the observance of the mere letter of the law; that life which is the spirit of the law, and it stands for equity, justice, mercy and love.

CHAPTER XV.

FRATERNAL, SOCIAL AND LITERARY.

FIRST LODGE (ODD FELLOWS)—OTHER ODD FELLOW BODIES—THE MASONS IN MOUNT GILEAD—PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—SKETCH OF PYTHIANISM—LITERARY CLUBS—MOUNT GILEAD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY—TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

By Robert E. Bartlett.

We enter upon the duty of briefly giving the history of the fraternal, social and benevolent orders of our village, and as Mt. Gilead Lodge, No. 169, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted October 26, 1850, and was the pioneer, we give it first. Its five charter members were William Johnson, John W. Place, Joseph D. Rigour, David Smith and James R. West.

FIRST LODGE (ODD FELLOWS).

The institution of the lodge was by William C. Earl, sovereign noble grand, and Alexander E. Glenn, grand secretary.

Its first officers were John W. Place, noble grand; Joseph D. Rigour, vice grand; David Smith, financial secretary and treasurer; William Robbins became recording secretary.

For many years the lodge struggled for existence and at one time was in danger of having its charter revoked, but it held on to its work and now enjoys an era of genuine prosperity, and a membership of one hundred and seventy-seven.

James G. Miles, who came by transfer card, is the oldest Odd Fellow in Morrow county, and was made such in May, 1852. Barton S. Russell was initiated in the lodge December 27, 1857, and Elias Francis Cooper, who died February 27, 1911, was initiated a few days later, and each was promoted to all the lodge honors. In 1876 the spacious and commodious hall and anterooms in Van Horn block were completed and occupied.

In 1880 the lodge had fifty-six members, and for that year its officers were John W. Galleher, N. G.; John G. Russell, V. G.; George Jago, R. secretary; E. F. Cooper, financial secretary, and

James G. Miles, treasurer. Brothers J. Rufus Miles and Ralph P. Miller have been promoted to be grand masters of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The elective officers of the order at this time are: John W. Cook, N. G.; Frank J. Ryan, V. G.; Edward J. Wieland, recording secretary; Charles C. Wheeler, financial secretary, and B. H. Masters, treasurer; Clayton James, chaplain; O. S. Wagner, warden; D. D. Booher, George J. Young and William F. Wieland, trustees.

OTHER ODD FELLOW BODIES.

Morrow Encampment, No. 59, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 29, 1853, by Henry Lamb, D. G. P. and A. K. Foote, Grand Scribe. The charter members were Joseph D. Rigour, David L. Bartlett, Stephen Casey, Daniel L. Case, Stephen Morehouse, and James W. Stinchcomb. The first officers were Joseph D. Rigour, C. P.; James W. Stinchcomb, S. W.; Stephen Casey, treasurer, and Stephen Morehouse, scribe.

In 1880 there were twenty-six patriarchs, and the encampment officers were: H. Campbell, C. P.; James G. Miles, H. P.; Howard M. Whitby, S. W., George Jago, scribe, and William Jacobs, treasurer. There are now seventy-two members in the encampment.

Past Grand Patriarch John A. Garver is now representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The present officers are: E. B. Russell, C. P.; John W. Cook, H. P.; J. A. Powers, S. W.; E. J. Wieland, recording scribe; W. C. Barre, financial scribe; B. S. Russell, treasurer; C. R. Meredith, J. W.; J. M. Conger, C. W. Schaaf and E. J. Wieland, trustees.

Mt. Gilead Sunnyside Rebecca Lodge, No. 352, was instituted August 15, 1892, by Grand Master W. W. Bowen, assisted by Galion Rebecca Lodge. The charter members were sixty-six, as follows: Ralph P. Miller, Alexander E. Hahn, Louisa Hahn, Ferd Brown, Martha Brown, Frederica Andrews, Walter O. Andrews, Samuel Andrews, J. W. Busby, Gertrude Busby, Frank B. McMillin, Alice K. McMillin, Fred Truex, Birdie Truex, Belle Miles, J. R. Miles, John A. Garver, Lizzie U. Garver, M. W. Spear, Hortense Spear, E. N. Bogle, Estella Boyle, S. C. Kingman, Mary Kingman, T. W. Long, H. S. Griffith, Mary A. Miller, A. D. James, Addie James, D. H. Lincoln, Sylvia Lincoln, E. E. Neal, Emma Neal, Joseph Watson, Catherine Watson, Maggie B. Watson, Davis E. James, Jemima E. James, W. J. Simms, Emma Simms, Florence

Johnson, Lyde Wheeler, Charles C. Wheeler, James B. Lewis, Anna Lewis, Max Brown, E. F. Cooper, Florence Cooper F. J. Cooper, M. J. Griffith, Mame Baxter, Mary J. Byrd, A. A. Whitney, Ella A. Whitney, B. A. Barton, Elma Barton, T. S. Rogers, N. E. Rogers, Margaret Mateer, Nellie Griffith, Addie Vanatta, E. B. Vanatta and Abbie Dawson.

The first corps of officers was Louisa Hahn, N. G.; Mary A. Miller, V. G.; Hortense Spear, R. S.; Alice Gage, F. S.; Sylvia Lincoln, treasurer; Margaret Mateer, Lizzie C. Garver and Mary J. Byrd, trustees.

The following are the past noble grands: Louisa Hahn, Mary A. Miller, Mary Kingman, Emma Simms, Alice Gage, Emma Neal, Lizzie U. Garver, Helena Mooney, Hortense Spear, Anna Lewis, Lura Jackson Fowble, Ella A. Whitney, Clara Dumbaugh, Mary J. Byrd, Emma Wieland, Minnie Dumbaugh, Anna Heaton, Carrie B. Ells, Nettie Wieland, Melinda Russell, Mabel Lewis, Rose Dumbaugh, Jennie Shaw, Mayme Bennett-Beebe, Laura Pierce, Nellie Jackson, Faith Barnes, Flora Billett, Ella Griffis, Eldegerte Breese, Laura Chipps, Mary Booher, Emma Doty, Nona Laycox, Vertie Russell and Anna Johnson.

The present officers are: Elizabeth Schaaf, N. G.; Blanche Brollier, V. G.; Elizabeth Clark, R. S.; Flora Billett, F. S.; Florence Wieland, treasurer and Lola Welford, Lizzie Gardner and Laura Fowble, trustees.

Mrs. Hortense Spear was president of the state assembly in 1901-2.

The number of members in good standing is 202, and the lodge is very prosperous.

THE MASONS IN MT. GILEAD.

The Masonic Order is the most ancient of all the fraternal bodies and its origin is shrouded in mystery.

Before King Solomon was, and the temple built by him at Jerusalem, it seems to have existed. It is claimed by good authority that Moses was a grand master mason. The conception of Free Masonry is of a world-wide brotherhood.

Mt. Gilead Lodge No. 206, F. and A. M., was instituted October 24, 1851. The charter members were Wesley C. Clark, James W. Stinchcomb, Andrew K. Dunn, John B. Dumble, Andrew Poe, Theodore P. Glidden, Israel Hite, Judson A. Beebe and Stephen T. Cunard.

Wesley C. Clark was the first worshipful master; James W. Stinchcomb, the first senior warden and Andrew K. Dunn, first junior warden. The charter is signed by W. B. Hubbard, grand master, and B. F. Smith, grand secretary.

The first meeting was held January 6, 1851, the lodge having been organized under dispensation at that time and chartered in October, 1851. Other officers elected: Theodore P. Glidden, first treasurer; Andrew Poe, first secretary; John B. Dumble, S. D.; Judson A. Beebe, J. D.; and Israel Hite, tyler. Andrew K. Dunn was the second master, and James W. Stinchcomb, the third, and then Andrew K. Dunn served as master for eighteen successive years, followed by Ross Burns, John E. Smith (two years), Allen Levering, (two years), James G. Miles (three years), William C. Wilson, Charles W. Allison, Geo. Burgoyne, W. L. Case, Jas. W. Pugh, John F. Bowen, Salo Cohn, J. Charles Criswell Charles L. Russell, J. J. Kreisel, William F. Wieland, Walter C. Bennett, William Dean Matthews, John R. Carpenter, John Hickman, Dwight E. Smith and James P. Bennett. Other officers now in service: I. B. White, S. W.; Homer J. Canady, J. W.; A. Leon White, treasurer; Harry S. Andrews, secretary; H. R. Talmage, S. D.; H. O. Allison, J. D.; Ralph E. Shaw, tyler; Edward J. Wieland and Harry C. Little, stewards, and W. D. Matthews, E. B. Russell and D. E. Smith, trustees. The number of members is 124. David Smith Talmage was the first person made a mason in Morrow county, since then Mt. Gilead Lodge No. 206 has admitted 312 masons to membership.

Gilead Chapter, No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted October 16, 1854, and these were its charter members: A. J. Smith, Judson A. Beebe, Wesley C. Clark, James W. Stinchcomb, Andrew K. Dunn, J. D. Vore, William H. McKee, Sylvester M. Hewitt, C. P. Shurr and David L. Swingley. The officers elected on the organization were: Wesley C. Clark, H. P.; James W. Stinchcomb, king; and A. K. Dunn, scribe. The first meeting was held December 7, 1854, and Dr. Isaac H. Pennoch was the first person advanced to the honorary degree of a mark master.

The present number of members is sixty-five, with the following officers: George L. Clark, H. P.; William Dean Matthews, king; Harry C. Little, scribe; Homer J. Canady, C. of H.; C. D. McBain, P. S.; Hugh O. Allison, R. A. C.; D. E. Smith, 3rd V.; Harold C. Johnson, 2nd V.; I. B. White, 1st V.; Horace W. Whitney, treasurer Henry R. Talmage, secretary; Ralph E. Shaw, guard.

Burgoyne Chapter, No. 178, Order of the Eastern Star, was

instituted February 29, 1904, by Brother John Blythe, installing officers who, with Evelyn Chapter No. 146, O. E. S. of Chester-ville, Ohio, performed the installation ceremonies. The number of members installed as charter members was forty-eight.

The first elected officers were: Mary B. Dalrymple, worthy matron (and reelected); William F. Wieland, worthy patron; Nettie Wieland, assistant matron; Sue C. Russell, treasurer; Mayme E. Bennett-Beebe, secretary; Anna C. Johnston, conductress, and Ella E. Whitney, assistant conductress. The number of members at the present time is one hundred and three.

The past grand worthy matrons are Mary B. Dalrymple, Nettie Wieland, Anna C. Johnston, Lida M. Bowen, Laura Pierce, and Carrie C. Smith; past worthy patrons, William F. Wieland, Charles A. Ruhlen, E. J. Wieland, and Jas. W. Pugh. The present officers are: Emma B. Neal, W. M.; Lawrence Henderson, W. P.; Mabel Griffith, A. M.; Ella E. Whitney, treasurer; Elmora B. Conklin, secretary; Florence Wieland, conductress; Vertie Russell, assistant conductress; Marion Smith, warden; Gertrude Kline, chaplain; Laura Pierce, pianist; Edgar N. Neal, sentinel.

From organization of the first lodge in 1851, until in 1863, the Masonic Orders occupied rented halls in Mt. Gilead, and then the hall in third story of the Granite block, which was their home until September 21, 1899. On that date the hall in Masonic Temple block was dedicated at which time C. L. Russell was worshipful master, and the same has since been occupied by the different branches of the order. In the fall of the year 1910, the hall was remodeled and improved and is now the best hall in the county.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

The Grand Army of the Republic holds in its organization the memory of all that is heroic in war; the inspiration to patriotism; and all that inspire men to stand between a foe and their homes.

On August 19, 1881, was organized Hurd Post, No. 114; so named for a heroic young soldier from Mt. Gilead, Alfred H. Hurd, a first sergeant in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who died June 14, 1864, from wounds received at the battle of Dallas, Georgia. The post was mustered by Colonel H. A. Brown, mustering officer, and the following were charter members: W. Smith Irwin, 121st Regt. Infy; William W.

McCracken, 20th Regt. Infy; Daniel D. Booher, 4th Regt. Infy; Andrew J. Gordon, 31st Regt. Infy; William D. Matthews, 178th Regt. Infy; Simeon W. Preston, 136th Regt. Infy; Isaiah Pinyerd, 96th Regt. Infy; Martin G. Modie, 121st Regt. Infy; Thomas Litzenburg, 96th Regt. Infy; William H. Briggs, 96th Regt. Infy; John F. Bowen, 95th Regt. Infy; Abner Ustick, 4th Regt. Infy; S. W. Trowbridge, 135th Regt. Infy; Isaac Eley, 96th Regt. Infy; John S. Derr, 26th, Regt. Infy; John W. Emerson, 26th Regt. Infy; Jas. T. Purcell, 93rd Regt. Infy; John S. Talmage, 65th Regt. Infy; James Olds, 65th Regt. Infy; John B. Gatchell, 55th Regt. Infy; Fred A. Miller, 3rd O. V. I.; Junius B. Shaw, 65th Regt. Infy.; Charles S. Miller, 9th Cav.; William F. Wilson, 20th Regt. Infy.; George Fry, 81st Regt. Infy.; William C. Wilson, 3rd O. V. I.; Ross N. Mateer, 121st Regt. Infy.; Lemuel H. Breese, 96th, Regt. Infy.; Wm. S. Furbay, 3rd Cav.; Isaac M. Dewitt, 96th Regt. Infy.; B. B. McGowen, 174th Cav. Regt. Infy; Gilbert E. Miller, 65th Regt. Infy.; Bradford Dawson, 136th Cav. Regt. Infy.; James E. Duncan, 166th Regt. Infy.; Samuel Andrew, 174th Regt. Infy.; and George Burgoyne, 1st Infy. Battery.

Every one of the above was an Ohio soldier, thirty-six in number.

The officers of Hurd Post first elected were as follows: William D. Matthews, P. C.; John F. Bowen, S. V.; Gilbert E. Miller, J. V.; Daniel D. Booher, Adgt.; Wm. H. Briggs, Surg.; Abner Ustick, chaplain; Bradford Dawson, Q. M.; Martin G. Modie, O. D.; Fred A. Miller, O. G.; B. B. McGowen, S. M.; James T. Purcell, Q. M. S.; George Burgoyne, assistant inspector; James Olds, aide de camp.

The following comrades were promoted to be post commanders, viz: Gilbert E. Miller, 1882; L. M. Cunard, 1883; W. D. Matthews, 1884; William C. Wilson, 1885; James E. McCracken, 1886; Thomas S. Rogers, 1887; Charles C. Wheeler, 1888; Abner Ustick, 1889; Junius B. Shaw, 1890; Milo L. Adams, 1891; Asa A. Gardner, 1892; James J. Runyan, 1893; B. B. McGowen, 1894; Daniel D. Booher, 1895; James M. Moody, 1896; Samuel Virtue, 1897; William H. Barrham, 1898; George B. Thompson, 1899; R. L. Heaton, 1900; Robert F. Bartlett, 1901; George Burgoyne, 1902; Daniel D. Booher, 1903; R. G. Laycox, 1904; Bernard M. Griffis, 1905; George H. Hales, 1906; Samuel Virtue, 1907; Lemuel H. Breese, 1908; Robert T. McKibbin, 1909; James M. Conger, 1910; and Claremont C. Smith, 1911.

For about six years the post assembled at Odd Fellows and

other rented halls. In February, 1886, Lovel B. Harris, a farmer and old citizen of Mt. Gilead, (but then of Upper Sandusky, Ohio,) a friend of the ex-soldier and a liberal man, gave to the post the sum of five hundred dollars, and March 1, 1888, the Woman's Relief Corps was organized. The corps raised another five hundred dollars and soon thereafter G. A. R. Hall was purchased with these moneys, and said hall is therefore owned jointly by the Woman's Relief Corps and the post. There are seventy members in good standing in the post itself.

The Woman's Relief Corps, No. 215, auxiliary to Hurd Post No. 114, was organized March 1, 1888, and was mustered by Mrs. Edith P. Sweeny, of Wooster, Ohio, mustering officer, with forty-nine charter members. The corps was incorporated March 27, 1891, by Elsie McCracken, Julia Bowen, Ida J. J. Beebe, Gertrude Matêr and Candace Hales. The charter members were Celia McCracken, Candace Hales, Eveline Mateer, Elizabeth Preston, Jane Pinyerd, Mary Blair, Lyde Wheeler, Julia Bowen, Evaline Burt, Fanny I. Burt, Fanny Hales-Litzenburg, Grace Shaw-Laycox, Harriet Laycox, Mona Laycox, Mary Whinoy, Clara Laycox-Dambaugh, Lou Burgoyne, Mary McCracken, Elsie McCracken, Mattie Sipes, Vi Ealey, Edith Earley, Mary Cunard, Elizabeth Wilson, Laura E. Shaw, Anna Irwin-Olds, Lenora Shauck, Hittie Shauck, Edna Shauck, Elizabeth Hildebrand, Delia Miller, Lyde Garven, Minnie Hales-Caton, Sarah Penn, Angeline Fry, Gertrude Mateer-Miles, Margaret Mateer, Ola Shaw, Ida Johnson-Beebe, Anna Lewis, Mary Booher, Julia Garbison, Lizzie Ustick-Garven, Frederica Andrews, Maud Wheeler, Alice Annett, Mollie Hildebrand, Carrie Pugh and Elizabeth Parsons.

The past presidents are Emeline Mateer, Lyde Wheeler, Elsie McCracken, Julia Bowen, Lydia Adams, Mary Booher, Lizzie U. Garven, Lou Burgoyne, Alice Case, Anna Heaton, Bird Truex, Laura E. Shaw, Harriet Livingston, Samantha Virtue, Elmora Conklin, Ella Griffis, Ida J. Beebe, Fanny Litzenburg, Rosa Mayer, Viola Ashley, Frederica Andrews and Margette C. Matthews, the last one of whom was re-elected and is now president. In all the years since its organization, March 1, 1888, the Woman's Relief Corps of Hurd Post has been an efficient auxiliary in the truest sense of the word.

Lemuel H. Breese Camp No. 64, Sons of Veterans, was instituted June 9, 1909, with twenty-seven charter members to-wit: W. Leroy Furlong, D. H. Shields, J. Carp. Bockoven, William Edwin Breese, Albert W. Breese, L. W. Breese, George B. Reed, Bruce

Presborn, Charles A. Ruhlen, J. Robt. Shaw, Frank J. Ryan, Albert Whitney, H. J. Canady, H. R. Talmage, Walter S. Emerson, W. S. Jackson, William England, Hubert F. Ashley, J. W. Thompson, J. R. Carpenter, Ben Olds, C. W. Gordon, Roy L. Pierce, J. H. Kelly, Chester D. Ullom, J. A. Teeple and T. H. B. Teeple. The charter is signed by R. J. Williams, division commander. The first commander of the camp was John R. Carpenter, the second Frank J. Ryan, and the present incumbent, Albert W. Breese.

The present membership is forty-eight. The heritage that comes to any camp of Sons of Veterans is one of the greatest of earthly inheritances. As I look over the list of sons of this camp, I perceive that some of them can say: "My father fought at Shiloh;" others that, "my father died at Gettysburg or Vicksburg, or Chickamauga;" or that "he bore grievous wounds, and carried scars to his grave, received at some of those great battles."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS IN MT. GILEAD.

In historical order, Charles H. Hull Lodge, No. 195, Knights of Pythias, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, was instituted May 24, 1885. It was named for the deceased young Pythian Knight, and older half-brother of William F. Bruce; and his decease occurred in March, 1876, while a member of Walla-Walla Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, of the state of Washington, and he was the first Mt. Gilead lad to become a Pythian Knight.

The lodge was instituted by W. B. Riches, past grand chancellor, and A. P. Butterfield, grand vice chancellor, with thirty-one members, to-wit: William F. Bruce, H. S. Griffith, Zenas B. Plumb, P. T. Miller, John M. Coe, George W. Fluckey, Levi Benedict, Ely Phillipps, L. M. Goodman, B. A. Barton, Charles W. Allison, A. D. Reid, Charles Rosenthal, Abner Allison, Fred Brown, Charles S. Miller, C. A. Miller, L. E. Rupe, John Lee Shaw, Lafe Livenspire, D. E. Doty, Ralph P. Miller, F. W. Wilson, A. C. Klotz, J. G. Wirt, William Murray, W. F. Duncan, M. W. Spear, William Thomas, J. C. Miracle and D. Bader.

Members of the lodge who are past chancellors: William F. Bruce, John M. Coe, Charles Rosenthal, George W. Fluckey, Harry S. Griffith, A. B. Rosenthal, Willis A. Cooper, William Sames, I. J. Caris, W. O. Andrews, H. B. McMillin, William Brown, William L. Smith, Thomas F. Gordon, Budd Baker, Elmer E. Harding, Robert Brown, L. M. Lime, Arthur T. Mann, Henry Bixler, Robert F. Bartlett, John W. Barry, Charles A. Buhlen, James L. Mc-

Camman, Walter S. Emerson, Homer J. Canady, E. B. Russell, John R. Carpenter, Morris Kline, Fred W. Rowlinson, E. C. Ealey, Arthur C. Duncan, C. Jensen, Lewis T. Worley, J. Ralph Falton and Joseph S. Keeran. There are one hundred and forty-two members with officers as follows: Jerry Feight, C. C.; E. E. Neal, V. C.; C. E. Wagner, P.; J. W. Megorail, M. at A.; Ray McFarland, K. of R. S.; I. J. Caris, M. of F.; Arthur C. Duncan, M. of W.; E. S. Masters, M. of E.

For several years prior to September 19, 1905, the lodge had occupied the convenient and desirable rooms in the third story of the Cook Block, at the northwest corner of the North Public square, as their Castle Hall, and on that day brother Mark Cook, a member of the lodge, presented to the trustees of the lodge the entire third story of said block for their Castle Hall. It was a very generous gift, and is valued at four thousand dollars. On the evening of May 4, 1910, the lodge celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its institution with appropriate ceremonies.

William F. Bruce, president of the Board of Directors of the Ohio Pythian Home and one of the most prominent members of the order in the state, became a member of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 1, of Walla Walla, Washington, in 1879, and a past chancellor thereof January 1, 1881. In 1882 he assisted in reorganizing Dayton Lodge No. 3, of Dayton, Washington, and became a member thereof by card; represented said lodge at the institution of the grand lodge of Washington, February 22, 23, and 24, 1884.

Returning to Mt. Gilead, with other members soon thereafter he started a charter list for a new lodge at Mt. Gilead, and Charles H. Hull lodge was instituted May 24, 1885. He became its first representative to Grand Lodge and served there continuously as representative or Grand Lodge officer until June, 1905, when he became grand chancellor, serving the statutory term of one year and retiring June, 1906, after one of the most successful administrations in the history of the order in Ohio. In November, 1906, he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Ohio Pythian Home, to fill a vacancy. In June, 1907, he was elected for a full term of three years, and reelected in June, 1910. He is now serving his second term as president of said board.

SKETCH OF PYTHIANISM.

Pythianism is a purely American order, and after reading from the Greek legend the story of Damon and Pythias, and con-

sidering its disinterested benevolence, the noble self-sacrifice, and the pure example, which that story taught, Justus Henry Rathbone, while teaching school in 1857 at Eagle Harbor on Point Keweenaw, Michigan, revolved in his mind the lessons which that story taught, and formulated an order and ritual which were to bless society. The idea remained dormant in his mind for seven years, and he did not have an opportunity to put his plans into effect until he had removed to Washington D. C., when on February 19, 1864, he with six other charter members, Robert A. Champion, D. L. Burnett, W. H. Burnett, E. S. Kimball, Charles H. Roberts and a Mr. Diver, formed Washington Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, which was the first lodge of the order in the world. The success and spread of Pythianism have been unprecedented. Soon by the evolution of the order and the demands of modern society, the necessity of a sisterhood was realized.

At first an independent organization of women was formed, not under the jurisdiction of the order. In 1894 the name of Rathbone Sisters was given to the womanly order, and so great was its success that in ten years the order had more than one hundred thousand members. Then an attempt was made, and carried out, to affiliate the Rathbone Sisters more closely to the Order of Knights, and in 1906 the name was changed to Pythian Sisters, and now any Knight in good standing may become a member of the Pythian Sisters.

Mt. Gilead Temple No. 296, Pythian Sisters, was instituted May 22, 1906, as Rathbone Sisters, and on October 20, 1906, by authority, the name was changed to Pythian Sisters, and a charter was issued to Virtie, most excellent chief of the temple; Mabel Andrews, grand chief and Ellen Given, grand mistress of records of the temple; Blanche Brollier, excellent senior of the temple; Ila Harding, mistress of records and correspondence; Libbie Hayden, guard of the outer temple; Anna Smith, excellent junior of the temple; Ella Griffiths, mistress of finance; and Ethel Ruhlen, past chief of the temple. The charter is signed by Lillian H. Andrus, grand chief and Ellen Given, grand mistress of records and correspondence. These sisters have served as most excellent chiefs: Vertie Russell, Blanche Brollier, Rose Frost, Abby Crane, Katherine Cooper, Libbie Hayden, Emma Neal, Sadie Duncan, Belle George, Eva Masters and Dora Wagner. The present officers are: Belle George, P. of T.; Eva Masters, M. E. T.; Blanche Lefever, E. S. of T.; Ada Lefever, E. J.; Ella Dagg, M. of T.; Elizabeth Clark, M. of R. S. C.; May Megnail, M. of F.; Florence

Spidell, P. of T.; and Sarah Myers, G. of O. T. The number of members is seventy-two, and the temple is in a flourishing condition.

LITERARY CLUBS.

In the year 1900 the ladies of Mt. Gilead commenced the formation of literary clubs for mutual intellectual and social improvement. The first club formed was the Sorosis, in 1900; its membership was limited to twenty-five, and its name was "The Mt. Gilead Sorosis." Its motto is "Forward till you reach the highest." The club colors are yellow and white, and the club flower is the white Carnation. The club was federated in 1904. Its meetings are now held on the first and third Tuesday afternoons of each month at the homes of the members. The club has adopted a "Sorosis Club song," written by one of its members, Mrs. Lena V. Houston, which is given below:

We're a band of hopeful women, with a purpose grand and great,
To emancipate each other from a humdrum life and fate.
Oh, Sorosis, dear Sorosis, we are thy devoted friends,
And we'll stand by thee forever—true and firm until the end.

Refrain

Oh! we're twenty-five, yes, we're twenty-five,
With honorary members added to our list.
Oh, Sorosis, dear Sorosis, we are thy devoted friends,
And we'll stand by thee forever—true and firm until the end.

In the lives of most all women, joys and sorrows alternate.
So we aim to make the brightness of life's joy predominate;
To the gems of cultured intellects we give our time and thought,
And we'll not neglect our households, as no good woman ought.

Refrain

Now a century of progress opens wide its portals new,
And we enter glad and happy, full of hope and trusting too,
That our sisterhood may blessings bring to women far and near;
Yes, we'll stand by thee forever, our own club, Sorosis dear.

Refrain

The club has adopted a constitution and by-laws. Mrs. Roberta Vorhies Beebe is now president; Mrs. Margaret Bower McMillin, vice president; and Mrs. Fanny Berry Ball, secretary.

The names of the members are now given, followed by the list of deceased members.

Active—Fanny Berry Ball, Roberta Vorhies Beebe, Mary Miller Byrd, Emma Sayer Coe, Cora Emerine Criswell, Alice Newson Case, Clara Goorley Fogle, Nellie Annetta Goorley, Nellie Gunsaulus Griffith, Margaret Sanford Holt, Lena Vermillion Houston, Margaret Boner McMillin, Kate Swetland McIntire, Lucinda Dunham Miller, Emma Bunker Neal, Anna Irwin Olds, Carrie Chase Pollock, Clara Bowman Payne, Minnie Hartman Ryan, Florence Hoit Robinson, Clara House Talmage, Izora Allison Talmage, Ora Ryder Wieland, Ella Henderson Whitney and Iras Irwin Wood.

Honorary Members—Hester A. Andrews.

Deceased—Mrs. Temperance Blackburn Wood, Mrs. Clara Frankel Cohn, Mrs. Martha Rishtine Mozier and Mrs. Annis Talmage Olds.

The Woman's Twentieth Century Club of Mt. Gilead was organized and federated in 1901. The motto is "Kindness and Helpfulness," and its colors are pink and white. Its weekly meetings are held on the first and third Saturday afternoons of each month at the homes of its members. Mrs. Sarah George Miller is president; Mrs. Martha Miller Bartlett, first vice president; Mrs. Lettie Detwiler Smiley, second vice president; and Mrs. Elizabeth Beers James, secretary.

The club adopted the Federation song, to-wit:

(Air—America.)

Daughters of Freedom land,
Ready with heart and hand,
Strong for the right!
Now raise your voices high,
In one clear song reply
To life's appealing cry
For love and light.

Why stand we here today?
Why but to make the way
For Hope's glad feet,
Bidding the world aspire
To purer aims and higher,
That home's own altar fire
Burn bright and sweet.

Daughter of Freedom's land,

MORROW COUNTY CHAUTAUCUA GROUNDS, OLENTANGY RIVER NEAR MT. GILEAD.



Holding Truth's torch ye stand,
 Crowned with God's grace;
 That this great age may see
 How fair its destiny,
 And they who come may be
 A noble race.

The members and honorary president are here given:

Active—Ellen H. Allison, Ella Williams Barguet, Martha Miller Bartlett, Belle Reed Bennett, Laura Craven Chipps, Tamar Noble Colmery, Elmora Bunker Conklin, Grace Babcock Cruikshank, Belle Knox Cook, Emma Noe Doty, Mary Concannon Eccles, Harriet Hoyle Green, Nellie McKeown Glaumer, Martha Mosher Harlan, Margaret Gardner Howard, Anna Henderson Henderson, Mary Hanson Hoskins, Besse Inglebeck Jensen, Elizabeth Beers James, Jemima Salisbury James, Anna Linton Kelly, Lina Sperry Kelly, Viola Miller Kerr, Mary Ireland Kingman, Fannie Hales Litzenburg, Effie Scamman Loose, Loula Holverstott Lefever, Millie Milligan Livensperger, Mary Tuttle Mateer, Jennie Powell McCammon, Emma Ward McCormick, Sarah George Miller, Sarah Bruce Miller, Irene Rule Miller, Eva Holverstott Masters, Lillie Elliott Parrott, Laura Rhodebeck Pierce, Minnie Hartman Ryan, Margaret Powell Russell, Sue Mooney Russell, Mary Comins Sampson, Lena Howard Searles, Marion Brown Smith, Lettie Detwiler Smiley, Flora Webb Sames, Elizabeth Dalrymple Schaaf, Flora Westbrook Sterritt, Ola Anna Shaw, Samantha McVey Virtue, Nettie Hauck Wieland and Ada Stanelift Young.

Honorary president—Mrs. William Miller.

Honorary members—Mrs. J. R. Hopley, Mrs. Carrie D. Powell, Mrs. Nancy McCaskey and Miss Minnie Barton.

Deceased members—Lucretia Axtell Talmage, Anna Dumble Brown, Minnie Byrd Swingle, Eliza Godman Van Horn and Mary Beeson Dalrymple.

The Progress Club of Mt. Gilead was organized in 1901, and federated in 1905. The motto is "Kindness—Helpfulness," and color, pink, flower, Carnation. The present officers are Miss Mabel Griffith, president; Blanche Lefever, vice president; Miss Agnes McAnall, secretary; Elsie Stevenson, assistant secretary. Other members are: Fanny Herman Allwood, Mayme Bennett Beebe, Lida Bowen, Blanche Houck Breese, Goldie Osborn Doty, Ethel Elder, Besse Englebeck Jensen, Elba Kingman, Josephine Kelly, Blanche Lefever, Adda Lefever, Vina Lefever, Ina Laming, Mabel Lewis, Hannah Lloyd, Adah White Munk, Ethel McFarland, Clara

Miles, Edith Mozier, Mabel Smiley, Josephine Van Buskirk Scott, Mayme Comins Sampson, Elsie Purvis Stevenson, Aura Bennett Smiley, Anna Talmage, Helen Talmage, Emma Wieland, Ora Wieland, Florence Wieland and Clara Young. Total thirty-two. Deceased members—Edith Ramey Barre. The Federation song has been adopted.

Both vocal and instrumental music are prominent features of the exercises of each meeting of these clubs. Each club has a year book, in which subjects are assigned to members, and articles are written and read at the meetings.

In the Sorosis, papers on the following subjects among others, are assigned to members, for the year commencing with October, 1910. For October, "Arts and Crafts of Indians," "Noted Indian Chiefs;" November, "Colonial Times," "Penn's Colony," "Expansion of the American People and Our Dutch Forefathers;" December, "Christmas at Valley Forge," "Children's Rights;" January, 1911, "American Journalism," "The First Mail Routes," "American Humorists," "Influence of Music in America;" February, "Manual Training in Our Schools," "Armies and Generals of the Revolution," and "Jacob Riis;" March, "The Problem of Our Delinquent Girls" and "Influence of Environment;" April, "Pioneers to the West: (a) Daniel Boone, (b) David Crockett, (c) William Henry Harrison;" "The Ride of Marcus Whitman," and "Irrigation;" May, "Skeletons in our National Closets: (a) The Red Man, (b) The Black Man, (c) The Mormons," and "Educational Development in America."

In the Twentieth Century Club the following subjects among others were assigned: For October, 1910, "Humors of Home Life," "The Tyranny of Fashion," and "International Marriages;" November, "Boys," "Industrial and Child Labor," and "Norway as seen by the Tourist;" December, "The Club Woman's Husband," and "Home Science;" January, 1911, "The World's Newest Interests," and "Rapid Transit;" February, "Work for Women's Clubs," and "Confessions of a Club Woman;" March, "Pioneers and Pathfinders," and "The Great American Desert;" April, "The Indians," and "Indian Art and Education," and "London and Historical Places;" May, "The Red Cross," and "Teaching Patriotism in the Public Schools." These are practical subjects, that pertain chiefly to our own country and civilization.

In the Progress Club these subjects have been, among others, assigned for 1910-11: October, "Romulus and his Times," and "Legend of Aenas;" November, "Roman Character," and "The

Italian People and their Progress;" December, "Virgil and Horace;" January, 1911, "Modern Italian Writers," "Italian Arts," "Morning Star," and "Dante and his Friends;" February, "The Madonnas in Italian Art," "The Florentine Sculptors—Ghiberti and Donatello," and "Famous Art Galleries;" March, "Art Treasures of the Vatican," and "Stories from Italian Operas;" April, "Great Names in Ancient Greece," and "Homer, His Contemporaries and Times;" May, "Phidias and his Successors," "Women in Ancient Greece," and "Modern Greek Maids and Matrons." These subjects are distinctively classical.

The three literary clubs, in ten years, have made material advancement in the knowledge of literature, science and arts, and in biography, biology, geography, geology and law; but very little in theology. Their studies have been pleasant and instructive and have tended to elevate society to a higher plane.

MT. GILEAD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Early in 1908 the question of a public library was agitated in the three clubs, and on January 27, 1908, a meeting of the members was held at the home of Mrs. Martha Miller Bartlett and husband, to consider the subject. Then, and at a subsequent meeting or two, a plan was adopted, whereby each of the clubs was to have, and bear, an equal share in the promotion of, and sustaining a public library. The name, "Mt. Gilead Free Public Library Association" was adopted. Mrs. Anna Irwin Olds was elected president, and presided at two or three preliminary meetings; but, on account of sickness in her family, resigned, and Mrs. Margaret Bower McMillin was elected president, and is now in office. Mrs. Emma Ward McCormick was elected vice president and remains as such. Mrs. Jane Jago McKinnon, was elected secretary, acted for a brief period and resigned; Mrs. Edith Talmage Denuison became secretary, and continued for some time; Mrs. Alice Wilson Matthews and Mrs. Martha Miller Bartlett were each secretary for a brief period and Mrs. Fanny Berry Ball is the present incumbent. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Schaaf was on the organization, elected treasurer and still holds that office.

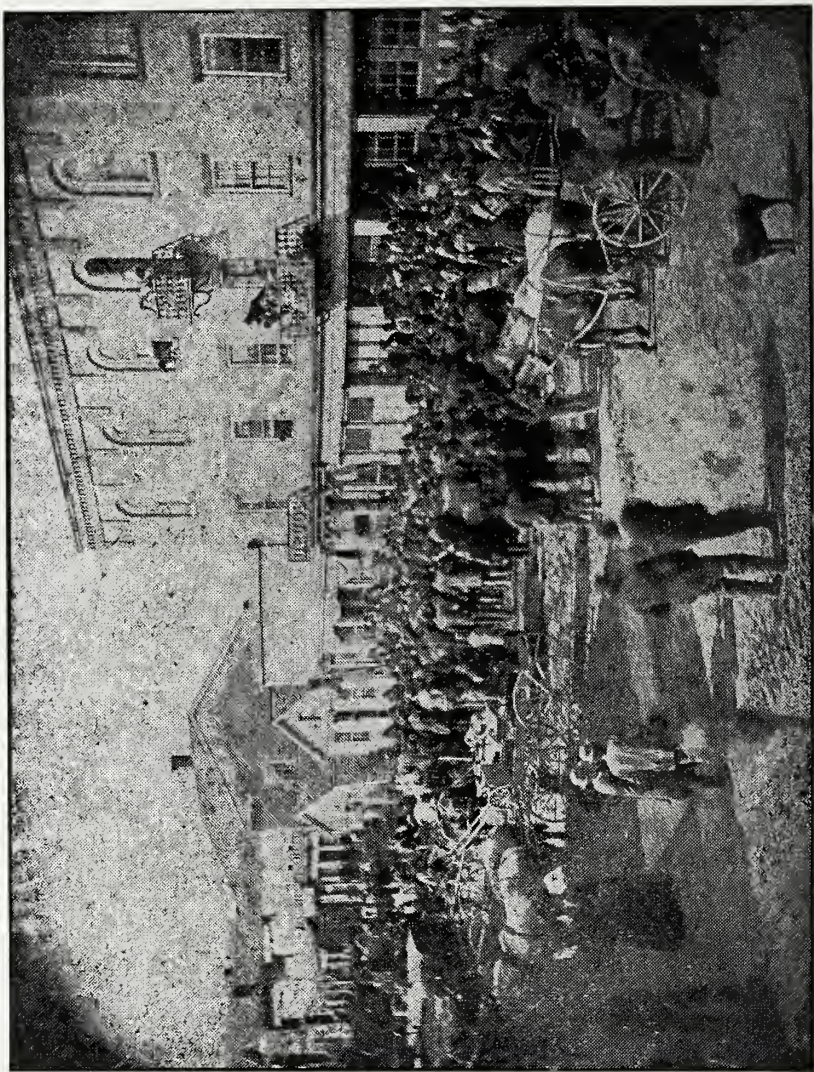
On June 27, 1908, Mt. Gilead Free Public Library Association was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and the following were the incorporators: From Sorosis—Margaret Bower McMillin, Lucinda Dunham Miller and Fanny Berry Ball. Twentieth Century—Emma Ward McCormick, Martha Miller Bartlett and Eliza-

beth Dalrymple Schaaf. Progress—Edith Talmage Dennison, Alice Wilson Matthews and Mayme Bennett Beebe. A civic committee of ~~one~~ from each club—Mrs. Ella Henderson Whitney, Mrs. Sue Mooney Russell and Mrs. Mayme Bennett Beebe was appointed, and acted together for about one year. Subsequently, only the Twentieth Century appointed a civic committee, consisting of Mrs. Sue Mooney Russell and Mrs. Lina Sperry Kelly. The first committee caused flowers to be planted in the public parks, and the civic of the Twentieth Century Club caused three iron receptacles to be provided for waste papers and other rubbish, and trees to be planted along the street in front of the court house, and suggested other improvements. Nine trustees, three from each club, were elected: One in each club for one year; one for two years and one in each club for three years; and all have been re-elected on the expiration of their terms.

The library now contains one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight volumes. Several citizens, and deceased native sons by their widows, contributed many volumes. One citizen of the village gave one hundred and forty-three volumes. Mrs. Cassie Bartow Criswell, widow of Hon. John Criswell, late of Marion, Ohio, deceased, gave one hundred and seventy-five volumes and a book case. Mrs. Cooper of Detroit, Michigan, widow of Col. John S. Cooper, late of Chicago, deceased, gave one hundred and ninety-two volumes. Rev. John R. Carpenter, fifty-four volumes; Mrs. Mary B. Dalrymple, forty-three volumes; Mrs. Sue Mooney Russell, twenty-two volumes; Mary Concannon Eccles, seventeen volumes; Emma Ward McCormick, fifteen volumes; and other parties in smaller lots, donated seventy-five volumes. The remainder of the library was purchased. The building is open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock, and in the evening from 7 until 9 o'clock. Miss Emma Wieland was librarian for over two years, and Mrs. Aura Bennett Smiley, Miss Frances Doty and Mrs. Mayme Bennett Beebe have each been assistant librarians for a brief period. Miss Mabel Lewis has been librarian since Miss Wieland resigned.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

The Mt. Gilcad Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at the home of Mr. G. L. Wood, May 28, 1892. It had thirteen members. Miss Vide Talmage was president; and Mrs. J. H. Holt, secretary. In 1911, the membership numbers ninety-



MAIN STREET, CARDINGTON, IN 1874, DURING THE "CRUSADE."

seven, with Mrs. A. G. Gardner president, and Mrs. W. C. McFarland secretary. The aim of the W. C. T. U. is to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform the drinking classes; to transform by the power of Divine Grace those enslaved by alcohol; and to secure the entire abolition of the liquor traffic. Its lines of work are preventive, educational, evangelistic, social and legal.

On Monday the 28th day of September, 1908, the citizens of Morrow county voted under the Boss law for or against the exclusion of saloons, and places where intoxicating drinks were sold. The vote in the county was 3,187 for excluding the saloons, and 1,006 for retaining them, the majority against the saloons being 2,181. Every one of the 26 precincts in the county voted "Dry." In proportion to the number of votes cast, this is the largest "Dry" vote and majority in the state of Ohio. At an earlier day, on June 2nd, of the year 1903, a vote was taken in Mt. Gilead to expel the saloons and the "Wets" won by a majority of seventeen in the village.

CHAPTER XVI.

GILEAD AND CARDINGTON TOWNSHIPS.

NATURAL FEATURES OF GILEAD TOWNSHIP—POLITICAL—EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER MILLS AND ROADS—FIRST VILLAGES—TERRITORY OF TOWNSHIP—JOHN BEATTY—EDISON—CARDINGTON TOWNSHIP—ISAAC BUNKER AND FAMILY—OLD MILLS AND HOSPITABLE MILLERS—INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE WHETSTONE—SETTLEMENT AROUND THE WHETSTONE MILLS—APPROVED BEE HUNTING—FIRST ROAD—WATER COURSES AND DRAINAGE.

This township has undergone a marvelous change since the coming of the pioneers. Instead of being the abode of savages, it is now occupied by intelligent, energetic, peaceable, civilized men and women, who have converted the forests into cultivated fields and fruitful orchards, clothed the hills with luxuriant vines; filled the valleys with corn and vegetation and covered the sterile plains with beautiful gardens and fields of bloom, while the music of reapers and mowers fill the land with the sweet melody of songs of industry and plenty sits enthroned and crowned, swaying her joyous scepter over happy homes where thousands dwell in peace and sweet content.

While the citizens of Gilead township have done much, additional efforts should be put forth to further advancement in the future—to make a dozen vines grow where but one grew before; to cause trees to spring up where but one appeared before; to make two stalks of wheat bend their heads to the harvester, where but one nodded its head in the past and to cause two ears of corn to swing their silken tassels to the breeze, where but one had before waved its plume. Further efforts should be made to build churches and schools, universities of learning, a children's home, a hospital for the sick, and circulating libraries to furnish reading for the poor. Additional effort should be put forth to teach the youth in the public schools to love their country, and to fondly

cherish the memory of the pioneers who opened the gates of Morrow county and Gilead township to the tide of a marvelous civilization.

NATURAL FEATURES OF GILEAD TOWNSHIP.

The land in Gilead township in its original state was very heavily timbered, with a natural drainage and the surface diversified—in some places level or but slightly rolling, in other places broken by bluffs and ravines, especially on the Whetstone, (now called Olentangy) and Sam's creek, in the vicinity of Mt. Gilead.



COOPER'S DAM (BUILT IN 1836), MT. GILEAD.

The principal stream of the township is the East fork of the Whetstone, which runs a southerly course to the county seat, then in a westerly course till it passes out of the township. The largest tributary to this stream is Sam's creek, in the eastern part of the township. In the northwestern part of the township is Thorn run, a tributary of Shaw creek in Canaan township. In the south and southeastern parts of the township, are the runs which constitute the headwaters of Alum and Big Walnut creeks. Alum creek heads within a half mile of the Whetstone, just south of Mt. Gilead.

The land in Gilead township has such drainage that there has

been but little, if any, stagnant water since the improvement of the county, especially since the opening of the runs and swails. Springs are quite numerous and some of them are strong enough to form permanent runs of water. They are principally hard water springs, and are often impregnated with lime or iron. The first settlers selected the lands that had springs and built their cabins near them.

In general the soil of the township is good, a considerable portion being deep, black and rich. Other portions are thinner and more clayey, but there is no barren soil. In early times the prevailing timber was beech and sugar maple; but there was a great variety and large amount of other timber, as white, burr and red oak, white and yellow poplar (tulip-tree), black and white walnut, shagbark and pig-nut hickory, white, black and blue ash, white and red elm, cherry, chestnut, basswood, white maple, quaking asp, sycamore, gum, buckeye, etc. It is a singular circumstance that no chestnut was found on the west and north side of the Whetstone. There was also an abundant undergrowth of crab-apple, wild plum, dog-wood, iron-wood, spice-bush, prickly ash, etc.

Some stone quarries have been worked in the township, and good building stone has been abundant in the bluffs of the Whetstone near Mt. Gilead. There were also two other quarries, one in the Quaker settlement, and the other on the school land. The productions most congenial to the soil of Gilead township are grass, timothy and clover, hay and seeds, corn, wheat, rye, oats and flax. Garden vegetables are grown in abundance, and fruit trees are easily cultivated. The forests originally abounded with deer, wolves, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, ground hogs and wild turkeys.

POLITICAL.

During ten years, from 1824 to 1834, the elections of the township were held at a school house near Mosher's mill. Mt. Gilead afterwards became the voting place. The formation of the new county, and making Mt. Gilead the county seat, gave a new impulse to the life and enterprise of the township. For many years Gilead township had but one justice of the peace.

The south part of the Three Mile Strip originally belonged to Delaware county. After the organization of Marion county in March, 1824, the larger part of what is now Gilead township, with

most of what is now Cardington township, and a portion of Washington, constituted Marvin township. A new township called Gilead was organized in June, 1835; and since the formation of the new county, additions have been made to it from Canaan, Cardington, Congress, Franklin and Lincoln township until it has assumed its present size and shape. It is bounded on the north by Canaan, Washington and Congress, on the east by Congress and Franklin, on the south by Harmony and Lincoln, and on the west by Cardington and Canaan.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Part No. 1.—The first settlers of the township were the two brothers, Lewis and Ralph Hardenbrook, from Jefferson county, Ohio, who purchased and settled the southeast quarter of section 2, in 1817. The next year, 1818, Jonathan Wood, Asa Mosher and Peleg Rogers from the state of New York, settled on section 14. The most of the children of their large families in course of time settled around them. Thus the foundation of the Quaker settlement was laid. The next year, 1819, Isaac DeWitt, from Knox county, and John Hardenbrook, from Jefferson county, settled on section 3. The next year, 1820, William Montgomery, from Jefferson county, and Joseph Worsley, a native of England, settled on sections 11 and 3. In 1822, Henry Ustick, from Knox county, and Isaac Blazor, from Jefferson county, settled on sections 2 and 10. The next year, 1823, the two brothers, John and Albert Nichols, and their brother-in-law, Alban Coe, all from Loudoun county, Virginia, and Charles Webster, originally from Massachusetts, settled on sections 1 and 2. Joseph Peasely also settled the same year in the second set on section 11. In 1825, Abraham Newson and Frederick Lay, from Maryland, settled on section 11. The next year, 1826, James Johnston, James Bennett and James Montgomery, from Jefferson county, settled on sections 10 and 3, also Joseph P. Newson, from Maryland, settled on section 11. The next year, 1827, Mrs. Sarah Thomas Nichols, from Virginia, settled on the quarter of L. and R. Hardenbrook, who had sold out, and Alexander Crawford, from Licking county, settled on section 13. The next year, 1828, Allen Eccles and his sons, Jacob and Samuel, from Licking county, settled on section 13, and Martin McGowan on section 12. In 1829, Abraham Coe, from Virginia, and Samuel Rickey, from New Jersey, settled on sections 12 and 10. There were also living in this part in 1830 (date of their settlement not

known) Robert Bunker, Smith, Baruch Butler, Devore, Joshua White, A and O. and P. and S. Mosher, and D. and I. and J. and R. Wood, in the second settlement.

Part No. 5.—In 1823, James Bailey and Samuel Straw, from Pennsylvania, settled on section 6. In 1826, Lewis Hardenbrook and John Parcell settled on sections 6 and 7. In 1829, Thomas Parr and James Shepard settled on sections 18 and 6. The next year, 1830, Amos Critchfield settled on section 18.

Part No. 3.—James Beatty, from Pennsylvania, settled in 1826; Hiram Channel and William Foreman in 1829, and Aubert in 1830.

Part No. 4.—Eli Johnston, from Jefferson county, and Rufus Dodd, from Knox county, settled on section 35, about 1824. In 1826, Mrs. Campbell, from Jefferson county, settled on section 35. In 1830, Andrew Dalrymple and Ezekiel Clark settled on sections 26 and 35.

Part No. 6.—From 1825 to 1830, families settled about in the order of time as here written—most of whom were from Pennsylvania: Barkley Finley and Charles Hull on section 29; Henry James* and Mrs. Willot on section 31; James Fulton on section 32; David and John Moody on section 31; John Forgy on section 32; Noah Brooks on section 29; William Miller on section 30; Francis Hardenbrook and James Andrew on section 32.

Part No. 2.—Marvin G. Webster and his brother, Charles C. Webster, settled on section 35 in 1828; then followed, the next two years, John Harshner on section 23; Jacob Wyrick and S. Hazen on section 22; Samuel Doty, John Cooper, Jackson and William Dowling on section 26.

PIONEER MILLS AND ROADS.

Part No. 7.—Paul White was the first settler, about 1819 or 1820, and Ashley Nutt next. The first grist and saw mill to accommodate these early settlers was built by Asa Mosher, on the Whetstone, in what is now Cardington township, in 1821. The next grist and saw mill was built on the same stream by Henry Ustick. A saw-mill was also built on Sam's creek by Samuel Straw. These mills were carried on upon rather a small scale, but were of great utility in those early times. For many years, supplies for the families were scarce; and it was difficult to obtain the necessary grain, and to get it ground in the dry time of the summer and fall. Corn meal and other supplies had to be packed

on horseback from Owl Creek and Delaware county, but with hominy-bloeks and roasting ears, mush and milk, pone and butter milk, venison and wild turkey, the people got along cheerily and hopefully.

The first road laid out in the township was the Delaware and Mansfield State road. The next was the state road laid out by Colonel Kilbourn, of Worthington, about the year 1823, leading through the township from Worthington to New Haven, Huron county. There was also a trail or blazed track much used, leading from Owl Creek to Shaw Creek and the Sandusky plains. This route, in its somewhat winding course, passed Allen Kelley, Lewis Hardenbrook, Albert Nichols, Alban Coe, Mrs. Sara Nichols, (crossing the Whetstone with the State road) at Ustiek's mill, Isaae DeWitt, James Montgomery, Eli Johnston, Rufus Dodd, the Merritt Settlement and so on.

FIRST VILLAGES.

Three villages or towns were laid out in the township—one by the Moshers on the Delaware road, where it crosses the boundary, called Friendsboro; but it was never built up. The next was laid out on a small scale on the knolls of the Whetstone, on the northeast half of section 2, by Jacob Young, of Knox county, the proprietor of the soil, September 30, 1824. Its proper name was Whetstone, though it generally went by the name of Youngstown—now Mt. Gilead. A county road was established leading from the village above mentioned to Friendsboro, passing Ustiek's mill, John Hardenbrook's, Joseph Worsely's, James Johnston's, Isaae Blazor's and James Bennett's, to the Delaware road. The first resident of the village of Whetstone (Mt. Gilead) was Charles Webster.

About the time that Youngstown was laid out, another village was platted on the Mansfield road, near where Allen Kelley lived, and was named Jamestown. James Bailey opened a small store there, Appleton Rich had a blacksmith shop—and this was the culmination of the town. Allen Kelley bought out Bailey and continued the store for some time.

For several years after the settlement in Gilead township, Indians passed to and fro on their hunting and trading expeditions, and sometimes camped in the neighborhood. They tied their babies with their backs to boards, and when they called at the cabins of the whites to trade or get refreshments, the squaws would

set the little papooses up on the outside of the cabin, where they would remain very quiet while the parents were engaged within.

TERRITORY OF TOWNSHIP.

The territory included in this township, has been taken from several surveyed townships. The south part, called "the Three Mile Strip," includes ten and one-fourth sections, the north part of the same strip, called "school land," including ten and a half sections. One section west of the "boundary" formerly belonged to what is now Cardington township; three and a half sections also went to the boundary, formerly belonged to Canaan township. Three and one-eighth sections east of the south part of the Three Mile Strip were formerly a part of Franklin township; four and a half sections east of the north part of the Strip formerly belonging to Congress township, and about one square mile south of that portion of the township and of the Greenville Treaty line, was originally attached to Lincoln township. The land east of the boundary line and north of the Greenville Treaty line is within the Bucyrus district of land and a part of the "New Purchase". The small portion of the township lying south of the Greenville Treaty line belongs to the "United States Military Lands."

JOHN BEATTY.

John Beatty was an honored resident of Morrow county for many years. He was a citizen of Mt. Gilead from about 1849 to 1859, and then of Cardington until about 1873. He was in the banking business in Cardington, of the firm of House, Beatty and Company, whose bank was established in 1854, and was the first institution of the kind in that place. He was also a member of the Cardington flouring mill company. At the breaking out of the Civil war, Mr. Beatty was the first man in Morrow county to enlist. He was elected captain of his company, subsequently made lieutenant colonel, then colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and in 1862 was advanced to the position of brigadier general of volunteers. He was also a member of congress from the Cardington district. He is now in the banking business at Columbus.

EDISON.

Edison is about two miles west of Mt. Gilead, and is a station at the crossing of the Cleveland and Columbus division of the Big Four railroad and the Toledo and Ohio Central branch of the Big Four. The Big Four road has only recently secured the control of the Toledo and Ohio Central, and it is expected they will make big improvements on it in the near future. It is also the western terminal of what is locally known as the Short Line railroad, running from Mt. Gilead to Edison. This Short Line road is a Mt. Gilead enterprise, the project being authorized by the legislature, to build a road to span the two miles between Mt. Gilead and what is now Edison, thereby giving the county seat a direct connection with the Big Four.

Before the building of the Short Line, the little town which is now its western terminus, was known as Gilead Station. After the road got into operation, its name was changed to Levering, and later still to Edison. Edison is now a place of 387 inhabitants, according to the last census. It has a hotel, a church, a bank, an ice-cream manufactory, a store, a grocery, etc. Its prosperity is due to its location at the crossing of the roads above mentioned. E. B. Blair is the postmaster.

CARDINGTON TOWNSHIP.

What is now Cardington township was the abode and hunting grounds of Indians ere the white man trod its soil. The evening serenades in the grand old forests were not the music of the handsomely uniformed bands of the present day, but the whooping of the hunting bands of Indians, the hooting of the night owl and the howling of the wolves. Here the pioneers lived in their rude log cabins, with their coarse fare of corn bread and the game of the forests. It was here their children received a common school education in the round-log schoolhouses, daubed with mud, with greased paper for window lights and rude benches made from split logs. But many of those pioneers and their children lived to see the wilderness and the solitary places made glad, and the desert places to rejoice and blossom. The Indians went to their happy hunting grounds, the bear and the wild-cat fled from advancing civilization, the forests gave way to countless beautiful and productive farms, the log cabins disappeared and their places were filled with comfortable and attractive farm houses. And in

the place of the log school houses and churches, now beautiful stone and brick structures have risen, with their spires pointing heavenward.

Cardington township is generally of rectangular shape, lying along the western boundary of Morrow county just south of a middle line drawn east and west. The regularity of its eastern boundary is marred by the absence of a section from the northeast corner of its territory and of a similar piece taken from its southeast corner. With the exception of these mutilated corners, it is five miles square and contains about twenty-three square miles of territory.

The treaty of 1796 opened the country south of the Greenville treaty line, and, by an act of congress passed in June of that year, the tract of land included between the original seven ranges and the Scioto river, for a space of fifty miles was appropriated to satisfy the claims of the officers and men of the Revolutionary army. These lands were surveyed into townships five miles square. When by the treaty of October, 1818, the last Indian claim to the land north of the Greenville treaty line was extinguished, a line passing due east and west through the state, forming now the northern boundary of the counties Richland, Crawford and Wyandot, was established as a base line for the survey of the "new purchase." Beginning on either side of the state, the surveying parties worked toward the middle and met on either side of the "three-mile strip" or range 21, counting from the eastern side of the state. This land, with other tracts in different parts of the state, was known as Congress land, because sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the general government, and was regularly surveyed into townships of six miles square.

The original township, of which Cardington formed a part, was erected by the commissioners of Delaware county, December 1, 1823. Asa Mosher, Noah White and Isaac Bunker were elected the first trustees of the township. Slocum Bunker was the first justice of the peace, and Delmo Sherman was the first constable. The election was held in April, 1824, at Mosher's mill, and the second election was held in the same place. The second justice of the peace was John Shunk, and the second constable Alexander Purvis. The latter held office for several years.

In 1825, Gilead was erected, taking off the territory on the east; in 1848, that part of Cardington south of the treaty line, which borders upon Westfield was set off from the latter township, and later a piece of territory about a mile square was added to the southeast corner from Lincoln.

ISAAC BUNKER AND FAMILY.

Isaac Bunker came from Vermont and was educated as a mechanic. The Benedicts to whom he was related had come to Peru during the period 1809-12 and Mr. Bunker made up his mind to follow them. He built a large wagon after the Pennsylvania type, bought a stage team, and, hiring an experienced driver, embarked his family and goods and came to Peru. While, undecided as to his further movements, his attention was called to the advantages offered by the Whetstone-Olentangy as it passed through the present site of Cardington.

Examining the place with Cyrus Benedict, Mr. Bunker decided to settle here, and purchased forty acres, afterwards increasing his purchase to one hundred and sixty acres. On the 28th of March, 1822, Mr. Bunker came to his new purchase with a force of eight or ten men, chopping out a road from the Peru settlement as he came, and selecting a site for his cabin, he began to make a clearing. With the force at his command, the building of a cabin was short work, and on April 1, 1822, he had completed a home for his family in the forests which then covered the land now occupied by Cardington. In the following month the family, consisting of a wife and eleven children, came from Peru to possess their new home. His family established in their new quarters, Bunker pushed his plans with characteristic vigor and soon had a log blacksmith shop on the land adjoining his house lot, and a log barn located a little west and across the frontier road which ran along where Main street now furnishes an avenue for travel. These finished, a brush dam was built across the Whetstone near the iron bridge, at the western end of which the frame-work of a saw mill was erected, and a little below this a grist mill was erected, being supplied with water through a short race.

The latter, which was in most demand, was finished first, doing its first grinding in the fall of 1822. The saw mill was completed immediately afterward, doing business in the winter or early the following spring. The buhr-stones for the grist mill were cut out of large "nigger heads" on the Peru farm, and measured some three feet long and ten inches in diameter. They were cut by Henry James and Slocum Bunker, and cost weeks of hard work. A little later Mr. Bunker built a cabin on the east side of Water street, and Slocum Bunker, his son, built a cabin on the northwest corner of the old cemetery, which was afterwards used as a school house and a public hall.

At the time of Mr. Bunker's coming, there were no white families within the present limits of Cardington township, save in the eastern part near the Gilead line, where two squatters, William Langdon and Stephen Sherman, had raised cabins on the land later occupied by Robert Mosher. But little is known of the origin of this family. Langdon's wife died here very soon, which was probably the first event of the kind in the township. Sherman being obliged to move by the purchases of the land, squatted again on the Singer place and later succeeded in securing a little farm of forty acres.

Bunker's operations were well known in the settlement of Peru, and created quite an excitement among those who were not satisfactorily situated at that place. In the fall of 1822 there was an extensive migration from Peru to various points of the new township.

Among the earliest of those who came in at this time were the Foust families. Jacob Foust, Jr., had come early to Peru with his brother John, and passed through this locality as early as 1814 with the surveyor that ran out the Mansfield and Delaware road. Later their father, Jacob Foust, Sr., with the rest of their family, came and took up their residence in Peru. Just west of this farm near the same stream, Jacob Foust, Jr., erected his cabin just north of the treaty line in the southwest quarter of the township.

Another family was that of the Elys. They came originally from Pennsylvania to Sunbury township, Delaware county, where they remained until the summer of 1822, when Michael with his son Peter and family, came to Cardington and entered an eighty-acre farm on lot 28, east of the Fousts, where the elder Ely lived until his death.

Closely following this family, came Isaae Bowyer. He built a saw mill on Shaw creek, in 1830, which he operated for some ten or fifteen years. The stream is sluggish, with low banks, and the dam banked the river up for a considerable distance and caused the water to overflow a number of farms, resulting, it is said, in considerable sickness, the condition of the country being productive of miasmatic troubles at the time.

Among the Peru families that came at this time was that of John Keese. On coming to Cardington he located on a farm in section 18 in the western-middle part of the township.

In the early part of the following winter, 1822-3, Peleg Bunker, whose wife was a Benedict and had been the means of his coming to the early settlement in Peru, located at Cardington. He was

originally from New York, belonged to the Society of Friends, and at a later day became prominent in the early manufacturing enterprises of the village.

Another important accession at this time was that of Cyrus Benedict, the founder of the Alum Creek settlement in Peru township in 1809.

The Delaware and Mansfield road was soon chopped out and a connecting link between the old and new land soon established. The road from Marion to Delaware had been early blazed out in a unique fashion. The road had been regularly run out as far as Haven's Mills, in Claridon, and thence Jonas Foust, who had been to the mill, turned his horse loose, and, following the animal home, he blazed the trees with his tomahawk along the path which his horse took.

OLD MILLS AND HOSPITABLE MILLERS.

In the meanwhile improvements were rapidly taking place. In the Foust neighborhood, a horse mill was put up by a German named Gatchill, about 1824. But previous to this, and in fact, the first in the township, a mill was erected by Asa Mosher on the Whetstone. This was built in 1819, before the land was surveyed. Robert Mosher and David James were twenty-eight days in accomplishing this work, but it is said turned out "buhrs" that did the business equal to those in use now, though they could hardly be called as durable. A brush dam was constructed and, during the season of high water, there was a constant demand for its services. Persons living as far away as Bucyrus brought grist to the mill and were often obliged to remain over night, the miller dispensing a free hospitality.

While this mill absorbed the patronage from the north and the east, the Bunker mill received that of Shawtown and the west. Here the hospitality of the miller was frequently taxed to an extent that absorbed the profits of the business, but it was extended cheerfully as a part of the business in a new country.

The settlement on the Whetstone, having attracted considerable attention by its activity, Horton Howard, bought, as a speculation, the property which afterward became known as the Gregory farm. Howard was a quaker, and had been a merchant in the village of Delaware, but was then receiver in the Land Office located at that place.

Attracted by the stirring activity of the new settlement he



MAIN STREET BRIDGE AND DAM, CARDINGTON.

entered into partnership with Peleg Bunker, and a log cabin was put up on the north side of the Whetstone, for the purpose of accommodating a carding machine. The dam was built across the river at the point where Gregory street first strikes the river coming from the south.

Bunker built a cabin for his residence a few yards south of the bend on the west side of the street. In the following year, Howard located on his property, moving into a cabin that had been previously erected for him a little south and west of Bunker's. The frame building was erected on the other side of the river, at the end of the dam, and machinery for fulling and dressing cloth was added.

Trapping was another source of income that could be indulged in without detracting greatly from the necessary work of clearing, but, as a matter of fact, it was found that it required the instinct of the true-born hunter to accomplish any respectable results from this sort of hunting. There were few animals save "coons" that were worth the bait, but in some seasons these animals were so numerous as to prove a nuisance to the growing crops, and a blessing to the hunter. Generally however, five "coons" in a single night, in favorable weather, was a good catch. Their skins were worth about twenty-five cents a piece and in this way many a frontier farmer procured the means to pay his taxes when all other resources had failed.

INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE WHETSTONE.

When the Indians sold their claims to the lands north of the boundary line, they were granted the privilege "to fish, fowl and hunt" in the territory, so long as it was government land. The insecurity of this tenure could hardly be realized by the contracting savages and the settlers coming upon the scene almost as soon as the conditions were known, found an Indian village located upon the banks of the Whetstone on rising ground. It was composed of huts about eight feet long, built up on three sides with poles and covered with bark tied on with poles and thongs. Two of these huts faced each other, the open sides fronting the huge fire which was built between them.

The Indians of this village were members of the Wyandot, Seneca and Miami tribes, and their custom was to come down from their reservation early in April or May, and stay until time to plant corn, when they went to their reservation to put in their

crops. After the harvest they came again for the fall hunt, and many of them frequently stayed all winter hunting and trapping. These periodical visits of the Indians were kept up for twelve or fifteen years after the coming of the whites, but the growing scarcity of the grain and the more attractive solitudes of the "Northwestern Territory" gradually diminished their numbers, and they finally ceased their visits altogether.

The early community that settled in Cardington was largely made up of those who had known pioneer life in the adjacent settlements, and were better prepared to encounter the difficulties of their new home. These were not so great as those encountered a few years earlier, but, although not so completely isolated as were the early settlements of Delaware and Knox counties, they experienced enough of the hardships and inconveniences of frontier life to impress us of a later day that it was a very serious business to clear up a new country.

The nearest mills were in Marlborough and Peru townships; the only available tannery was Israel Height's, at Windsor Corner, and stores were only found at Delaware, Fredericktown, Mansfield and Marion. John Roy soon established a store at Mt. Gilead, which, with the mills erected by Bunker, relieved the settlers from the necessity of taking long journeys for the commonest necessities of life, although for salt, glass and iron, Zanesville continued to be the only source of supply. To this point such settlers as were able to bear the expense made long pilgrimages through the woods for these indispensable articles.

Jacob Foust, Sr., used to make the journey with an ox team and wagon, consuming about eight days on the journey and bringing back four or five barrels of salt, the limit of a load for one yoke of cattle to draw. The arrival of such a load put the whole neighborhood in commotion, and the salt was readily sold at fifteen dollars per barrel, the purchase consideration being paid in barter or work.

In 1824, Thomas Sharpe came from Pennsylvania to Cardington. He was elected surveyor of Morrow county in 1856, and after his term of service emigrated to the west. In the same year, Gideon Mann came to the place later owned by P. T. Powers. Mr. Mann was a native of Rhode Island, but came at an early date to Chenango county, New York.

William Barnes was another early newcomer, hailing from Mechanicsburg, Ohio. In 1828 Reuben Oliver came here from Virginia and entered land, and in the same year David Merrick arrived from Harrison county, and in 1830 his son-in-law, Lewis Barge,

came to Cardington from Belmont county. The latter moved into Bunker's old log cabin, on Water street. He lived there two years and established a wagon shop. Robert Maxwell came to the township in the same year, and, after making an effort to buy out the interest of some earlier settlers in vain, he entered a large tract of land. He was a man of marked energy, of considerable means and has directed his attention principally to handling stock.

SETTLEMENT AROUND THE WHETSTONE MILLS.

The community that gathered thus about the milling point on the Whetstone was made up largely from the members of the settlements in adjacent territory. No sooner was the "new purchase" placed upon the market than those who had failed to secure eligible farms, or who had contracted the habit of "going to the new country," pressed forward to occupy the land, in some cases outstripping the government surveyors.

The earliest of these pioneers found the woods swarming with game of all kinds, to which were added large numbers of hogs that had wandered off from the frontier settlements and had "set up" for themselves. These latter animals afforded considerable sport to those who delighted in adventure, and some narrow escapes from injury at their tusks are related. Wolves were numerous and troublesome to the stock of the settlers, frequently destroying calves and young cattle.

The severity of the winters of 1824-5 destroyed the larger part of the game in this vicinity. Snow fell to the depth of twenty inches, and a heavy crust formed on this and prevented the animals from reaching the ground, which resulted in the starvation of vast numbers of turkeys, deer and hogs. The latter animals were found in piles, dead through starvation and cold, while the crust, giving the lighter footed wolf a cruel advantage over the deer, resulted in the destruction in this way of vast numbers of the latter animals.

Among the early settlers, Jonas Foust was considered a great hunter and a crack shot. He devoted a considerable portion of his time to this pursuit, and added not a little to the limited resources of the frontier by his accomplishment. Hunting at that time was something more than a pleasure. It was a necessity, and it is very doubtful whether this country could have been brought under cultivation without the aid of game to support the family until the land proved productive.

APPROVED BEE HUNTING.

Bee hunting made valuable returns to those who were proficient in this accomplishment, a single tree often yielding as much as ten gallons of strained honey. The woods were full of bee trees and it is said that a barrel of honey could be discovered in a week, though it was not so easily secured. The plan adopted by regular hunters in this line was to provide a bait made up of a little water, honey, anise seed, cinnamon, brandy and "life everlasting." The latter was an herb that grew in certain parts of the country and was so necessary to success, and so much in demand, that the frontier stores kept it as a regular article of sale, and hunters would send as far as Mansfield to procure it. About a pint of this mixture was prepared at a time, and the intelligent hunter, taking a little of this liquid in his mouth, would spirt it upon the first bee he saw on a flower. The bee would at once make for its tree, and the others, smelling the odor, would follow the perfumed bee to where it would return for more of the attractive material. Here they would find the bottle of bait uncorked, and, diving into it, would bear back a burden of the precious liquid to their hives.

The most difficult part of the business would then be to track the bee to its stores of honey. Old hunters claim that the few drops of brandy to a pint of the mixture had the effect on the bees to cause them to fly direct to their trees without circling into the air, as is usual with them before they take their flight homeward.. To "air-line" a bee was the test of proficiency in this accomplishment, and it was not all who were successful in this essential particular. The result of these expeditions, as the honey found ready sale at a distance, provided other necessities.

Two villages laid out within the limits of the township, Friendsborough and Cardington. The latter will form a prominent feature in another chapter; the former can scarcely be said to have had any history. It was laid out on the property later owned by Robert Mosher, in the eastern part of the township, by Colonel Kilbourn of Worthington, in 1822. The plat covered three lots of land, the project assuming a very ambitious character at the start, and later dying altogether.

FIRST ROAD.

The first permanent step toward the introduction of civilization into this township was made in 1814, when the surveyor, John

Milligan, assisted by John and Jacob Foust, surveyed and blazed out the Delaware and Mansfield road. The road passed along where Jonas Foust later lived, and the party camping there one or two nights, left the surveyor's name and the date on a tree near the camp where it remained for years afterward. From this point the road approached the village of Cardington, a little east of the site of the railroad, near the gravel pit; thence it ran along the south line of Nichols street and thence along the gravel road and out by the old toll-house. On this road the mail was carried on horseback as early as 1815, and many stories are told of the dangers by highwaymen and wild beasts that infested the road. Four years later a stage was run once a week, driven by a man named Brockway, but after four months' trial the difficulties of the day proved too many, and it was discontinued.

WATER COURSES AND DRAINAGE.

The first settlers found the township a low, wet tract of land, covered with a heavy growth of timber. Owing to the level lay of the land, the streams in the central part are sluggish, affording but little drainage, and, in fact, it was necessary to convert them into ditches before they proved of any advantage in this direction.

Toward the eastern part the land undulates slightly, and the banks of the Whetstone sometimes reach a height of ten or more feet. The latter river enters the township on the eastern side, near the track of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, and, following in a general way the course of the railroad south to the village, it takes a sudden curve west through Slate banks; passing through the village, and turning south again about the middle of the township, it passes out of its territory. Two streams, Big run and Shaw creek rise in the southern part of the township, and, passing southwest, through the central part, in about identically the same course, about a mile apart, join the Whetstone, the former just west of the village and the latter in Westfield township.

During the early settlement, these water courses could hardly be called streams. They simply marked the low, marshy ground that existed at that time and which, when overcharged with moisture, sought this channel to feed the Whetstone. In the process of cultivation, these streams were converted into ditches, their channels deepened and straightened for a large part of their length,



SCENES ALONG THE WHETSTONE RIVER.

and, in the drying-up of the country, they have taken on more of the character of creeks. There is but little bottom land along the Whetstone, nor is there much variety in the soil of the township. It was principally a black, sticky clay, requiring careful draining, and, when well tilled, capable of producing magnificent crops.



MARION, NORTH OF SECOND STREET, CARDINGTON.



MAIN STREET, CARDINGTON.

CHAPTER XVII

VILLAGE OF CARDINGTON.

FOUNDED, PLATTED AND IMPROVED—MAYORS OF CARDINGTON—EARLY EVENTS AND SETTLERS—FOUNDING OF THE CHURCHES—THE PARK MUSEUM—FOUNDING OF INDUSTRIES—HON. CALEB H. NORRIS AND C. S. HAMILTON—CARDINGTON IN 1850—CARDINGTON SIXTY YEARS AGO—RAILROAD BETTER THAN COURT HOUSE—THE OLD CARDING MILL—CARDINGTON IN 1911.

Passengers aboard the "Big Four" trains between Cleveland and Columbus cannot fail to notice the attractive and thriving town of Cardington, and its beautiful little park between the railway station and the village proper, with its clump of stately trees, amid which stands a log cabin filled with historical relics, reminding one of an age that is now passed by. And the winding creek, with its mills and a dam to harness the waters, relate to the early settlement, when the pioneers founded the town of Cardington. Less than seventy years ago the sun rose over the eastern tree tops, flooding with light a very small village nestling peacefully in the green valley. We now behold contrasting conditions, for the sun of the present noon-day casts its rays upon a picture far different from that which it greeted at its rise on those pioneer mornings; the Cardington of today is a flourishing little city of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, with fine business blocks, graded schools and attractive churches.

FOUNDED, PLATTED AND IMPROVED.

The Village of Cardington was founded in 1836, and at that time there were not over half a dozen houses in the place. But there were saw, grist and carding mills, and two or three cabins at the west end. One street wound along the river bank from the ford at the site of Bunker's mill to the carding mill, and then on to the Delaware road, where Main street crosses Marion street, cat-tail swamp barred the way. The first commercial enterprise

was a store, and there was a tavern to entertain strangers. So great have been the changes that but few of the old landmarks can now be pointed out.

The original plat of the village included the territory on both sides of Main street from the alley at the brick building occupied by Shur as a store, east to the river; also between Second and Walnut streets, from the alley east of the Cunningham residence, east to the river. In 1849 John Thompson platted twenty-nine lots; six fronting on Main street, six on Marion, eleven on Second and six on Walnut. In 1849 Leumas Cook added nine lots lying on the north side of Main street, and the following year he added eleven lots on the south side of that thoroughfare, between Marion and Depot streets, and south to Second. In 1851 James Gregory added to the towns' forty-eight lots, including the territory extending west from the old American House on both sides of Main street to Third. In the same year, George Nichols added eleven lots south of Walnut and west of Center street. Additional lots have been added from time to time until the village has reached its present size.

The Greenville treaty line, which marked the limit of Delaware county on the north, passes through Cardington from the east, and, running southwest, passes through Boundary street to the west line of the corporation.

The first public improvement made in Cardington was a sidewalk, a single plank in width, laid down on the south side of Main street from the railroad to the old Christian church on Water street. This was in 1852. Three years later better sidewalks were laid. The grading of the town and making the streets presentable constituted no light task. The surface sloped from the east and south, leaving what is now the business section of the town covered with swamp and water. No general effort was made to establish a grade until about 1868.

A fire department was organized in 1874. Fires were almost unknown during the first years, and, though considerable apprehension was felt that a time would come which would more than offset their good fortune, nothing was done by the village toward protecting property against fire. Seven thousand dollars would probably, cover the whole loss by fire during the first fifty years of the town's history. In 1856, Joseph Whistler had a small house burned; in 1865, William Cunningham had a blacksmith shop burned; in the following year, Louis Mayer had a fire in his drygoods store; in 1870, S. W. Gregory and Dr. T. P. Glidden each

lost a house; and in 1871, a millinery store was burned. After this period, the fires seem to grow more destructive. In 1874 William Shunk's store, with three other storehouses, including the Bank building, were destroyed, involving a loss of \$8,000; in November, 1875, G. R. Cunningham's establishment was consumed, involving a loss of about \$20,000, and two days later the barns of the Nichols House were burned.

MAYORS OF CARDINGTON.

1857-8—John Shur.	1875-6—J. C. Bump.
1858-9—Daniel Wieder.	1876-8—Seth Cook.
1859-60—Charles Maxwell	1878-9—C. W. Case.
1860-61—Daniel Norris.	1880-4—J. B. Waring.
1861-2—John Andrews.	1884-6—J. W. Barry.
1862-3—J. C. Godman.	1886-8—O. P. Russell.
1863-4—John Andrews.	1888-90—C. W. Case.
1864-7—W. C. Nichols.	1890-92—E. Winebar.
1867-8—G. P. Stiles.	1892—G. F. Pollock.
1868-9—J. B. Clark.	1893—C. W. Case.
1869-70—W. C. Nichols.	1894-6—Seth Cook.
1870-2—A. K. Earl.	1896-1900—T. Peck.
1872-4—S. Brown.	1900-5—F. N. Lavelle.
1874-5—William G. Beatty.	1905—Henry Retter.

EARLY EVENTS AND SETTLERS.

The first person married who was a resident of the town, was Slocum Bunker, who was united with Miss Matilda Wood. The first couple married who were both residents of the town, were John Kessler and Rebecca Stout. The ceremony was performed by John Shunk, a justice of the peace, in a house on Water street.

The first lawyer was Thomas McCoy, who was also the tallest man in the town. The first physician was Andrew McClure, who came in 1836. The first resident minister was Charles Caddy, a Protestant Methodist, who lived in an old house down by the mill race.

Bunker moved into his new place and in a few weeks he died. Howard continued the business for a year, but the land office having moved to Tiffin, he was obliged to locate at that place and put his carding business in the hands of a Mr. Phillips. He con-

ducted the business for years until the growth of the country, and the improvement in manufactures, superseded the use of these mills.

In 1825 Isaac Bunker built a shop between his two mills, in which he manufactured wagons on the old eastern plan. He had carried on this business to some extent in a part of his saw-mills before this, but anxious to increase his trade he provided better facilities for prosecuting the undertaking. Two years later he built a frame foundry building on the east side of the river, to which he constructed a race and supplied machinery to run the bellows by water power. It was known as a "pocket furnace." Iron was bought at Mary Ann furnace, located in Licking county, on the Rocky fork of Licking creek. Charcoal was the fuel used, and was made by Bunker on his place; the principal business of the foundry was the manufacture of Jethro Wood's patent cast-iron plow.

In 1826 a postoffice was established here. Heretofore the community had obtained its mail at Westfield, where it arrived weekly, or at Peru, where it came once in two weeks. This was not so great an inconvenience as would seem at first thought, as mail was a very scarce article in the new settlement.

A mail route had been established between Delaware and Mansfield, passing through this settlement as early as 1815, and the carrier brought the *Delaware Gazette* to the few who could afford to take it at that time. In the year named an office, under the name of Cardington, was opened—the name being suggested by the manufacturing interests of the place. Isaac Bunker was the first postmaster, who was succeeded by his son Slocum, and he, in turn, by Leumas Cook.

The first tannery was started about this time by John Thompson on the spot where the store of W. H. Marvin afterward stood. In 1861 Shunk and Wagner built a tannery and carried it on until 1865. In 1830 Slocum Bunker opened the pioneer store in a frame addition which had been built to the old Bunker cabin. Three years later he sold out to Peleg Mosher; in 1835 Benjamin Camp opened up a store on the Nicholas place which was the only one at that time. Later, John Lentz had a store and sold goods for a time.

The site of the first tavern in Cardington was on the lot where the residence of Jesse W. Mills later stood. John Smith was the author of this enterprise, but in 1836 he sold out to Thomas McKinsty, who was later succeeded by Martin Brockway. The latter

built a large house on lot 8, which served the public under several administrations for eighteen years. In 1850 David Mosher erected a building for hotel purposes on the north side of West Main street, on a lot later owned by Henry Smith. A man by the name of Davis entertained the public here. Daniel Morris succeeded him, and for a few years continued the business at the old place, but later he built the two lower stories of the Nichols House, and opened it as a hotel in 1854. Three years later J. H. Benson added a third story, and one room on the west side. The house was later owned by W. H. Marvin and I. H. Pennock. The American House was built west of the railroad for a warehouse, but was later moved and fitted up as a hotel. It was owned at different times by Leumas Cook, W. and W. A. Hance and A. M. Lowe. It is not in existence as a hotel now, and the building has been used for other purposes.

In 1830 a Public Library was inaugurated, Slocum Bunker, Lewis Barge, Doctor Andrews and William Barnes starting the project and being joined by others. The books in possession of each were brought together under the name of the Cardington Library. Slocum Bunker was its librarian for a time and kept the books in the old Resley House on Main street. Lewis Barge then took them in charge, and kept them in a cabin on Water street. Here they remained until the library discontinued.

The first white child born in this town was Joseph Bunker, who died in Texas in 1841. The first death in the village was that of David G., a son of Isaac Bunker, in September, 1824, who was the first one buried in the cemetery on the Marion road. The first burial in the old cemetery was that of a child of Amos Casteel, and the first burial in the new cemetery was Mrs. Estaline, wife of David Armstrong and daughter of Israel Hite.

FOUNDING OF THE CHURCHES.

The early settlers of Cardington were principally Quakers, coming from the settlement of Peru, and they brought their old-time religious faith with them. About 1822 or 1823, the neighbors desiring to have preaching, Jonas Foust went to Waldo and brought Samuel Wyatt, a Free-Will Baptist minister, to preach in his cabin. This arrangement was kept up for some time until something more permanent could be secured. A little later, the United Brethren were represented, and among the early preachers of that church and others, were Francis Clymer, Loraine, Cad-



GLENDALE CEMETERY, CARDINGTON.

wallader, Moore and Dewitt. The first building erected for church purposes in this section was a log cabin on the land that Johnson Oliver later owned. This was put up by the United Brethren society, about the year 1828. In the eastern part of the township, the Quaker settlement of Gilead had services early; but as early as 1824 the Methodists had begun their pioneer work. At this time Reverend J. Gilruth preached in the cabins about, and in the same year the building, put up for the double purpose of school house and church building, was thrown open to any denomination that chose to use it. The Reverend Mr. Oldfield was an early preacher; but little more is remembered of him. Of the later organizations, it has been difficult to ascertain as complete a record as would be desirable, and for what follows on the different church organizations we are indebted to the pen of Reverend A. K. Earl. The order in which the Methodist and Christian churches were established is difficult to determine, but it is believed that the Methodist Episcopal church was the pioneer organization, with the Christian church coming close after it, and then the Methodist Protestant church in 1837-38.

The Christian church was a very early organization in Cardington; but there is now no authentic information as to its history. As early as 1841, this society had an organization, and held regular meetings. In the winter of 1842, this society held a union protracted meeting with the Protestant Methodist church, which resulted in considerable accessions to their membership. The church had hitherto been without a regular place of worship; but, under the impulse of the revival, the society set about securing this desideratum. In the following year, aided by several of the Universalist belief, the society erected a comfortable building on the corner of Main and Water streets. At one time, this church had quite a numerous membership in the county, and this village seemed to be the rallying-point of the denomination.

At this time (1841-42) Cardington was a small village, composed of about twenty-five or thirty families, and a population of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty persons. There was no church edifice in the place, but a frame school house, situated a little south of Main street on what is now called Center, served as a preaching place and place of meeting for all denominations.

From the best information obtainable, the Methodist Protestant church was organized during the winter of 1837-8, by Reverend David Howell. In the organization, John Shunk and wife,

Leumas Cook and wife, Robert Cochran and wife, Jacob Bovey and wife, and probably their three daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary; also, J. D. Glisson and his mother and sister, Mrs. Hartsock, were included. At the close of that conference year, Reverend Moses Scott was appointed to the circuit. It was called the Mount Vernon circuit, and included parts of the three counties of Knox, Licking and Marion. Mr. Scott remained two years, and was succeeded by Reverends J. B. Roberts and Charles Caddy, who remained but one year, which brings the history of the church to the fall of 1841.

Prior to 1842, there was no Sunday school in Cardington. Some time during that year an agent of the American Sunday School Union, by the name of Jones, paid the village a visit, lectured on the subject, and organized a Sunday school auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union, and supplied it with a library of books. In the organization, Reverend T. C. Thompson, of the Methodist Protestant church, was made superintendent, and G. W. Purvis, assistant superintendent. It was to all intents and purposes a union school, and remained so until the other churches felt themselves strong enough to go alone, when they withdrew their stock and organized schools of their own.

A Presbyterian church was organized, according to the records in this village, July 4, 1851, under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Cardington, with seven members, viz: James Harrison and wife, James Gregory and wife, Israel Hite and wife, and J. G. Arbuckle. Messrs Harrison, Gregory and Hite were elected elders. The organization was accomplished by Reverend Henry Van Deman, of Delaware, Ohio. By death and removal their numbers were so reduced that, in 1860, Mrs. Sarah Gregory only remained to represent the church. In September, 1860, the organization was "perpetuated," as the records term it, under the supervision of the organizer, Reverend Mr. Van Deman.

The exact date of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church is not given, but at an early period Cardington was an appointment on the Mt. Gilead circuit. One writer states that in 1841 the membership was small. Among the early preachers of the M. E. church at Cardington were Reverend Zephaniah Bell, Reverend Silas Ensign and Reverend Samuel Shaw, all well known preachers of the pioneer period. In 1841 Reverend Samuel Allen was the preacher in charge. Among the early members were Anson St. John, William Hill, John Richards and James Hazelto, with their families. Subsequently they fitted up an unfinished

frame building that stood on the lot later owned by M. L. Mooney. They had a few more accessions about this time, Reverend Richard Sims and Lewis Mulford, with their wives uniting with them; also Andrew Grant and wife, having removed from Sunbury, joined the church by letter. Ere long they sold their church edifice and were without a place of worship for regular services. Sometimes they held their meetings in private houses, sometimes in school houses, and sometimes in the churches of the other denominations. In 1854 Reverend Lemuel Herbert was assigned to this circuit, which at that time contained three appointments—Cardington,



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CARDINGTON. .

Bethel and Boundary.. Reverend Herbert being an energetic and persevering man, succeeded in building a new church, and members were added to the society. After using this building for fifteen years or more, the congregation erected a new house of worship.

The Catholic church formed an organization at Cardington about 1870, with a membership of sixteen families, and erected a small brick edifice.

The German Lutherans organized a church in the west end of Cardington in 1868, and secured an appropriate place for worship.

THE PARK MUSEUM.

One of the attractive and unique institutions of Cardington is the Park Museum, in which are treasured historic mementoes of both national and local interest—all housed in a typical log cabin, built in 1858 and “secured by a lock and key of massive size, made in Germany a century ago.” The words quoted are from the pen of Mrs. A. B. French, now of Clyde, but a native of Cardington, who made a visit to the museum and wrote a full and instructive article of what she saw there and the reflections aroused by the unique collection. It is from her paper that the description is gleaned which follows.

One of the first articles to attract attention was a stirrup worn by a cavalryman in the Civil war. Four horses were shot from under him and he escaped unhurt. Turning to the left is seen the coat and haversack worn and carried by that respected townsman, Sergeant George S. Singer of Company C, Ninety-sixth regiment, O. V. I., who enlisted April 8, 1864, and was detailed to carry the colors in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, which was called the Red river campaign. Mr. Singer was in that battle which raged so fiercely and resulted in the defeat of the Union forces. While the Northern men were falling beneath shot and shell and defeat was sure, the orders came to the remaining few to save themselves. While obeying this order, a comrade (perhaps an orderly carrying dispatches) was shot, and both horse and rider fell. Mr. Singer paused long enough to unstrap the coat from his dead comrade's horse. Time and again he was ordered to halt, and demanded to give up the colors, but amid the fullisade of bullets (some of which went through his clothing) he brought off the colors. The coat he carried on the retreat down the Red river to the Mississippi and sent it home. Miraculous indeed was his escape. A bullet hole through his haversack is a silent witness of the dangers he encountered of being killed. From this battle many Morrow county homes date their sorrow.

Not far away is a flag staff carried by a soldier in the War of 1812; a sword that went through the Mexican war and a child's tiny cradle, the last one hundred and twenty years old. Perhaps in the next case are the stocks, ball and chain, which illustrate the old-time methods of prison punishment, with “Uncle Joseph Morris's silk hat and Aunt Jane's Shaker bonnet, which no doubt were worn when our country was in the throes of a great rebellion. Uncle Joseph was indeed a good Samaritan. He did great work

in securing homes for orphan children and protecting the runaway slave, which our older settlers in Morrow county will remember. His heart was warm and tender as a woman's. He had a place in it for a whole race of oppressed people and all who needed sympathy. The destitute and friendless turned to him and sought his door, where they received a cordial welcome and protection from Aunt Jane and himself. Could an angel do more? Surely no man could. He had a long tunnel made extending from his house to the carriage shed, and when the former was closely watched and he wanted to start runaway slaves on their northward journey, they were sent through the tunnel to this shed, where they would leave after night, eluding the watchers. 'When I looked at his traveling trunk (one hundred years old or more) I thought if it could speak what an interesting experience it could relate,' continues Mrs. French.

"Not far from the reminders of our Quaker friends hang the saddlebags of Preacher Bell, (their age not known) a minister who with an assistant had seventeen appointments to make every two weeks. What a story they could tell of going through snow, rain and sleet, over roads almost impassable when the country was new and sparsely settled. Just back of them stands the first stove ever made in Cardington. It was made by Slocum Bunker in 1810, from pig-iron brought overland from Zanesville. It was fashioned into a small heating stove for the Hixite church. Gone are the faithful who gathered in brotherly love to hear the question answered, 'If a man die shall he live again?'

"I then turned to a bible one hundred and fifty years old, owned by the Joshua Horr family. Beside it lies another book, 'A History of the Bible,' written in 1710, two hundred and one years ago.

"While looking at the first telegraph instrument used in Cardington, by Morgan Payne, who is still living at the ripe age of eighty or more years, I fully realized we had made rapid advancement along inventive lines and kept pace with the religious thought of our age. What tender memories of early days that instrument must recall. Bright days of young manhood when the father's family was unbroken. How little he or others ever dreamed, when he was sending or receiving dispatches by dots and dashes on strips of paper, that he would live to see neighbors converse with each other out of hailing distance and business men transacting business hundreds of miles apart by means of the telephone, or that he would sit in his easy chair at a ripe old age and

read in the morning paper news from thousands of miles away, of messages received from ships at sea by wireless telegraphy. It must seem like a new world to him and yet wireless telegraphy, or the telephone is no more perfected for this day and generation than were the dots and dashes in an early day. Mental telepathy, in one of the golden tomorrows, will supersede both.

"We also notice a china bowl, cup and saucer, one hundred and fifty years old or more, brought from Germany by George Jenkin's mother's ancestors in a sail boat. No doubt the little band of passengers encountered many storms at sea. What courage it must have required to leave the fatherland on so perilous a journey as a nine-month voyage. The dangers met and overcome, the seasickness and worst of all, homesickness when the land of their birth receded from view, will never be known. Could they have been permitted to pass one of the present day fine steamers, especially on a moon-lit night, they would have thought it a phantom ship ploughing the sea.

"My attention was then called to articles from Ireland brought by Jerry Dean's ancestors—a fire shovel, candlemolds and shaving mug 100 years old or more—and for a time we are on Erin's soil.

"The next interesting article to attract my attention was a little dress, one hundred years old, worn by Stephen Brown, long since gone to the home of his fathers, and in fine state of preservation. The linen was spun by his mother.

"We were deeply impressed with the home relics. The ancestors of George Faust brought from Germany an iron kettle that is one hundred and seventy-five years old, which left a lasting impression with me. The names inseparably connected with it are my ancestors also.

"In the case to the right is a copper kettle, pounded out by hand and brought from Germany by the Schimpf family in 1855, age not known. The warm-hearted Germans settled here in an early day. They came from the land of literature and science and had to endure many privations that few realize. But they would go any distance to do a kind act for a neighbor. Did they receive the welcome expected when reaching our shore after the long journey from home and friends and 'rocked in the cradle of the deep?' We hope so. The hard-working and thrifty German has done much to promote the industrial interests of our country, while to the Yankee we are largely indebted for our inventive genius.

"But they are not the only ingenious race. Our attention was called to a small hand-made loom to weave gallowses on, made

by John Leachner, before there were any saw mills or nails. It is fastened together with wooden pegs, showing great ingenuity. We also saw a pancake griddle made in Wales in 1780, one hundred and thirty-one years old. The ancestors of Mrs. George Ulery, the honest Welsh, left their thrifty farms, neat farm houses and fair Welsh mountains to make a home in the new world. They, too, have proven their patriotism and are staunch and true.

“As we looked at the cane and carpet bag one hundred and sixty-five years old, brought from England by the Barge ancestors, mentally we cross the mighty deep.

“We turn again to Germany and see the three years of cruel war of a century ago, of which the officer's lantern is a reminder, and also the army blanket that was carried through three years of the Civil war here after its experience over there. What a history could be written of the blanket. The wool fabric must have been of better quality then than it is now. The blanket is still in a fine state of preservation, as are the woolen rolls presented by Mrs. Theodore Purvis. They were made by the carding mills after which Cardington was named.

“When the visitor first enters the Park museum the works of art from the different grades of the high school will attract their attention. Professor Flickinger has thoughtfully placed them with the handiwork of our ancestors. The pictures denote great artistic ability which has been cultivated by the aid of competent teachers. The years will come and go and when the hands of teachers and pupils have turned to dust, the birds will sing as of old, sunlight and shadow meet and mingle, and another generation fighting life's battle will no doubt view their work with the same interest we do our forefathers'.

“We now ask the reader to excuse us if we linger awhile by the old arm chair loaned by Mrs. E. S. Weiser and the writer. The chair has been in the Payne family one hundred and fifty years, and how much older we do not know. It has worn out three pairs of rockers and sixty years ago resealed the last time by our father, William P. Faust, (now deceased) with twisted hickory bark, which is still in good condition. Many, many years ago, the chair was brought overland from Hartford, Connecticut, in a moving van by Ezra Payne, father of Austin Payne, who died in Cardington in November, 1885, in his ninety-fourth year. While the family were enroute here one of the little girls died. They were far from doctor or undertaker and had to hew out a rude coffin from the section of a tree, in which the little one was

placed. They kissed the pallid lips and laid her to rest under the shoreless expanse of the sky, lit with the light of countless stars, there to sleep among the mountains and forest that formed a home for innumerable wild animals. With tearful eyes and aching hearts they resumed their journey, while the grief stricken mother with heart tendrils torn, sitting in the chair, watched the little mound till it gradually receded from view. The chair has been used as a cradle for each succeeding generation as they came and went. While looking upon it with reverence, visions of our sainted mother, Amy Payne Faust, came to us and memories of childhood's happy days.

“Mother, dear mother, the years have grown long.
Since I was hushed by thy lullaby song.
Sing, then, and unto my soul it will seem
Womanhood years have been but a dream;
Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, dear mother, my heart yearns for you.

“Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded are faces between,
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I tonight for thy presence again;
Come from the silence so vast and so deep,
Mother, dear mother, my heart yearns for you.

“We turned from the reminder of happy hours on hearing the wind sweep through the leafless trees, sounding like a sad refrain as though nature was sighing in her dreams. Were the sweet strains from Nature's Aeolian harp, or from the dulcimer and accordion lying side by side in the case at our right? The former is one hundred years old or more and was presented by Lenn Fleming. The latter was brought from Germany many years ago by Henry Hartman, now deceased.

“As though to break the pensive spell the pitiful bark of two coyotes is borne to our ears from the zoo. We start to the door and our attention is called to the piece of wood from the home of George Washington.

“On going out of the door we saw in front of the cabin a stone wash basin, hand made in 1813. Not far off, a stone hominy bowl, weight fifteen hundred pounds. To the left are two buhr grinders that were used to grind corn. The one used by hand bears the marks of a century. The other for horse power was made in 1818 by Ira Ink, grandfather of Mrs. Isaac Hickson.

"Could the oxen, whose combined weight was four thousand two hundred pounds and the massive yoke used on them, when tilling the soil, stand by the auto-plow recently invented by a Minnesota man, which can plow fifteen acres per day at the nominal cost of three dollars per day, what a contrast there would be! Then if an aeroplane could gracefully settle down by the side of the harness one hundred and thirty-nine years old, brought from Virginia by the Cunards, the contrast would be still greater. While viewing the above you can be resting yourself on the settee and dining table combined, age I do not remember, presented by Al Dennis.

"If it is in the golden summer time when the bees are in the blossom and the tassel on the corn, you will see the trees full of green leaves, beautiful flowers in bloom and bright hued shrubbery lining the fine walk, and no doubt by that time you will hear the playing of water around a fountain; and if it should be in the evening, sweet strains of music will be wafted to you from the band stand near the entrance, and with the electric light illumination it will seem like a fairy land where lovers love to linger.

"Cardington can well be proud of her school for the living and the fine chapel and mausoleum in Glendale for the dead, and also the Park Museum in which their treasures can be cared for long after they are promoted to a higher grade in the school of the great beyond"

FOUNDING OF INDUSTRIES.

The early industries of Cardington are no more, and prominent among these were the grist mills. The mills of the pioneer period have been almost entirely relegated to the rear. When the roller process mills were inaugurated, they made finer and whiter flour than did the old buhr mills, and became more popular on account of the whiteness of the bread and the lightness of the cakes, made with it. An early settler of Morrow county narrated to the writer upon a recent trip to Chesterville that when the roller process flour was first introduced into their neighborhood, his wife came home from a call upon one of their neighbors and said that she had seen there such white bread made with a new kind of flour, and that she must have some of the same kind. He got it for her, and while they have since had whiter bread, he has never thought it had the strength and nourishment that the old time buhr-flour had, and added that the modern flour was not the kind a

pioneer needed to furnish strength to clear the forests. The old time flouring mills were converted into chop and feed mills, and later discontinued.

There is an old mill yet standing in Cardington, but it is not in use and is now only a monument of the early period. The woolen factory, carding mills and tanneries have all disappeared, giving way to new conditions and new utilities.

The water in the Olentangy at Cardington is quite low, but it has not now at any time the volume it had fifty or more years ago, when these early industries were run by water power. The clearing of the forests had a tendency to partially dry up the streams.

The manufacture of wagons and carriages was one of the earliest industries of Cardington. Bunker, the early founder of the village, was a successful wagon maker in Vermont, and notwithstanding the numerous projects that divided his attention, he found time to devote to his old business in the new country. Succeeding him came Thomas C. Thompson, who established a carriage shop in 1836.

In 1874, the Hook Brothers started a cooper shop in the village, finishing their work, save hooping, at the saw mill of Joseph Smith, a little northeast of the village. After a year or so, the whole business was moved to the village, where the hooping had been done from the first, putting up a shop just west of the depot. In November, 1877, the business was sold to Lee & Utter, and two weeks later S. Atwood was taken into the firm.

In 1847, J. H. Fluckey commenced the blacksmith business, doing custom work until 1873, when he began the manufacture of carriages.

Another enterprise was the furniture factory of J. S. Peek. This industry had an early origin in Cardington. In 1844 Anson St. John supplied the village and the surrounding country. In 1851 Edbert Payne established a furniture shop, but after operating it a few years, he sold out and went west. Asa McCreary also had a furniture store about that time.

The progress from Bunker's single little store, followed by Peter Doty, Robert Jeffries, John Shunk, Shunk & Wolfe, Martin Broekway, David Armstrong and John Shur, covers the growth in business for some thirty years. The advantages offered by the river and railroad were largely counter-balanced by the strong competition offered by Chesterville and Mt. Gilead. But time gradually told in favor of this village, and at the beginning of the

war a class of enterprising men had become established in business, and made Cardington, during that period, one of the most active little towns in central Ohio.

With such business activity, it would be natural to find the banking business prominently represented. The first bank was organized as early as 1854, by R. J. House, John Beatty and Richard House, under the name of the Banking Company of House, Beatty & Company.

HONS. CALEB H. NORRIS AND C. S. HAMILTON.

Among the many prominent men who were once residents of Cardington, mention should be made of Hon. Caleb H. Norris, now a resident of Marion. He was born in Waldo township, Marion county, Ohio, September 29, 1849. When Caleb H. Norris was four years old his parents removed to the vicinity of Cardington, where they resided for thirteen years. At the age of seventeen he graduated from the Cardington high school. In 1860, the family returned to Marion county and he began the study of the law. He graduated with distinction, is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers and jurists in this part of the state, and is now a judge upon the bench. In the practice of law his influence has been for good. Deferential to the bench in a manly way, courteous to his professional brethren, faithful to his client as far as honor will allow, a gentleman in court, on the street and in his office—these were his every day characteristics. Such a course of conduct could not fail to bring honor to himself and to his profession. In his private life and as a citizen and a neighbor, he has acted well his part.

“Formed on the good old plan,
A true and brave and downright honest man!
He blew no trumpet in the market place,
Nor in the Church with hypocritic face
Supplied with cant the lack of Christian grace;
Loathing pretense, he did with cheerful will
What others talked of, while their hands were still.”

The author of this work attended the Republican convention which was held at Cardington to nominate a candidate for the Fortieth congress, to succeed the Hon. James Hubbell, who was then the representative from that district. The writer recalls the convention very vividly from the fact that he had a friend who

worked industriously for Mr. Hubbell. The nomination went to C. S. Hamilton, of Union county, who was elected at the ensuing election. A sad tragedy occurred, however, which resulted in Mr. Hamilton's death at the hands of his insane son, soon after he had entered upon the duties of his office. His death occurred in 1867. At a special election General John Beatty, of Morrow county, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Hamilton's tragic death.

CARDINGTON IN 1850.

The following article was written by Morgan Payne and printed in the *Morrow County Independent*, July 18, 1901:

"Morgan Payne, who is one of the pioneers of Cardington, has furnished the *Independent* a few reminiscences of the Cardington of fifty years ago, when Chesterville was the metropolis of Morrow county and Cardington and Mt. Gilead were struggling for second place. When Mr. Payne came to Cardington from Westfield township, the town was only a few buildings near the East Main street bridge. The old saw mill near the dam was unfit for work; the Christian church was standing on the corner of Main and Water streets, Anson St. John had a shop where he made some furniture; the Grant House stood where it now does; Dr. Resley lived next door to the hotel, which was where Mrs. Bradley now lives. Then there was the Shunk House, and across the street from it the building where Henry Bailey kept store. Over the gate entering the Bailey store was an arched sign bearing the words, "Cold Water." There was a small one room school house opposite where Mrs. Prophet now lives, and Mr. Starr had just erected a store building on the corner on which Dr. Neal resides. This building was after a few years moved to the Odd Fellow lot on the corner of the square. A little later David Armstrong kept a store on the lot where Charles Koppe lives, and Mr. Brockway sold his hotel to Mr. Salisbury and built the Beell brick building. A Mr. Thompson owned the property where Dr. Green's office stands. The only buildings on South Marion street were a small frame house where the Gano brick is, occupied by John Gregory, father of J. D. Gregory, and the house near by on the farm owned by Mr. Brockway. Among the men who were here fifty years ago are George Bell, John Fluckey, A. Mayer, E. Burt, D. B. Peck, Amos Earl and Hartley Ensign. Many of the others are laid away in the old cemetery. In 1864 Mrs. David Armstrong was the first person buried in the new cemetery.

“Mr. Brockway conducted the hotel. The stage stopped there every day. The stage driver changed horses at Westfield and Mt. Gilead, but once he had to procure a horse at Cardington. When coming into Cardington from Westfield the driver would always begin blowing a whistle at what is now the west corporation line and then drive the horses as fast as they could go from there to the hotel. One day, after one of the runs, one of the horses dropped dead just as the hotel was reached, and one of Mr. Brockway's horses was used for the remainder of the trip. The stage route was kept up for a short time after the building of the railroad.

“The organization of the county, with Mt. Gilead as the county seat in 1848, and the building of the railroad through Cardington in 1849 and 1850, put these two towns in position to fight for first place in the county instead of second. Cars began running on the railroad in 1851. John Shunk was agent and Mr. Payne was the operator, a position he held for twenty years. Merritt Burt pumped water for the engines by horse power. The cattle yards were located north of the bridge. There was no switch near them and when a car of stock was to be shipped, Mr. Burt took his horse and pulled the car across the bridge to the yard, where it was loaded. The first house north of the bridge was a hotel, where E. S. Weiser now owns, built for the accommodation of the stock men. The hotel was the property of Alex Purvis, and it is from him that the north part of Cardington came to be called Alextown. Often eight and ten ears of stock left Cardington at one time.

“About this time Daniel Norris, father of Judge Norris of Marion, made the brick and built the hotel, and Mr. Payne boarded there a number of years. A few frame houses were also put up on the lots between the square and the railroad, and a few small ones west of the track. Drs. White, Glidden and Resley were the physicians, and George Stark kept the post office where H. C. Long now lives.

“Soon after he came here Mr. Payne was offered the square piece of ground between Marion street and Dr. Green's office, and between Main and Second streets for \$700. It was grown up to willows; Mr. Brown's tan shop was there and a few sunken tan vats stood on the lot. Mr. Payne was inclined toward making the investment, but Mr. Godman and his brother, who was undertaker at that time, advised against it, saying business would never come that far down town because the horses would scare at the cars. At the present time the most sought after hitching place in Cardington is in the shade of the grove facing the railroad.

"In 1854 or 1855, while the south was trying to force slavery into Kansas, Mr. Payne helped a runaway slave family on its way to Canada without knowing that he was violating the Fugitive Slave Law. One evening after the departure of the train and while he was alone in the office, a colored man came and asked him for something to eat. He said his wife and child were in the woodshed. Mr. Payne procured them food and drink, hid them away in the shed and at 10 o'clock that night put them on a freight train bound for Cleveland. There were three in the family. The child was almost white and the mother part white. They were from Kentucky and said their master was going to sell them to go farther south, as he was afraid they would run off and go to Canada. The next morning as Mr. Payne came down stairs at the hotel he saw two blood hounds lying on the floor of the bar room and heard two men asking Mr. Norris for a livery team. They procured a rig at John Sanderson's barn, loaded the hounds and started for Aaron Benedict's between Woodbury and Stanton-town, where there was a station of the under ground railway and where they expected to find the fugitives. Cardington was not on the route usually selected by the runaways and the men made no inquiries here, although their presence caused Mr. Payne to examine the laws, when he found that he had made himself liable to a term in the penitentiary for harboring and aiding human beings.

"Mr. Payne will be eighty-three years old the 27th of August, 1911, and has lived in Cardington sixty years. He was born in Liberty township, Delaware county, Ohio. Age is now fast removing the vigor of former days from him and his associates who witnessed the development of the town, and in a few years they will be no more. Payne avenue was named after Mr. Payne and runs through an addition which he laid out in North Cardington. While employed by the railroad company he made six inventions of railroad appliances, one of which is still in use."

CARDINGTON SIXTY YEARS AGO.

As Remembered by Mr. and Mrs. H. Wagner, and Given in a Recent Interview.

It is not an easy matter to obtain reliable material relating to the birth of a town, but in this instance the writer was fortunate and local history found here may be relied upon as truth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are well known and respected citizens of Cardington and reside on West Main street. Mrs. Wagner's father was James Gregory, Sr., who owned considerable of the land on which Cardington is located. From childhood to the present time she has been identified with the town. Mr. Wagner is not a Buckeye, coming here from Maryland, in 1863, forty-seven years ago; in business many years he is still active—doing the work of a young man every day.

Before starting out on this story of early days, it should be said that no home in Morrow county is more richly endowed with antique relics than that of Mr. and Mrs. Wagner; some of them will find their way to the Park Museum and serve as a reminder of the town's early history.

As Mrs. Wagner's life began here, it is her recollections that naturally come first. James Gregory, Sr.'s, farm comprised two hundred and forty acres and extended from where the Methodist Episcopal church now stands to where Mrs. Jane Williams formerly lived in Alextown, or as it ought to be called, the North Side. A dozen small houses comprised the town when her folks first came here, while a store stood where E. Winebar now lives. It was the only one in town and was afterward moved to where Mrs. Ruth Chipps now lives; it was first kept by a man named Doty and afterward by Shunk & Godman.

The first church was located on the lot where the Heimlich home on East Main street now stands. It was called the Christian church, and if the records of all the meetings held there could be found they would make interesting reading. As the only church, it was to the people of those days more than it means to us now, for we have the choice of six churches, besides the mission in the Shaw building. Mrs. Wagner was present once in this church and saw the ceremony known as "washing of the feet" performed.

This church was removed to the lot back of the Heimlich home, and is now used by Charles Heimlich as a barn. He cut the church in two and sold half of it to D. J. Babson for thirty-five dollars, proving what an immense lot of lumber there was in the old building. Mrs. St. John was the last one to reside in it before its removal to its present site.

The next church was the Protestant on the corner where the Methodist Protestant church now stands. The old building was bought by Loomis Cook and removed to where the Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal) now stands and was used by him as a dwelling house.

The first school house was located where Mrs. Fiedler recently lived, opposite the Prophet home, and was a small frame of one room where the pupils sat on benches. The first teacher's name was Poe—no relation to the one who told us about the bust of Pallas with a raven sitting upon it; in fact he bore no resemblance to the melancholy poet, for he could scarcely hold his own with the pupils and did not keep good order. Think of that first school house and then go and take a long look at the old Cardington High if you do not believe our town has grown some and improved greatly. Where are those pupils and their first teacher now? What a reunion it would be if only, alas! they were here to shake hands with one another.

RAILROAD BETTER THAN COURT HOUSE.

There was quite a rivalry about the location of the county seat between Cardington and Mt. Gilead. Very few people know what a narrow margin there was between the selection of the towns for



AT THE BIG FOUR DEPOT, CARDINGTON.

the site of the court house. A mass meeting resulted in raising funds and sending a representative for Cardington interests to the general assembly. But Mt. Gilead runs the court house and claims the county seat honors, which after all does not amount to

much for materially building up a town or increasing its population, as may be proven by comparison between the two towns after all this lapse of time.

People have often wondered why Cardington got the railroad and Mt. Gilead got left. Here is the truth of it: The surveyors were at Mt. Gilead making overtures to the citizens of that place relating to the location of a railroad station there. A misunderstanding brought them back here saying that they had been insulted and Cardington might have it instead, if ten acres of land were deeded to the company for depot and grounds. There was some tall hustling done about that time and at a public meeting Loomis Cook sold the town three acres of land for \$300. James Gregory, Sr., donated the other seven, making the required ten. It was a great day for Cardington when the first engine went through; it was like a southern barbecue or county fair, people gathering for miles with dinner baskets, patiently awaiting to see the sight. When it did come, the people and the engine made some noise, the people shouting and the engine doing some fancy tooting, a result of which was that a fine horse of James Gregory, Sr., was frightened to death. It was in a pasture field where Henry Axthelm now lives, and escaping ran down West Main street as far as where the Ernie Payne home now stands and turned back home and dropped dead. Take it all in all, it was a great day for Cardington.

The first depot stood where the present one is and John Shunk was the first agent. The railroad offices were located at the place where the old Cunningham House, owned by Wat Shaw now stands.

To the railroad Cardington owes many years of wonderful prosperity, for at one time the town was a center of trade for miles in every direction. The railroad was the magnet, for it was the only one near and a great shipping medium for farmers, and if the town did lose the county seat it gained something of more value in a business sense—the railroad and all that goes with it.

THE OLD CARDING MILL.

The old carding mill, after which the town was named, was located on the brow of the hill just below where Philip Loyer lives. It was a three story building, owned by James Gregory, Sr., and managed by his son, William Gregory. It was run by water power. The farmers came from great distances with wool. The

big building was often as full as it could be crowded from top to bottom with wool brought there to be carded, after which the farmers would return for the rolls and take them home for spinning and weaving. Then they would come back with the rough cloth and the mill people would do the fulling, dressing and pressing. It would now be ready for the tailor—home or imported kind. The mill people would card the wool in the summer time and full the cloth in the winter. Great strings of farm wagons might often be seen awaiting their turn to unload at the Cardington mill, suggesting what an immense business was done there.

Think what our forefathers endured to get a suit of clothes; take it from sheep shearing until the traveling tailor, with his historical "goose," or mother fashioned it. What a lot of work and worry! You may see spinning wheels at the Park Museum, the same kind your great-grandmother sang duets with, as she spun the rolls of wool ready for weaving. To be a good weaver, to make fine cloth, or excel in coverlets—a few samples of which with date and initials are still found, strong and beautiful in their colors and patterns, in our households—was to be greater than a king, at least you would have been popular. Shoddy was unknown in those days and a good piece of cloth meant that it would still be good after many years.

It is interesting here to note that two of James Gregory, Sr.'s sons—James (connected with the mill) and David—went to California, possessed like thousands of others with the gold fever. They left Cardington in a two horse wagon, well stocked with provisions and everything necessary for the trip. When they got to St. Louis they traded their horses for oxen, joined a caravan of five hundred ox teams and continued the journey. They were nine months on the road, remaining between two and three years, and on their return a ware house was opened in a building afterward occupied by A. Mayer. A sad incident of the California trip was the death of young Needham, who went with the Gregory boys from this place. When within only one hundred and twenty miles from the diggings he was taken ill. He called on a doctor who accidentally gave him a dose of morphine instead of quinine. He never awakened and one Cardington citizen lies in California, filling a nameless grave.

The first grist mill was owned by Charles Wolfe, who sold out to Jesse Mills, grandfather of the Mills Brothers, and after that Dick Mills, their father, owned and ran it. It was the old water mill formerly occupied by D. J. Babson. The flour mill has been in the Mills family for three generations.

A tannery formerly occupied the land where John Underwood's handsome new block now stands. A man by the name of Tyler was killed by lightning in this tannery. It was owned by Shunk and Wagner and afterward removed to Gilead street. The building is now the property of Alfred Dennis.

The first mayor was John Shur. The first newspaper was called the *Cardington Flag*. The first elevator, by James and David Gregory, was afterward carried on by Andrews & Reichelderfer. The first hotel was down near the Lentz home and owned by a man named Brockway. It may surprise many people that the Lisse building was once a hotel; also to know that Hotel Gregory was once a one story structure owned by Dan Norris; afterward Henry Benson put on an additional story, then another. The first jewelry store here was owned by Merritt Burt, a brother to Nicholas Burt and an uncle of Charles Burt.

Mr. Wagner came here in 1863 from Maryland and began clerking in the store of Shunk & Wagner, in which his brother David was a partner. William Shunk was provost marshal of this congressional district, a responsible and paying office in that day of civil strife. Mr. Wagner has many pleasant memories of his Maryland home and among them the listening to some of the silver tongued orators of a generation or two ago—General Robert E. Lee, then a Whig, afterward commander of the Confederate army; Lewis Cass, a Democrat; John J. Crittenden, one of Kentucky's most famous sons; President Franklin Pierce and Henry A. Wise, governor of Virginia, who sentenced John Brown to death—John Brown whose "soul goes marching on." As the episode of John Brown was national, it may interest the present generation to hear one verse and chorus of a song popular at that time in Virginia:

In Harper's Ferry section
They had an insurrection,
Old John Brown thought the niggers would sustain him,
But old Gov. Wise put the spectacles on his eyes,
And he marched him to that happy land of Canaan.

Chorus.

The good Eastern ship had just made a trip,
Twelve days at least without strainin'
But we'll take a big balloon, that will carry us soon
To that happy land of Canaan.

To hear Mr. Wagner talk of Cardington of nearly fifty years ago impresses one with the idea that this was a live business place and the people hustlers. He has sound ideas on high prices and believes that one factor in the industrial problem is too few producers to the great mass of consumers.

The nucleus of the town was around what is now East Main street and the Mt. Gilead bridge. It was a great railroad center and trade was brisk. There were seven dry goods stores, four or five groceries and three regular shoe stores here at one time. Trade was immense, extending half way to Marion, Waldo, Prospect, Iberia, Ashley, Marengo and Fulton came here to buy and to ship stock on the railroad. It was certainly lively in those days, and Cardington had a reputation far and wide as a respectable, law-abiding and hustling town. It was a great center for conventions and its hospitality was famed far and near.

Cardington suffered from the effects of a large fire that originated in a clothing store in the first room east of the Shunk store, then located where the Beatty & Chase block now stands. This establishment with Taylor's shoe store, located on the site of the present National bank, burned to the ground. Wagner afterward removed to the Farrington grocery site on West Main street, and Shunk opened up again where Miss Long conducts a millinery store. There was a very poor chance to fight the flames then, and the fire department of Galion came down to our relief.

What a reunion it would be if those citizens who lived here fifty years ago could meet once more and look around them. There would not be one familiar landmark left of their time, but alas, it is as the poet says:

Aye, thus it be! One generation comes,
Another goes and mingles with the dust.
And thus we come and go—
Each for a little moment filling up
Some little space. And thus we disappear
In quick succession, and it shall be so
Till time in one vast perpetuity be swallowed up.

CARDINGTON IN 1911.

By W. R. Conaway.

While Cardington receives credit in the census of 1910 of 1,349 souls, a slight decrease over 1900, it has in the past few years taken on new life, new energy and an accelerated growth which promises

to make her future certain and sure. During the past ten years she has added seven new factories. The Cardington Cabinet Company, making a line of ice cream freezers, hose reels and cement block and tile machines, employs thirty-five men; it was established in the fall of 1906. The Ohio Stave Company employs the same number in making barrel hoops, and was moved here from Marysville in April, 1906. The H. C. Long Handle Company started in 1911, employs fifteen men in making fork handles. The Cardington Cement Tile & Block Company, has a force of seven, constantly making cement blocks and tile. The Russell hay barn employs a number of men in baling hay. The John Loeffert Cigar Company, just organized, will make cigars on a large scale. The Cardington Canning Company organized in 1901, operates only during the sweet corn and tomato season. There are, in addition the J. S. Peck & Son furniture factory, the Slicer Carriage Shop, the grist mill and *Independent* office, which have for years been giving the town its reputation as a manufacturing center.

Nowhere in the state of Ohio can a finer lot of business men be found than in Cardington. They are alive to every opportunity, and the desire is always present to give their trade the best and make the price such that competition will have no effect. The stocks of merchandise are large in all lines, and every line of trade is amply represented. The business blocks and store rooms are unusually large. The businesses include five hardware and two drygoods stores, four groceries, clothing store, department store, two jewelry stores, three shoe stores, two barber shops, two drug stores, furniture store, three millinery stores, two harness shops, tailor shop, two bakeries, two insurance and real estate agencies, five restaurants, three automobile garages, hotel, laundry, two livery barns, four blacksmith shops, two photograph galleries, sewing machine agency, notion store, and fruit store.

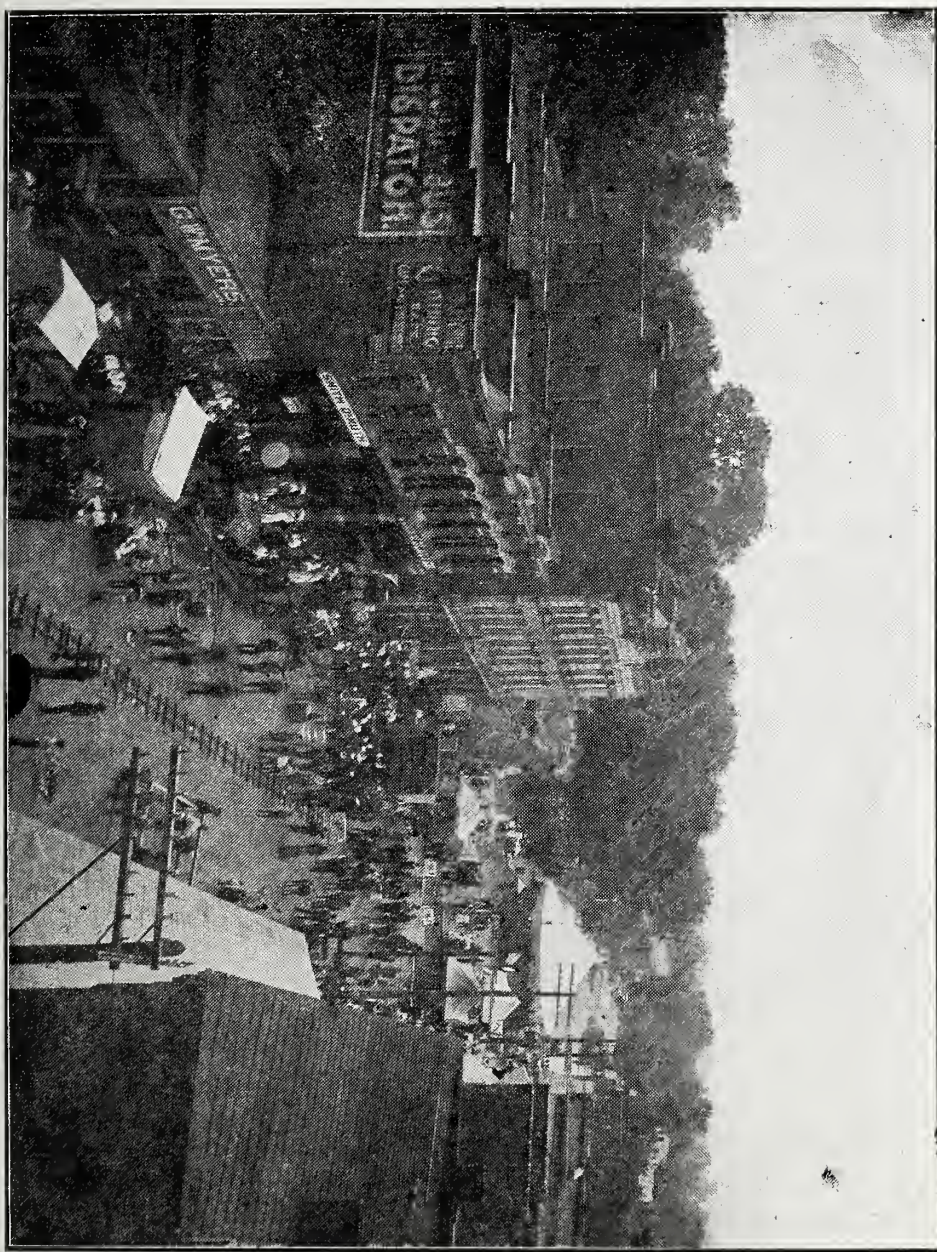
Besides its excellent business enterprises, few towns of its size support as many places of amusement. The pleasure-loving in the community support two moving picture shows, two pool rooms and a bowling alley. The town has for years boasted of its Ladies' Public Library, and is noted as the smallest town in the state supporting such an institution. For fifteen years it has supported an excellent lecture course.

Cardington has two banking institutions, the Citizens and First National, both of which are strong financial houses. The Morrow County Building and Loan Company was incorporated in 1884 and has a capital stock of \$300,000. Its deposits amount

to \$75,000. All of these institutions are well managed and ably officered, and every effort is made to extend courtesy to their clients consistent with conservative business methods. W. P. Vaughan is cashier of the First National bank, E. M. Willits of the Citizens, and E. H. Conaway is secretary of the Morrow County Building and Loan Company. The Morrow County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, which was chartered May 14, 1897, has its headquarters here, with O. C. Romans as secretary and R. F. Mosher president. It has nearly 2,000 policies in force, representing nearly \$3,000,000 in insurance. The company is officered entirely by Morrow county farmers and has a steady growth.

Several of the leading denominations are represented in Cardington. The pulpits are filled by able men whose aim is to uplift and make conditions better. Cardington churches and ministers are a credit to the town and reflect the moral standing of the community. The town has six churches and five resident ministers. Reverend Martin Weaver is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Reverend A. E. Black of the Methodist Episcopal church, Reverend M. F. Lauffer of the Evangelical Lutheran. All these, together with Shaw's mission, hold services twice each Sunday. Reverend Charles Harris, of Gambier, is minister in charge of the Episcopal church and holds services every two weeks. Reverend Father Style, of Delaware, conducts services at the Catholic church once a month. The United Brethren country congregations of Center and Shawtown have their parsonage in Cardington, occupied by Reverend J. G. Turner and family.

The schools of Cardington are recognized throughout this section as being of more than average excellence. The teachers employed are capable, conscientious instructors and the high degree to which they have advanced the schools is gratifying to every resident of the town. When the youth graduate from the Cardington high school they are especially well prepared to meet every requirement. The equipment of the schools possess many of the modern devices for the education of the young. The laboratory is equipped with all the appliances necessary for performing experiments in physics and chemistry. A fine library is a valuable part of the school property. An astronomical observatory and a good museum are also at hand. More than forty pupils residing outside the town are attending the high school and the number of high school tuition pupils has been as high as sixty. F. H. Flickinger is superintendent, and W. J. Bankes principal of the high school.



Cardington has some as fine streets as can be found in any town, no matter what the size may be. The principal thoroughfares are paved with brick, and the residents of all streets take an especial interest in developing the beautiful side of the town. The sidewalks are of sawed stone, six feet wide over much of the residence section, and in every way the place has the best in the way of improvements. The park is the latest attempt of the town towards civic beauty. A few years ago a swampy grove between Depot street and the railroad, and extending on both sides of the depot, was filled with dirt, walks made, band-stand erected, seats purchased, flower beds made, several cages of native animals purchased, and the place made a pleasant one for rest and recreation. In a log cabin in the park are many relics of Morrow county pioneer days. Much of the credit for the park is due to the present mayor, Henry Retter. The Olentangy river at Cardington is noted for its scenic beauty. For a mile through and above the town a concrete dam furnishes water for excellent boating and bathing, while a high bank, well wooded, protects the pleasure seeker from the sun and makes it as fine a place for these enjoyments as can be found anywhere.

The fraternal and social side of Cardington is well sustained. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Maccabees, Royal Arcanum, Grand Army and Eagles are well represented and have flourishing organizations, and a lodge of Modern Woodmen is about to be instituted. These with the Order of the Eastern Star, Rebekahs, Pythian Sisters and Lady Maccabees carry forward the work of charity and good friendship that is the aim of the orders.

The social clubs flourish and add much to the pleasures of the town. The work of the Current Topics Club is literary and it has for six years belonged to the Federated Women's Clubs of the state. Its membership is limited to thirty-six and the programs for the year are made out and printed in advance. The Ladies' Musical Club has been in existence two years. Its membership includes forty of the musically inclined residents of the town, and it also has each year's program made out and printed at the beginning of the year. There are many other clubs, purely social.

The physicians of Cardington rank with the best and their practice extends over a wide scope of surrounding territory. They are: Drs. H. S. Green and W. D. Moccabee, Dr. C. H. Neal, Dr. Florence Smith-White and Dr. E. C. Sherman. Dr. Moccabee is coroner of the county. The two veterinary surgeons, Dr. J. T. Molison and Dr. F. F. Griffin, both have automobiles and respond to calls as far as twenty miles away.

The Ladies' Public Library was established about twenty-five years ago, and has always been controlled by women, who have made it a success. That the effort to have a library here is appreciated is shown by the manner in which the citizens have supported it and have come to its help, when help has been needed. It has always been the desire of the association and friends to have an established home and they are looking forward to the day when some liberal, public-minded citizen will make such a thing possible. The members of the association try to give the reading public the best and newest books that it possibly can with the limited amount of money it has to command.

The library room over the *Independent* office is very pleasant and open to the public every Saturday afternoon. It is to the credit of Cardington that in this respect it is in the front, for no other town of its size in the state possesses a library.

Cardington has never had but one newspaper, now known as the *Morrow County Independent* and published by W. R. Conaway, who was reared at Caledonia, but came to Cardington and, with W. E. Hull, took the paper June 1, 1897. On December 1, 1908, he purchased his partner's interest and has since been sole proprietor. The *Independent* has a plant up-to-date and complete in every way for publishing a newspaper and doing all kinds of printing. The plant is composed entirely of new equipment and includes the only typesetting machine in the county, a Junior linotype, which has been in operation five years.

There seems to be no history of its early years, but so far as the writer can learn the *Independent* has in its lifetime had five different names, although it is now in its fortieth year as the *Independent*. Charles Maxwell established it as the *Cardington Flag* in 1856. A copy of the twenty-fifth issue on file at the Park Museum is dated October 30, 1856, and gives G. D. Hastings as proprietor. The second year of its publication it was called the *Morrow County Herald*. During the exciting period of the war its editor was D. B. Holcomb and he had many thrilling experiences with some of those who did not agree with his views. His office was upstairs in the rooms now occupied by the Buckingham garage, and on one occasion he threw a man named Jones, from Harmony township, out of the window and to the alley below. In 1864 it was published by W. F. Wallace and brother.

In September, 1865, it was changed to the *Cardington Reveille* and C. B. Lindsey was then its editor. In 1867 it appeared as the *Cardington Republican*, with Ed James as editor. A few years

later it was called the *Cardington Independent*, an issue of March 18, 1875, bearing that name, with S. Brown as editor. During the later seventies and early eighties W. S. Ensign was publisher. He sold in 1887 to the Neal Brothers, Johnson and E. E., who published it until the death of the former, when E. E. Neal was proprietor until selling, in 1897, to Hull and Conaway.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHESTER AND SOUTH BLOOMFIELD.

FIRST SETTLERS OF CHESTER—THE CHESTER SETTLEMENT—FIRST MILLS IN THE TOWNSHIP—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—CHESTERTVILLE—FIRST CHURCHES—CHESTERTVILLE (MILES' CROSS ROADS) FOUNDED—SOUTH BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SPARTA OF THE PRESENT—METHODIST AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES—SPARTA OF THE PAST—BLOOMFIELD.

It was the splendid opportunity given to the poor man that induced the people of the eastern states to turn their eyes toward the great west, where they might find homes for themselves and their little ones; where they might sit under their own vine and fig tree and see the sun of their life's evening peacefully sink in the western sky. So the people who first settled Morrow county and Chester township were in the end happy and contented, and surely they ought to have been, as they were surrounded by fertile farms and fruitful orchards; blessed with a climate carrying sunshine enough for song and snow enough for courage; and, indeed, possessed of everything essential for a rural life of peace and content.

At the close of the War of 1812, the Indians, having been temporarily restrained, came back to their old haunts. The valley of Owl creek had been a favorite hunting ground from their earliest traditions, and they regretted their departure from it, which they saw must be in the near future. The trail which led down from the Sandusky plains to Mt. Vernon passed through Chester township and brought a large number of savages to this settlement on their way to the latter point for trading purposes. In their migrations they traveled with a few ponies that carried their household belongings. Upon reaching a camping spot, the women unloaded the ponies, turning them loose with bells attached to their headstalls, and, while the women prepared the fire, the men went among the cabins to **beg or trade**. Chester township was :

favorite place for them to camp, and they would remain for days, hunting and trading. They seemed to have a high appreciation of the white woman's cooking, and they were constant beggars..

FIRST WHITES OF CHESTER.

The land in Chester township at the time of the arrival of the pioneers was all that they could have desired for the establishment of their homes. A dense forest of heavy timber covered the entire township. Streams reached out in every direction, which afforded drainage for the land and water for the stock, besides affording ample power for the industries so necessary to pioneer life.

Chester township was surveyed by Joseph Vance, in 1807, and the first settler came close upon his track, erecting his cabin in 1808.

The township was first organized by the commissioners of Knox county as a part of Wayne township, one of the four divisions into which that county was formed at its organization. In 1812 Chester, including the township of Franklin, was set off as an independent fraction of the county, its name being suggested by some of the earliest settlers, who were natives of Chester, in the county of the same name in Pennsylvania. In 1823 Franklin was set off and Chester was left in its present shape, five miles square, its lines coinciding with township 5, range 17, of the United States military survey. It is bounded on the north by Franklin, east by Knox county, south by South Bloomfield, and west by Harmony. The middle branch of Owl creek, which enters the township at the northwest corner, and the south branch of the same stream, which enters a little further south, join just a little further southwest of the village of Chesterville, forming the main body of Owl creek, which passes the eastern boundary of the township a little north of the middle line. Streams from either side drain the land, and furnish during the larger part of the year a plentiful supply of water for stock. The timber consists of a heavy growth of black walnut, maple, buckeye and cherry, with a lesser quantity of ash, elm, oak and beech. The soil, generally, is a rich loam, mixed with a limestone gravel, a combination that furnishes an almost inexhaustible resource for grain raising.

The first settlement within the present limits of Chester was made by the original holder of a military land warrant, in 1808. Evan Holt, a native of Wales, but a long resident of Chester county,

Pennsylvania, had served six years in the Revolutionary army, and, receiving a warrant for his services, moved on to his land as soon as surveyed by the government. His claim was situated near the central part of the township, on a fine stream of water, and is now owned by Joseph Trowbridge. Although he lived nearly two-score years upon this place and raised a large family that settled about him, but little is remembered of him by those now living in the township. He was an earnest, conscientious man, and commanded the respect of his fellow-townsmen.

In April, 1812, the community in this section received another accession of Welsh people in the family of Edward Evans, who bought the traditional plat of fifty acres of David Jones, situated about two miles and a half south of the present site of Chesterville. Preceding him had come James Irwin and Peter Rust, from Pennsylvania; Joseph Howard, from West Virginia; Lewis Johnson, Rufus Dodd and John Kinney, and settled in this vicinity. In November of 1812 the family of James McCracken came from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and bought one hundred and sixty acres about a mile and a quarter south of Chesterville, on the Sparta road. He was induced to come to Chester, through the persuasion of Miller. A married daughter of the latter, who had been to Ohio on a visit to her parents, in a casual conversation mentioned a neighbor in Fayette county, who was looking for an eligible country to which he could move. Her father at once called her attention to a fine piece of property, located near him, and told her to inform Mr. McCracken of its advantages. On her return she performed her errand so well, that her neighbor at once set about his preparations for leaving for the Ohio lands. He was without a team, however, and, informing Miller that this was the only obstacle that prevented his coming, the latter at once proceeded to Pennsylvania, with his team, to bring him on. During his absence, the difficulties that had been brewing between England and the States, culminated in the declaration of war. The Miller family living in an isolated place naturally became alarmed, and Mrs. Miller took her little family to the block house at Mount Vernon. A block house was early built across the road from Rush's mill, and thither, upon occasions of alarm, the larger part of the community repaired. Mr. Miller, returning with Mr. McCracken and his goods, found his family at Mount Vernon. They arrived in Chester in November and never left their homes again for protection. Mr. McCracken built a cabin on his property, leaving his family at Miller's cabin until his own was finished,

and afterwards during the period of the war, his family slept there for their mutual protection in case of actual danger. These families, thus closely associated for their mutual protection, were destined to be more strongly united through the marriage of William McCracken with a daughter of Mr. Miller, some years later.

Among those who came during the war, and just after, were Joseph, William and Uriah Denman. This family settled near Chesterville, and were prominent in all enterprises affecting the interests of the new community. Some years later came John Stillely, whose family was the first to explore this region. His uncle was early captured by the Indians and taken through this section, and, attracted by the beauties of the country, came back after he was liberated and settled near Mount Vernon.

THE CHESTER SETTLEMENT.

The Chester settlement was one of the earliest in Knox county. The first one was made not far from 1803; two years later, Mount Vernon was named, and in 1808 Evan Holt moved on his claim, and John Walker on his purchase, within the present limits of Chester. The growth of Mount Vernon, situated on a fine stream, and more remote from the frontier, was far more vigorous in its earlier years than could be expected of this settlement, and soon furnished the principal store, mill and post office for the surrounding settlements less advantageously placed. Both settlements, at first, were obliged to patronize the same mill, situated some twelve or fifteen miles below Mount Vernon with a large advantage, in point of distance, in favor of the latter place. Going to mill was a very serious business to the settlement of Chester. The journey was some twenty-five or thirty miles, and with delays incident to the crudeness of the machinery two or three days were lost. The meal was but little more than cracker corn, and served after sifting through a pan punched with holes, one part as hominy, and the other as flour for bread. This waste of time was saved, to some extent, by sending the boys to mill. As soon as they were able to balance a bag of corn on a horse's back they were made to do this duty, thus gaining their first introduction to the life of a pioneer. The popular phrase of "sending a boy to mill," expressive of the inadequacy of means to ends, probably originated in the incidents growing out of their misadventures at these times. John Meredith related that at one time when coming home from mill, the horse on which he rode ran against a tree and broke a

hole in the bag, causing a serious loss of the meal. He was equal to the occasion, however, and taking off his vest he stuffed it into the wound. Another boy, returning from mill in the same way, had the misfortune to have his load thrown entirely off his horse by running against a tree. He was too small to replace it, and, after chasing the hogs that abounded in the woods, away from the vicinity of his meal, he tied his horse, and running to the nearest cabin, some two miles away, secured assistance to replace it.

The place of holding elections, at an early day, was at Shur's cabin, but after 1823, when Franklin was set off, the voting place was removed to McCracken's, south of the village, and nearer the middle of the township, as then limited. After the village of Chesterville assumed more importance, the voting precinct was moved there; but not without exciting considerable feeling in sentiment, as it was geographically, by the creek.

Salt could be secured only at Zanesville, at fifteen to eighteen dollars per barrel, and iron goods and glass at the same rate. Leather was equally necessary, and as difficult to procure, and John Meredith relates that he used to go to Mount Vernon to husk corn, getting a pound of leather a day for his labor and bringing home his week's earnings on his shoulder every Saturday night. James Breese, who came from near New London, Connecticut, in 1818, and settled two miles east of the village—used to haul flax to Zanesville, and poplar lumber to Columbus, and get a dollar a thousand. The first tannery was started south of Chesterville by David Holloway, who, in the absence of oak, tried the virtue of beech bark. This experiment was a failure, and shoes made of the leather would get soaked up, and when hung up to dry warped so out of shape that they had to be soaked again and dried on a last, to be of any service afterward. These industries thus supplied, sufficed the necessities of the community, until, Chesterville being laid out, business began to come in, and rival even some of the older villages in its prosperity.

During the War of 1812 soldiers were seldom seen here. The township was not in the line of march of any of the troops, there was not a single trail of importance, and the settlement was too new and sparsely settled to attract recruiting officers. Shur and Walker were pressed into the service with their teams, but they were not long retained. So little apprehension was felt here that the tide of immigration scarcely showed any signs of falling off.

A large tract of land had been purchased by a Mr. McLaughlin, of Chillicothe, and desiring to put the land upon the market, he

offered John Walker fifty acres of land at fifty cents per acre, if he would go out to it and clear it, which he concluded to do, and in March, 1808, he moved out with his family from Washington, Pennsylvania, to Chester township, choosing a barren knoll just north of the present site of Chesterville. A fine spring was on the land, which was the chief consideration in making his choice, and the soil has since become fair farming land. When he came he found Indians encamped upon the site of Chesterville. Jacob Shur came from the same county as the Walker family, in the fall of 1810, bringing his wife and family with him, and all were hailed by the Walkers with delight. Mr. Shur bought one hundred and twenty-five acres of land and erected a double-log cabin, about a quarter of a mile northwest of where a hotel was later built. In the spring of this year David Miller came from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and settled about a half mile south of where the village stands on the Sparta road. Here he bought fifty acres of McLaughlin, on which some slight improvements had been made. Mr. Miller packed his family with a few household goods in a cart, and, yoking his cow with an ox, made the tedious journey through the wilderness to his new home in Chester. In the succeeding year, Henry George came and settled in the vicinity of Chester church, near the center of the township. David Jones had come previous to this, and they settled upon the same section. In this settlement there were only seven cabins, occupied by Samuel Shaw, David Peoples, Evan Holt, John Walker, Jacob Shur, David Miller and Wilson Johnson.

The game which proved such an attraction to the Indians and was such a benefit to the early settlers, continued for nearly twenty years after the first settlement was made. Deer, turkeys, wolves and bear thronged the forests, furnishing food, sport, etc. The settlers found the wolves to be dangerous besides being numerous, and, as both the state and the county offered bounties for their scalps, they were killed in large numbers, and, as their scalps were legal tender for the payment of taxes, commercially they were a benefit.

FIRST MILLS IN THE TOWNSHIP.

Dr. Richard E. Lord came to Chesterville in 1833, and was the first practicing physician in the township. His labors of love and self-sacrifice are yet kindly remembered. Later in life he retired from practice and turned his attention to the cultivation

of his farm. In 1839 he put up a grist mill, four stories and a half high, and located it on the Mt. Gilead road, a little southwest of the center of the village. This did not prove to be a very profitable investment for Dr. Lord, for its construction and equipment cost more than the business at that time would warrant. An accident, which nearly proved fatal, occurred to the millwright. He was standing on the top superintending the raising of one of the massive bents that were peculiar to that time, and, missing his footing, he was precipitated into the mill-race below. The bent was partially raised, and, with admirable presence of mind, realizing that if the men became demoralized, they would let the bent fall and crush some of them, he gave an order while in the very act of falling, and he was not missed until, straightening the bent up, they looked for further directions. He was immediately rescued, and for a while his life was despaired of, but he finally recovered, none the worse for his sixty-foot descent.

In 1819 the first mill in Chester township was erected. It was a small one story structure. Later the mill was enlarged and a saw mill with steam fixtures added. In 1825 John Dewitt, Sr., put up a saw mill on the site of the Rush grist mill, which was burned down a few years later. In 1833, he rebuilt the saw-mill. The buhr stones were got at Bellville, and John Dewitt, Jr., related that while he was at that place, there occurred that remarkable phenomenon of "shooting stars," that has been so widely noted and a sketch of which is herewith given.

On November 13, 1833, lights resembling stars were seen falling for three or four hours, in the after part of the night. The appearance was like a shower of stars. One writer said it was the grandest and most charming sight ever witnessed by man. Awakened from sleep, he sprang to the window, thinking the house was on fire, but when he looked out he beheld stars, or fiery bodies, descending like "torrents." He wrote that the shed in the adjoining yard to his own was covered with stars, as he supposed, during the whole time. A professor in Yale college wrote that he thought the exhibition was the finest display of celestial fireworks that had been witnessed since the creation of the world.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The first religious denomination represented in the township was the Old School Baptists. Henry George was a Welsh preacher of that faith, was given a farm on condition that he would give

four acres for church purposes. Accordingly, in 1819, a hewed-log cabin was erected on this land. About three years before this, however, Preacher George had formed a church organization. The first church edifice stood on a corner of the George farm, was about twenty by twenty-five feet and had greased paper windows and a huge fireplace at one end. In 1830 a frame building was erected. About 1836 there was a division of the church, the Old School part withdrawing and establishing a church in Harmony.

The first school teacher in Chester township was John Gwynn, who taught one term in the old Chester church. The coming of Enos Miles, in 1813, aroused new interest in the educational cause for he was a professional teacher and largely instrumental in securing the first school house in the township, selling the land on which it was built for a pint of oats. He taught school in the old Baptist church, and later in a part of Shur's double cabin. This first log school house was like the usual structure of the frontier, with greased paper windows, huge fireplace and puncheon floor, and thither the scholars found their way from miles distant along the blazed paths.

CHESTERVILLE.

Chesterville is one of the most prominent villages in Morrow county, and its people are classed in the front rank as to respectability, intellectual endowment and other attainments. The site of the village embraces beautiful landscapes and an attractive topography, with the romantic Kososing coursing around its southern borders.

Chesterville at the present time has three churches. The Methodist Episcopal church, built in 1851, is of brick and seems in as good condition as when erected. The Baptists and Presbyterians have frame houses of worship of quite attractive appearance. All the churches are in a prosperous condition. The old United Brethren church building is now used as a barn, having been abandoned for religious purposes for many years.

FIRST CHURCHES.

We are told that the first church building in the village stood on the corner of the George farm; that its dimensions were about twenty by twenty-five feet, and that it had greased paper windows and a huge fireplace. It was built by the Baptists, and, while the

date of its erection is not given, it must have been at a very early date, for in 1830 they erected a frame building a little northeast of their present house of worship. About 1836 there was a division of the church, the Old School part withdrawing and establishing a church in Harmony township, leaving the New School part in Chesterville. About four years later they erected a better church building, it being a frame structure.

The Methodists next founded a church home in Chesterville, and among the early circuit ministers were Pilcher, in 1829, followed by David Young, Jas. McMahon, Leroy Swampsted, John H. Power, Elmore Yocumb and William Criste. About 1836 a class was formed and meetings were held in the old school house. A church building was erected, which later served as a school house. A new church building of brick was erected in 1851, which is the one occupied by the Methodists at present.

In 1845 the Presbyterians formed a society in Chesterville, and later built a church. The first membership of the society was taken largely from other churches of that denomination in adjoining localities.

The building in which the post office is located is the oldest structure in Chesterville. It was erected by William Gordon for a Mr. Squires, who later died of cholera in this same building. Diagonally across the street stands the second house erected in the place. This has been remodeled and is now quite an attractive residence. Both of these old buildings were erected as residences, and have remained as such, except that the postoffice is now in the north half of one which was originally a double house.

The old brick hotel which stood for many years at the northwest corner of the cross streets, was a few years ago destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt. A part of the old foundation is yet visible. More than sixty years ago George Shaffer kept tavern in Chesterville in a house which was later remodeled into a residence and is now the home of Joel Brown.

The history of Chesterville records that Enos Miles, Sr., came to where Chesterville now stands in about 1817, and built his cabin a little back of where the old hotel later stood, carrying the water used in the household from a spring on the William Denman place, until about 1833, when a well was dug near the center of the square, which supplied the wants of the village in that line for years. At the coming of Mr. Miles, in 1817, a piece of about ten acres in the southern part of the village had been felled and partly chopped over.

CHESTERTVILLE (MILES' CROSS ROADS) FOUNDED.

The village was laid out in 1829, and named Chesterville from the name of the township, but the local name of Miles' Cross Roads was given the village for some time. The first sale of lots occurred the following April. In the fall of this year the old tavern was built, where Mr. Miles entertained the public until 1833. The house was afterwards kept by Phineas Squires, William Ash, P. B. Ayers, Davis Miles and others. In 1838 Mr. Miles erected a brick building west of the hotel, which he intended for an academy, but as there was no demand at that early date for such a school, he turned it into a dwelling. At that time brick houses were few on account of the scarcity of brick masons. The first one was built in 1815 by Henry George for Robert Dalrymple. The second was Jacob Shur's house, built in 1825. Among the early merchants were W. T. Bartlett, Stephen Husey, Enon Jackson, Sharon Burgess, Wells and Arnold, Mark Ketchem, Sharon Miles and Page and Hance.

A post office was established at Chesterville in about 1837, with Enos Miles, Sr., as post master. For some time it was kept in the hotel, but it was afterwards removed to another room, and later to one of the stores. The mail was carried from Marion to Mount Vernon twice a week on horseback, the carrier generally stopping at Chesterville over night. About 1860 the route between Fredericktown and Mount Gilead was established, mail being carried three times a week, and in 1865 it was changed to a daily route. John McCausland the present postmaster, has held the position for a number of years, and will probably continue in the same position for years to come as the office of that class is under civil service rule. There are no rural routes starting from this office.

Davis Miles was the first mayor of Chesterville and the present incumbent is D. S. Mather. The village has four fraternal orders, the F. and A. M., with its auxiliary; the Eastern Star; the I. O. O. F. and Rebekahs.

The first practicing physician in Chesterville was Robert E. Lord, who came to the place in 1833. It was he who erected the four story grist mill just at the edge of the village, and which served its purpose for many years until patent utilities relegated it out of business. When the roller process mills began operation, making seven or eight different brands of flour, which became very popular in the market, the old buhr process was no longer in demand, and, as the law of demand and supply controls the

markets, the old mills had to shut down. Dr. Lord is dead, and the mill has been sold a number of times—once for \$5,000 and the last time for \$1,125. The old building is yet standing, but is now used as a barn. The old Shur mill, at the southeast part of the village, has been cut in two, one part being used as a barn and the other removed a short distance and fitted up for a residence.

Chesterville has a fine brick school building and the graded system is carried out. The first school house in the village was built of logs. It was the usual school house of that day. The first



HIGH SCHOOL, CHESTERVILLE.

school was taught in the old Chester church. When Enos Miles a teacher by profession, came to the village, he taught in the old Baptist church, and later, in a part of Ben Shur's double cabin.

In driving from Sparta to Chesterville, the Bethel church and cemetery are passed, as is also the cemetery and old site of Mt. Pisgah church, the church having been removed about two miles west, to an elevation on the road leading west from Fredericktown. The first church building was destroyed by fire, but another was erected. The Old School Baptists worship there. About two miles from Chesterville, on the Sparta road, is a New School Baptist church, with a cemetery in the rear. The building is a white frame structure, and is at the corner of the cross roads.

Roger's lake is about a mile southwest of Chesterville, and covers about ten acres of ground. Grounds have been fitted up for a picnic and summer resort, and they are rendered attractive by reason of their natural beauty, development and the care which is taken of them.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The magnificent country, of which South Bloomfield township is now a part, was less than a century ago but a vast waste of luxuriant nature, where amid the scenes of privernal solitude, wild beasts and savage Indians roamed at large. Nature built the wigwams in the hidden recesses of the forests, and on the banks of the winding streams. But finally the pioneers—the torch-bearers of civilization—wended their way toward this virgin territory, and soon the smoke from the cabins and the noise from the woodman's ax proclaimed the beginning of a new era.

In the autumn of 1813 three hunters left Mount Vernon and pushed into the wilderness, armed with their rifles, for the purpose of hunting beyond a settlement. They also desired to fix upon a location. Their names were Peter and Nicholas Kile and Enoch Harris. They entered South Bloomfield township at the southeast corner, coming from the east, and, admiring the country, decided to locate and form a settlement. The scene before them was a very pleasing one. There was the branch of Dry creek, threading its way amid green banks and grasses and mosses. There was the narrow valley of the creek, skirted with long rows of beech and walnut and maple, and the neighboring hills crowned with clusters of trees, the bright foliage of which was tinted with the rich coloring of autumn. From the foot of the hills crept out small brooklets that stole rippling down to the creek. These three hunters were delighted with the outlook and entered into an agreement to enter a quarter section each. All being satisfied with their selections, they returned to Mount Vernon to complete the purchase of their new homes.

THE FIRST SETTLERS LOCATE.

During the following winter, Harris went out with his ax and cleared sufficient land to afford material for the erection of a house, and in March, 1814, with the assistance of some friends from Mount Vernon, he erected the first log cabin ever built in

South Bloomfield township. His family consisted of a wife and one child, and they moved into the cabin the same spring.

But little is known of Enoch Harris, and that which is told of him is mostly traditionary. One-half the people in the township never heard of his existence. He was said to be a jovial, good-natured fellow, built like Hercules, and with that enviable courage and fortitude that distinguished the pioneer. When he left the neighborhood is not definitely known. At the expiration of about five years, himself and family vanished like the shadows of night, and never afterward lived in the township.

During the fall of 1814, Peter and Nicholas Kile, and Timothy Smith settled in the township, the former two on the land they had selected, and the latter about a mile northwest of Sparta. A small clearing was known to have been made, in 1813, on the land which was afterward occupied by Smith, but no cabin was built, and many distrust the story of the clearing.

In 1815 John Helt, Jonathan Hess, John and Fleming Manville, and Thomas Orsborn, appeared and began to make improvements, the first four locating a mile or two north of Bloomfield, and the latter in the eastern part, on Dry creek. In 1816 Roswell and Marshall Clark, Thomas Allington, William Ayers, Archilus Doty, Augustus and Giles Swetland, Solomon Steward and a few others came in. In 1817 Roger Blinn, Isaac Pardy, David Anderson, Isaac Mead Harris, James Duncan, Samuel Mead, Walker Lyon, Runey Peat, John and Jonathan Harris, Matthew Marvin, Reuben Askins, Seth Nash and a few others arrived.

Many came in 1818, among them being Dr. David Bliss, the first physician in the township, and elsewhere credited as the first practicing physician in the county; Artemas Swetland, Elder William H. Ashley and Crandall Rosecrans, the father of the well known General Rosecrans. In 1818 there were as many as twenty-five clearings in the woods. In 1817 there were sixteen white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age; and in 1820, sixty-nine. The heavy forests began to disappear, and the entire country to change.

Deer, wild turkey and wolves were every day sights. Small herds of deer, scared by wolves, would come out of the woods, leap the fences and go scampering across the clearings. Early one morning, Elder Ashley shot and wounded a large buck, which darted bleeding into the forest. He pursued it rapidly until noon, when, coming upon it suddenly, it was dispatched. During the afternoon, five more deer were shot, and all were conveyed to

his cabin on horseback. Turkeys were very large and numerous. and, when cooked by the skilful backwoods woman, would charm the appetite of an epicure. Wolves were numerous, very troublesome and often dangerous. Though shy and silent during the day, when the shades of night settled down, they became bold and would howl around the cabins until daybreak. Sheep were unsafe in the woods at any time. Cattle and horses were safe during the day, but if they became mired down, or were caught in the wind-falls at night, they fell victims to the rapacious wolves.

The settlers in Bloomfield township usually came in wagons, drawn by horses or oxen, and their log cabins were often built and occupied before the land had been purchased. Some of the earlier settlers often lived in their wagons, or in temporary tents made of boughs and bark until they could get their cabins erected.

William Lyon and wife came all the way from Connecticut in one wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen with a horse, ridden by one of the party, on the lead. They were forty days on the road, and, when their destination was reached, freezing cold weather had set in. It was too cold to mix mortar, so the chinks in their cabins were filled with moss gathered from the woods.

Augustus and Giles Swetland came two years in advance of their parents and the rest of the family. They erected a small log cabin and began to clear the land their father had previously purchased. They did their own cooking, except their corn and wheat bread, which was baked for them by Mrs. Allington. An abundance of venison and wild turkey was to be found on their table.

Roswell and Marshall Clark endured the same privations and enjoyed the same repasts. They came a year or two before to prepare a home, so that some of the privations of pioneer life might be saved their families.

As many of the early settlers in Bloomfield township came from the vicinity of Mount Vernon and Delaware, but were originally from the eastern states, although located with only enough money to enter land, they brought with them fortitude and energy sufficient to endure the hardships and privations of pioneer life in the woods. Their cabins were not structures of beauty or models of elegance, but were ordinarily built of rough logs and contained but one room each; occasionally a double cabin was erected which contained two rooms, with one end in common to form the partition. The cabins were sometimes built from hewed logs, which improved their appearance.

The township was named Bloomfield on account of the rich, fragrant clusters of wild flowers, growing in forest and field when the lands were first opened.

South Bloomfield township is one of the finest sections of Morrow county. In 1848 it was separated from Knox county, the township was closer to Mount Vernon than it was to Mount Gilead, and the former place was larger and a better trading point.

South Bloomfield has a beautiful country cemetery. In 1821 John Helt and Mathew Marvin each gave half an acre to be used as a burial ground, and to this addition have been added at different times. There are many evergreen trees in the grounds, and many costly and beautiful monuments. The location commands an extensive view of all that region of country, and is an ideal resting place for the dead.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school in the township was taught by Miss Melvina Hubbell, in the summer of 1819, about a half mile west of Sparta, in a log building intended for a dwelling. During the same year a log school house was built near the old Swetland farm, and during the succeeding winter Dr. A. W. Swetland taught school there. It was a subscription establishment and was the first taught in the township held in a regular school house. Roger Blinn also taught a few scholars in his dwelling house at an early date. There was a log school house built near where Peter Kile lived, in 1820. Just south of the cemetery one was erected in 1820, and William Sanford was the first teacher. He was considered a very good instructor for that early period. After an existence of about two years, this school house was burned to the ground, with its contents, consisting of books, slates, etc. It was not rebuilt, but in 1823 a small hewed log school house was built on Clark street to take the place of the one burned near the cemetery. This was found to be too small, as it was required to do the duty of a church as well, so in 1830 a much larger one was erected near it. Later school houses were built in different parts of the township, served their time and purpose, fell into ruins and others were built.

In 1822, Reverend James Smith, from Mount Vernon, established a New Light Church Society, in the vicinity of Sparta. It grew and prospered, and for many years was the strongest society in the township. Elder William H. Ashley figured prominently

in this society for many years. The meetings were first held in the settler's cabins, afterward in the school houses, and finally in the Christian church at Sparta, erected in 1841. A Methodist society was organized near Sparta, about 1822. It was a strong one, and did much to improve the settlement.

In 1850 the Wesleyan Methodists erected a small church one and a half miles west of Sparta; but the building, for several years past, has been used for other purposes. The United Brethren own a small church in the southern part of the township.

Aaron Macomber settled about half a mile northeast of Sparta, in 1823.. He made wooden bowls from cucumber wood, turning them out with machinery run by horse power. Hugh Hartshorn lived near him with a small storeroom in which he kept a stock of hats, which he manufactured from wool, in a small log building near his house. In 1824 Macomber secured the services of a surveyor, and laid out a small town which he named Aaronsburg. It does not appear that the lots were sold, and the town project was soon abandoned. In 1827 Lemuel Potter laid out a town not far from Potter's hill and named it Rome, but it passed into oblivion, and was gradually forgotten. Sketches of the two existing towns—Sparta and South Bloomfield—are given elsewhere.

"Tread-mills" were early introduced into the township, and were set in motion by horses or cattle walking upon an inclined plane, to which was attached an endless belt connected by shafting with the stone that ground the grain. They were finally changed to water-mills.

POLITICAL AND PHYSICAL.

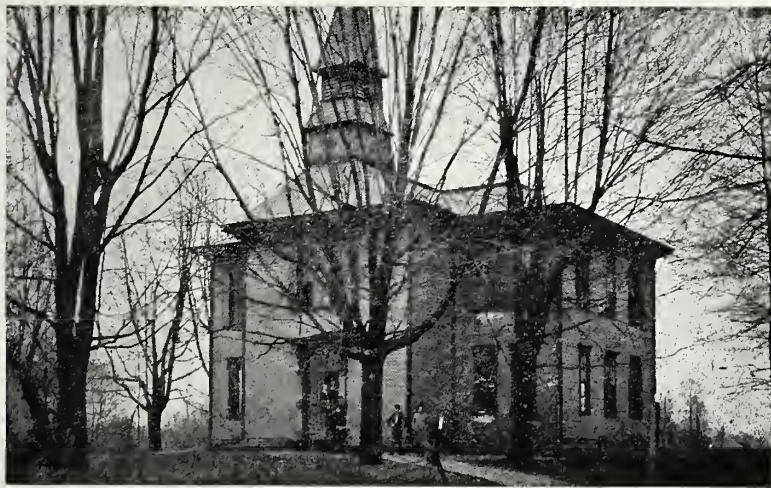
The township, as a whole, is well drained and is quite fertile. It is bounded on the north by Chester, and on the west by Bennington township; on the east and south by Knox county. It is composed of twenty-five sections, the northern five being fractional. Prior to 1848, the township was part of Knox county. In the spring of 1808, the county of Knox having been formed by act of the legislature, the commissioners divided it into four townships—Wayne, Morgan, Union and Clinton, the latter including South Bloomfield, which was afterward created a separate township.

The township is bountifully supplied with numerous springs of hard, cold water, many of them being used as wells by the citizens. A great many are brackish, some quite salty, and a few contain iron, soda, magnesia and other minerals. Heavy timber

at one time covered the whole surface, though the hand of the settler has leveled it until but one-sixth of the land is covered with primitive woods. The native timber consists mainly of beech, ash, hard maple, black walnut, elm, oak and hickory. There are also found, though to a limited extent, soft maple, butternut, sycamore, whitewood, dog-wood, linden, cucumber, chestnut, etc. There are no large streams; yet along the valleys of the creeks, and in the small well-drained basins, the drainage is good.

SPARTA OF THE PRESENT.

The old state road passing northeast and southwest through Sparta, was laid out before the War of 1812. Sparta is a very old



HIGH SCHOOL AT SPARTA.

town and a very interesting one, and had houses, stores and industries long before Morrow county had an existence. The town is upon an irregular tableland, from which small streams flow in all directions.

The writer's visit to Sparta was full of interest, and the stories narrated to him were very fascinating. He delighted in walking the streets which were trodden by the pioneers, almost a century ago; and to have the old land marks pointed out as "here was the old factory, there was the old mill, and yonder was

the old store kept by Benjamin Chase," who was the father and grandfather of the Chases known to him.

"That large, old frame building to the right," our informant said, "was the store of Dr. A. W. Swetland, whose successor was William Chase. One room in the building was occupied as a drug store. The old frame structure is now used as Knights of Pythias hall and a hardware store. It is supposed to have stood there at least sixty-five years. And the building diagonally across the street was the residence of Dr. Swetland, which has since been remodeled somewhat and is now the home of Freeman Jackson. Dr. Tim's house and office on the opposite side of the street from Dr. Swetland's old home, is now occupied by George Herrod as a residence."

There are three churches in Sparta—the Methodist Episcopal church, the Christian and the First Day Adventist. The large brick school house does honor to the place. In it is taught a graded school, with a second grade high school.

METHODIST AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

When the Methodists wished to build a new church, P. B. Chase, of Washington, District of Columbia, told them to go ahead and raise all the money they could for that purpose, and he would duplicate the amount; which they did, and now they have a fine cement block building that would be a credit to a place double the size of Sparta. The old church building was sold to the Reverend Wilson Grove, who removed the same to the opposite side of the street, and has remodeled and fitted it up as an opera house. The Methodists erected their new structure upon the old site.

The Sparta Christian church was organized by Reverend James Smith in June, 1820, in a barn west of town on the Marengo road, now the property of Mr. Edwin Frost, just twelve years after the denomination had published its first religious newspaper, September 8, 1808. For many years services were held in cabins and barns, and time would fail us in recounting the sacrifices made by these pioneers in a new country as they declared the doctrines they believed were correct. Reverends James Smith, Robert Close, W. H. Ashley, Hiram Westbrook and James Marvin served as pastors, for many years. In 1844 the present edifice was erected, on land purchased of Augustine Swetland and Hannah, his wife, the deed being recorded in Mount Vernon, as the village at that time was in Knox county. In 1861 Reverend Mills

Harrod was engaged to preach, and his services as pastor continued until 1873 (except the time spent in the service of his country, during the Civil war) and perhaps to his energy and earnestness, more than to any other, is due the progress made by the church during those years that so tried men's souls. The church building has been remodeled, and at the present time is in good repair.

During the past fifty years the following ministers have served as pastors: Reverends Harrod, Lohr, Hutchinson, Black, E. Peters, Duckworth, Frank Peters, McReynolds, Butler, Long and B. F. Hoagland (who is pastor at this time). One of the members has been a kind benefactress, Mrs. Angeline Bennet Bell, leaving to the church she loved a bequest of five hundred dollars in the hands of the trustees to be used in keeping up the property.

In 1900 the church celebrated its eightieth anniversary and in 1920 looks forward to a centennial service. Like all other similar bodies there have been things to mar its peace and progress for a little time, but one would look a long way before he would find a more affectionate family than at this writing.

The first board of trustees consisted of the following: Thomas Richards, W. H. Ashley, Hiram Westbrook, Reuben Beard and J. W. Tims. The present board consists of five members, as follows: Kelly Palmer, chairman; Wilbur Buckmaster, Ira Vail, Dr. Huggins and R. Anna Sheldon. The deacons are Elza Daugherty and Wilbur Buckmaster. Other officers: church clerk, R. Anna Sheldon; treasurer, Mrs. Lettie Vail.

To continue the general description of Sparta as it is: Entering Sparta on the Marengo road, at the edge of the town, there is a tile and saw mill, and judging from the hum and buzz, it is supplying all demands.

The old steam grist mill has been remodeled into a residence and is the home of the Reverend Grove and his estimable wife. There is a feed and chop mill yet remaining in the place, all the other old industries having given place to more modern inventions in railroad centers.

The Chase farm at the edge of the village has been in the possession of the family since its first entry. P. B. Chase has fitted up golf links there, where he spends his vacations, free from city life and business cares.

Retrospectively, we will now consider the early history of Sparta, going back to its first log cabin.

SPARTA OF THE PAST.

The first building in Sparta was a double log cabin, built by William B. Carpenter, in 1826. A month later he erected a small log house across the street, just opposite his dwelling, to be used as a store room and in which he opened up a stock of goods. The second dwelling was erected in 1828 by Joseph Skinner, who was a carpenter by trade, and located in the western part of the town. The third was built by David McGinnis, in 1829. Mr. McGinnis entertained travelers, and in one part of his cabin kept a small stock of notions. Osgood Dustin built his cabin in 1830. These four families comprised the population of Sparta in 1830. Carpenter had an ashery and exchanged his goods for ashes, which were made into "scorched" and "white salts," and a small amount of "pearlash." Mr. Carpenter later sold his ashery to Dr. A. W. Swetland, who placed in the store room a stock of goods. The doctor's brother, Fuller Swetland, clerked for him during the winter of 1832-3, and in the spring of 1833 the doctor himself brought his family on from Delaware county. After this Sparta, which was then known by the general appellation of Bloomfield, became an extensive trading point. Dr. Swetland increased his stock of goods from time to time and continued to run the ashery in connection with the store, the goods being exchanged for ashes. This ashery became one of the most extensive in central Ohio.

The town began to improve on account of its business activity, and the settlement increased in number. All got their goods at the store on trust. Butter sold then at six cents per pound. Dr. Swetland was the projector and proprietor of the town of Sparta, helping to survey it in 1837, and giving it the name it now bears. He secured the location of a post office there in 1838 and became the first post master. The surveyor of the town was Johnson Stone, of Knox county, who laid out twenty lots on each side of the Columbus road. Additions were later made. The village of Sparta was not incorporated until about 1870.

In 1835 Chase & Bliss had a stock of goods in eastern Sparta and in 1838 Potter & Bliss conducted a store on Potter's hill. William Chase became Dr. Swetland's successor, buying him out in 1854 and entering into partnership with his brother John. This firm did a large business for a country store. They dealt largely in wool, which sold then at seventy-five cents per pound. Sheep were bought and sold and handsome profits realized. Byron Swetland kept a stock of goods there for many years.

In 1838 Benjamin Chase established a wool carding and cloth dressing mill in eastern Sparta. He operated the mill for about ten years, when he disposed of it to other parties. In the sixties, Elisha Cook ran a steam, saw and grist mill in Sparta. A few lawyers located there, among whom were P. C. Beard, Wesley Harris and Henry Weaver. Dr. Swetland was the first physician of the place, but he did not practice. Dr. Thomas Richards was the first practicing physician. He was followed by Drs. C. M. Eaton, Henry Ames, James Page, Burns, Wilson, Gunsaulus, Tims, Bliss and Buxton. Among the early industries were cabinet making and harness making.

BLOOMFIELD.

The village of Bloomfield was surveyed and platted April 18, 1845, the surveyor being Thomas C. Hickman and the projectors, Elizur Loveland and Alexander Marvin. The town was originally laid out into thirteen lots. The first building was erected by Floyd Sears, in 1846. It was located on the southeast corner and was designed as a storeroom. Into this, William Kincaide, of Martinsburg, moved a stock of goods and kept a general store, Mr. Sears being the salesman. Later Mr. Sears and his brother-in-law, L. F. Dewitt, bought the store. In 1854 Eli Hollister bought them out and moved his stock into a new building on the northeast corner. He was succeeded in the business by Knode, Sheldon, Bottomfield, Chase & Richard, Wright & Vail, Smith, Harris and Harper. During the Civil war an excellent business was done here. Marvin Lyon opened a shoe shop in 1862; in 1873, he began with a general assortment of goods, and later had quite a valuable stock. Robert Patton was the first blacksmith, working in a shop erected in 1847 by Floy Sears. Samuel Harvey made wagons in 1852; John Millison did a small undertaking business; Charles Sprague had a tin shop in 1868 and Larkin Hobbs made barrels and tubs in 1857.

William Scuddle erected a steam saw mill at Bloomfield in 1850, and John Cavert was employed as sawyer. A school house was built in the town in 1852, and another, just north of the town, in 1877. Earnest Lyon was one of the teachers. Dr. McClernand located near Bloomfield in 1842, being succeeded by Drs. Hubbell, Mendenhall and Hess. A post office was secured at Bloomfield in 1833, and Samuel Whitney was the first post master.

The Bloomfield of today is not as large as it was thirty or forty years ago. Like her sister towns, she has gone backward, and now a few houses and a Methodist Episcopal church comprise the buildings of the place.

CHAPTER XIX.

BENNINGTON AND CANAAN TOWNSHIPS.

EVENTS UP TO THE EARLY THIRTIES—MARENGO—PAGETOWN
AND VAIL'S CROSS ROADS—MORTON'S CORNERS—CANAAN TOWNSHIP
—FRIENDS IN NEED—CHURCHES OF THE TOWNSHIP—DENMARK—
CLIMAX.

It is always interesting to note the history of a community in the beginning, to follow society in its formative state, and to note its material development and scientific achievements. The history of this township is as an open book. The pioneers made advancements and improvements as no other class of people ever did, and their achievements are due not only to their strength and courage, but to their sturdy character, as well. They laid the foundation of our greatness. And the citizens of Bennington township and Morrow county must depend for their future progress and advancement upon the education of the people for good citizenship.

As early as 1804-6 pioneers had formed settlements at Sunbury, Delaware and other portions of Delaware county. In a few years these settlements became quite populous, and land in their vicinity went to a higher price than many could afford to pay; therefore the settlers of a later day began to branch out into the trackless forests. A large percentage of the earliest settlers of Bennington township came from Delaware county, which was chiefly settled by New Englanders and Quakers.

The pioneers, aware of the treacherous nature of the savages and knowing that attacks from them would come unheralded, made rapid preparations for their safety by the erection of strong stockades. These forts or block houses, capable of resisting sudden onslaughts by the savages, were erected in the more populous localities, and messengers would be dispatched to carry warning of danger to venturesome settlers on the outskirts of the settlements. Families often came in confusion and excitement to these block houses, with thrilling stories of narrow escapes from impending conflicts with Indians.

EVENTS OF THE EARLY THIRTIES.

But one settler is known to have lived in Bennington township prior to the war of 1812. This man was John Rosecrans, a distant relative of General Rosecrans. As the settlers slowly began to leave Sunbury and Delaware, and to locate north along the banks of Walnut creek, John Rosecrans finally overstepped the present southern boundary of Bennington, and built a small log cabin about half a mile north of the present site of Pagetown. This cabin was erected in 1811, and a small clearing made around it, barely sufficient to insure its safety in case of wind storms. In 1812, Rosecrans raised a small crop of corn and potatoes, which, with the addition of a little wheat flour obtained at Delaware, constituted his vegetable diet, while his never failing rifle supplied him with any quantity of the choicest venison or turkey. He had a wife, but no children, and was a great hunter, roaming the forests for miles around, in search of more stirring adventures with animals of greater courage and ferocity than deer and wolves. One day in the winter of 1811-2, while hunting in the woods about eight miles from his cabin, he heard a peculiar sound above his head, and glancing quickly up, saw the green, glaring eyes of a huge wildcat fixed upon him from a large limb, behind which it was endeavoring to conceal itself. It was about forty feet above him, and, raising his rifle, he took deliberate aim at its head and fired. With one convulsive spring, it bounded to the ground, striking within a few feet of where he stood, scattering and tearing up the leaves and snow in its dying struggles. It was one of the largest of its kind, and had a fine mottled skin, which was made into a cap and was worn by Rosecrans for many years.

On the 22nd of April, 1817, the commissioners of Delaware county authorized the creation of a new township, and, on that day, the county surveyor laid out the new township from the following bounds: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Clinton township, Knox county; thence west on the line between townships 5 and 6, to the center of the 17th range; thence north to the county boundary; thence east on said line to the stake between 15 and 16 ranges; thence south on said line to the place of beginning." Dwinnell assisted in the survey, and was the one to suggest Bennington as the name of the new township. Subsequent to its creation, it had been surveyed into lots or sub-sections of irregular size and shape.

This township is one of the most fertile in the county. Its

natural drainage from geological slopes renders the character of the soil largely alluvial and greatly productive. It is usually a rich sandy loam, with a large proportion of alluvium. Walnut creek, or "Big Belly," runs south through the western half, and its winding branches drain the entire township, except the north-eastern corner and the central portion of the western side. Since the forests have disappeared, the action of the sun is unchecked, rendering the hills (containing a fair percentage of clay) subject to severe baking after a heavy rain followed by sunshine, but fitting the valleys for satisfactory and unlimited production. These facts account for the almost invariable rule followed by early settlers in selecting their farms from the higher land. Two or three quarries have been opened in the township, and a fair sample of sandstone obtained. A quarter of a mile west of Marengo, on an extensive prominence, is a large earth inclosure, made by Mound Builders.

In 1813 two brothers named Olds erected a rude cabin north of Pagetown, on the east side of Walnut creek, and began to clear the land. They experienced several Indian alarms, and were compelled to return for short periods to the fort. In 1814 they sold their partly-earned title in the land to a man who became the most prominent in the early history of the township. This man, Allen Dwinnell, invested largely in land, becoming one of the heaviest land holders for miles around. He was well educated, for the backwoods, and was a lawyer, the first in the township.

Shortly after Allen Dwinnell bought the Olds property, in 1814, Thomas Hance came into the township and erected his cabin two miles north of Pagetown. Mr. Hance became well known, for he kept the first store in the township, and he also had the first carding mill. The mill was built in 1824, and was a two story frame building. The machinery occupied the upper story, and the tread wheel, which furnished the motive power, the lower. In 1828 a small room was partitioned off from the carding room in the upper story, and filled with a stock of goods for a general store. This was the first store in the township. Mr. Hance purchased his goods at Delaware.

In 1815 Dr. Alfred Butters settled in Bennington township, building his log cabin about a mile north of Morton's Corners. One corner of his cabin he used as an office. His practice became quite extensive. He was intelligent and a good talker. He usually went dressed in a complete suit of deer skin.

Allen Sherman, the first blacksmith, appeared in 1815, and

worked at his trade for many years. Stephen Barnaby came in the same year and began making tables, chairs, spinning wheels, bedsteads, etc. In 1816 Joseph Vining, Joseph Powers, Samuel Page, Joseph Horr and Peleg Sherman made homes in the forests of Bennington township. Sherman was a wagon maker, but did not build a shop until 1819. The others were farmers and settled near Pagetown. In 1817 David Wilson, Justin Dewey, Benoni Moss, Stephen Sprague, John Stoddard and James Westbrook settled in the northeast corner of the township.

The settlers in the southern part of Bennington township got their grinding done, either at the Sunbury mills, or at the Quaker settlement on Alum creek. There were no roads then—merely bridle paths and trails through the woods—and often in the night time wolves would attack belated travelers on their way home from mill.

In the spring of 1819 a log school house was built about a half a mile north of Pagetown, and Sally Dwinnell was the first teacher. She died the following year, and her death was the second in the township, that of Mrs. Lawrence being first.

Solomon Westbrook taught school during the winter of 1819-20, which was very long and cold. The settlers suffered in their cabins, many of them having no flour or meal for months. Wild animals came close to the cabins, distressed with hunger. Frederick Davis taught in the same school house the next winter. In 1828, a log school house was erected near Isaac Davis' cabin. Samuel Lott was the first teacher in the eastern part of the township. William Bailey taught soon after him, and was the first to introduce the system of object-teaching. ▲ frame school house was built at Morton's Corners in 1835. The year before, the first one built in the northern part, was a half mile north of Marengo. George Mead taught in the northeastern part of the township in the winter of 1837-8.

A Methodist society was formed in the southern part of Bennington township in 1818. The members began meeting at the settlers' homes; afterwards in school houses and finally in churches. Elders Tivis and Swarmstead, from Delaware county, visited them about every two weeks, preaching to the settlers.

Dr. Butters was one of the earliest members, and was himself a local preacher, taking the elder's place when they were absent. He was a popular citizen and a good physician. Through his exertions, a small log church was built near his cabin, north of Morton's Corners, in 1828. Camp-meetings greatly strengthened

the society. In 1838 the Methodists erected a building at Morton's Corners, which took the place of the hewn-log one near Dr. Butters'.

In 1848 a rupture occurred in this church, dividing the congregation, and forming a new one known as Wesleyan Methodists. In 1850 seven members met at the house of Marcus Phillips, in Peru township, and organized the Wesleyan society. These seven were Marcus Phillips, Henry Bell, Mary Ann Whipple, Martha Crist, Henry Crist and his wife Amanda, Caroline Ames, and another, whose name is forgotten. The Wesleyan Methodists then erected a church building at the Corners.

The Methodist Episcopalists organized a society at an early day and built a church near Marengo. A church society was organized in the southeastern part of the township about 1830, which flourished for a time and then ceased to exist.

Christopher Wilson and Henry Cronk owned saw mills in the eastern part of the township in about 1833. Since then, numerous mills have been started, sufficient to supply the citizens with all classes of rough building material. The mills, with the exception of a few in later times, have been run by water power. The streams have considerable fall, making it easy to secure an excellent water power by means of strong dams. The earliest wheels were re-action, and the mills were called "up-and-down" mills; but the overshot wheel soon supplanted the former kind, and "muley" and "circular" mills took the place of the less convenient up-and-down ones. Vast heaps of logs were collected during the winter months, as the snows rendered their transportation much easier at that season; then, in the spring and fall, when the equinoctial rains came on and large quantities of water were dammed up, the saw was run night and day until the logs were converted into suitable building timber. The settlers hauled their logs on sleds to the mills, where they would remain until the sawyer could work them up.

The following was related by Jonas Vining, one of the early settlers of Bennington township: He had gone to the Sunbury Mills, and, being obliged to wait until late at night for his bag of flour, resolved to start for home, though the night was dark and the path obscure. It was a chilly night late in autumn, and the wind sighed mournfully through the branches of the trees, and the sudden rustling of leaves and weird creaking of the trees kept the traveler on the anxious lookout for signs of danger. The wolves began uttering their discordant notes, and, to add to the unpleasant situation, heavy thunder was heard in the distance. Mr. Vining

drew his "great coat" closely about him, and urged his horse on as fast as could be safely done through the deep woods. Finally a startling wail, ending with a peculiar, heavy tone, was heard above the rustling leaves and sighing winds, and he knew that he was followed by a panther. He heard it bounding lightly over the leaves to "leeward," endeavoring to ascertain by scent the nature of the game it was in pursuit of. It appeared several times, but only for an instant, as it flitted through the glades of the forest. It finally veered off into the wilderness, and its screams were lost in the sounds of the gathering storm. When his jaded horse carried him into the clearing at home, which he reached in safety, it was almost daybreak.

MARENGO.

Marengo is an attractive village and an important station on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, south of Mt. Gilead, in Ben-



PUBLIC SCHOOL, MARENGO.

nington township. The town is situated upon an elevation and the topography of its site adds much to the beauty of the village.

Marengo, with a population of two hundred and eighty-three, has one church—the Methodist Episcopal—and a post office from which five rural routes supply between six and seven hundred families. M. W. Steritt is the post master, and seems to be a very obliging one. Five post offices have been discontinued since these

routes were established, namely: Pagetown, Fargo, Penlan, Stanton and Bennington. The village has also a well conducted public school.

The village has a bank, several general stores and the usual amount of business for a place of its size. L. W. Mead is the mayor of the place, and the physicians are Drs. Platt and Thompson.

Marengo has been so unfortunate as to have a number of disastrous fires, in years past, which destroyed much valuable property, including the mill and the railroad depot. The steam grist mill there at present is on the site where the depot stood, and the planing mill is near where the old grist mill was. There is also a creamery near these plants, which is a branch of the Sunbury establishment.

The village has two hotels where the public can be hospitably entertained. Curfew rings at Marengo at 7 o'clock, and the children seem to be very observant of the rule.

The first building erected in what is now Marengo was a log cabin, built in 1843, by Isaac P. Freeman. Two years later he erected a two story frame building for a store room and placed in it a stock of goods valued at about fifteen hundred dollars; this made Marengo quite a central point for the northern part of the township. A post office was secured in 1847 and named Marengo, honoring the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians at Marengo, in 1800. The early merchants of the place were Freeman, Mc-Masters, Standish, Green, Ingraham, Powers, Livingston, Evans, Hance and Noe. Both in 1871 and 1874 Mr. Noe suffered by fire.

In 1873 Marengo was surveyed and platted into thirty lots, Robert L. Noe being the projector and proprietor. Additions were later made by Mr. Noe and Mr. France of one hundred and five lots. After the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad was built through the town, it improved at a rapid rate and new business interests were opened.

The Noes were prominent in the early settlement of northern Bennington. Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Noe came to where Marengo now is at an early date. Mrs. Noe is yet living, and at the age of eighty-three is yet well preserved, looking at least ten years younger. She has the full possession of all her mental faculties, and talks very interestingly about the early settlement of the town and township. As she expressed it, she came there in the "deadening." Lest some of the readers of this work may not understand the meaning of that word, an explanation may here be in place. Preparatory to clearing the forest the trees should be deadened,

and this was done by barking and cutting a ring around the trees about two feet above the ground; then in a year or two the trees could be felled, cut into length and made into log-heaps and burned, thus creating a bi-product of ashes, which could be profitably marketed.

Marengo was laid out upon the Noe land, he having bought it of Isaac P. Freeman, who had come to the vicinity from New Jersey at a still earlier date. Mrs. Noe lives in the large, handsome frame house which was built in Jersey style by Mr. Freeman, and which is located in a grove of native trees at the south limit of the village.

Major Johnson, of Marengo, is the only Mexican war survivor in Bennington township.

PAGETOWN AND VAIL'S CROSS ROADS.

Pagetown was laid out as a village in 1827, under the management of Marcus and Dr. Samuel Page, and Marcus was appointed the first postmaster of the place. Prior to platting the town, Isaac Page owned the land upon which it was laid out. In 1837 he sold seven acres to Marcus Page, who employed a surveyor to plat the land into lots, and in honor of its founder the place was named Pagetown. It is situated in the extreme southern part of Bennington township, near the Delaware county line. The Mortons had already opened a store at the Corners, when Pagetown was platted.

Samuel Johnson established a store at Pagetown in 1842, but it did not run any great length of time. About the time a tavern was opened at Morton's Corners, Ball Fish commenced entertaining the public at Pagetown. A carding mill was established there in 1847, which ran for several years and did good work, and a foundry was erected at about the same period. The latter was an important industry. The foundry did a general casting business for a number of years, making plow-points, and irons, etc., from pig and scrap iron.

In 1819 a log school house was built about a mile north of Pagetown. Sally Dwinnell was the first teacher. She died the following year, and her death was the second in the township. Solomon Westbrook taught there during the winter of 1819-20, which was very long and cold.

The old Methodist Episcopal church which was built at Morton's Corners in 1838, was later removed to Pagetown, and is now used as a barn.

A church society was organized in the southeastern part of the township in 1830. It grew slowly until 1850, when the members built a small church at Vail's Cross Roads. Elders David Lyon and Robert Chase were among the earliest pastors. Through their influence the society continued for many years, but it finally died out.

Vail's Cross Roads, or Five Corners, is in Bennington township. In the early settlement of the township, there was a tavern at that place built in 1839, but it has long since disappeared. There is now an Adventist church at that locality, which was never known as a village; just a few houses at a cross roads. A son of the Vail who kept the old hostelry is now living in Sparta.

MORTON'S CORNERS.

In 1838 a village was platted in the southern part of Bennington township and named Olmsteadville, in honor of its projector, Francis C. Olmstead, who then owned quite a tract of land at that point, having purchased it of John Nimmons. Many years before the town was laid out Jonas Vining, one of the earliest settlers, had entered the land and owned it until about ten years before the plat was made. Mr. Olmstead thought, when he had the village platted, that it would in time make a flourishing town, but his anticipations were never realized. The place was later known as Morton's Corners, as Mr. Morton opened a store there and succeeded in getting a post office established. The Mortons also erected an ashery at the Corners, and made black and white salts and pearl ash, giving orders on their store, or money, in exchange for ashes. A tavern was also opened at the Corners by Caldwell Olmstead. A school house was built here in the spring of 1835, and in 1838 the Methodist Episcopalians erected a house of worship.

There was quite a rivalry between Morton's Corners and Pagetown, largely on account of their close proximity to each other, but now the industries of both places are gone and only a few houses mark their old locations.

In 1848 a rupture occurred in the Methodist Episcopal church at Morton's Corners, dividing the congregation, and forming a new one known as Wesleyan Methodists. They were permitted to meet a while in the Methodist Episcopal church at the Corners, but later they were denied this privilege, and in the following year the church building was removed to Pagetown. The Wesleyans then built a church at the Corners. The church which the Wesleyans

built at Morton's Corners, about 1859, was later remodeled and in March, 1911 was destroyed by fire. It was insured, and with the amount thus realized and what they may be able to raise, in addition, they hope to soon erect a new building.

Morton's Corners, now known as Fargo, is situated half a mile west of Pagetown. The post office there has been discontinued, and the community is now supplied by the rural route delivery.

CANAAN TOWNSHIP.

The unknown has always had and will always have for thinking minds a peculiar fascination. It was this which led the pioneers to leave their homes in the east, become settlers in the New Purchase, and carve out for themselves and their children new hopes. We often hear much about social conditions and surroundings, and are sometimes excusing their short comings because of their environment. We should consider what the pioneers did within their environment. One could scarcely think of more untoward circumstances than those in which the pioneers often found themselves; and yet amid those environments they planted schools and colleges, built churches, opened up and developed magnificent farms and on them reared sturdy, cultured, helpful sons and daughters.

Originally, Canaan township embraced the territory at present forming four townships—Tully, Scott and Claridon townships, Marion county, and what is now Canaan township, in Morrow county. It is told that a Mr. Stewart, a pioneer in this section, gave the township its name. This division of the present township with their present boundaries occurred in 1821. The soil is as fertile as any to be found in Morrow county. This fact is manifest in the timber which originally covered the entire territory, making it a dense wilderness. While such varieties as hickory, oak, ash, beech and maple were abundant, walnut was most common among the trees of its forests. The most of the early fences were built of walnut rails, while from the maple trees sugar was made in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the settlers. And the forests abounded in game; so that the pioneers had at hand the necessities of living while subduing the forests. Flour and bread-stuff, however, were scarce and hard to obtain. The township was slow in developing, on account of its low, wet, swampy condition. Slow creek and south and middle forks of the Whetstone, in their circuitous courses through the territory ought to have

given good drainage, it would seem, yet the soil remained wet until a sufficient quantity of the timber was felled to allow the sun's rays to penetrate the soil. Later, under drainage aided much in drying up places shut off from the sunshine; this being accomplished, the soil soon became fit for cultivation.

Canaan township is located in the western part of Morrow county. It is bounded on the north and west by Marion county and on the south and east by Gilead and Washington townships, Morrow county, and is known in an early survey as township 5, range 17.

FRIENDS IN NEED.

In the spring of 1821 John Rice came from Greenfield, Fairfield county, this state, prospecting for land and a home. He found in Canaan township an unbroken forest, a swamp, and the Indians roaming at large; he also found two white settlers, Comfort Olds and Abraham G. Andrews. Mr. Andrews had entered land immediately south of the mound just one week before, and Mr. Olds had taken possession the day before of a tract in the near vicinity. Mr. Andrews was sick and induced Mr. Rice to buy him out. Here Mr. Rice built his cabin, improved the land and made his home. Mr. Olds was likewise busily engaged. They became acquainted with each other in the unbroken wilderness, Mr. Rice being led to where Mr. Olds was working by the sound of his ax. There were no other neighbors within miles. When Mr. Rice had completed his cabin he returned to Fairfield county for his family, consisting of a wife and three small children. In August of that year, he gathered together the things that were necessary and moved into his new home. It took four days to make the journey, which would not now require two hours in an automobile, notwithstanding that he made the trip in the best time of the year, as the streams he would have to ford were low.

Mr. Olds was very poor and would have suffered for the necessities of life had not Mr. Rice divided with him the supplies he had brought with him from his old home. There was no thought that any return would ever be made for this, but a time of need brought about a possibility of restoration when it was especially appreciated. Mr. Olds had removed to the plains in Marion county and put up a horse mill. The sickly year came. The squirrels stole everything. Corn was worth one dollar per bushel and everything else high in proportion. Mr. Rice went to the mills on the plains and

obtained two bushels, for which Mr. Olds would receive no remuneration. Corn was too valuable to sell, but not too valuable to give to one who had proven himself a friend in need.

This reminds the writer of a somewhat similar case in Richland county, which adjoins Morrow on the east. John Moody was a pioneer preacher of the faith of the Disciples of Christ (Campbellites), and owned a large farm and a grist mill near Belleville. These industries enabled him to be of great assistance to the people in the financial panic of 1837, and through the season of the drought of 1838. When a man went to his mill for wheat or flour, Mr. Moody would inquire if he had money. If told he had, he would tell him to go elsewhere for his supplies, as the flour and meal at Moody's mill was without money and without price, to be given to those who were not able to buy. Mr. Moody's mill and farm prospered far beyond the expectations of the people, who had predicted he would fail on account of his liberality. When other farms failed to produce good crops, Moody's produced an abundance, and his name has gone down in the history of his county as a great benefactor. His old mill near Belleville is yet standing as a monument to his generosity. He was the father of the late Captain Miller Moody.

During the same year (1821) two other families had built cabin homes in this wilderness, adjoining those of Olds and Rice. Their names were Nathan Arnold and Asa Gordon. The following spring there came two more families to the neighborhood—William Conrad and a Mr. Welsh. During the following summer came Matthew and Thomas Merritt and settled in the central part of the township, calling the settlement "Denmark," the name by which the little village which later sprung up is known, although the post office which was located there was known as "Merritt's post office." Among other early settlers are found the names of Jeremiah Doughty, David Cristy, Daniel Cooley and Zenas Leonard. Some of these remained and their lives became interwoven with the township, while others moved away and little is known of them.

John Boyles settled on a farm in Canaan township in 1823. It contained a quarter section of land in the near vicinity of Denmark. The following spring a township election was held for the purpose of choosing two justices of the peace, three trustees, two constables, one township clerk, one treasurer, two overseers of the poor and two fence viewers. At this time there were ten voters in the township; therefore it was necessary that some of these ten should hold two offices.

Grandmother Merritt narrated that upon one time when she was left alone, a squad of Indians came to their cabin. They brought with them a number of scalps of white men, which they laid in a row upon the floor, and beside them placed the tongues of the whites, which they would count over in their native language, apparently gloating over them with savage vengeance. They left, however, without attempting her any injury.

At this time there was but one road through the township, and it might be said to have been all over the township, since the shortest (to Mt. Gilead) was the one chosen until that thoroughfare became so badly cut up as to make it impassable, when it became necessary to go farther around. However, there was another, but it could scarcely be called a road, being part of the old army trail and had been blazed from Chesterville to Upper Sandusky. What was known as the state road was later made and was then employed as the mail route. There were no bridges in those days, and at the time of high water people must stay at home, waiting till the streams subsided. There was also another road through the township, from Claridon, on the west, to the southeast corner of the township. All these roads contrast painfully with the pike roads which now traverse the township, with good substantial structures bridging the streams at every crossing.

Among the later arrivals in the township, we find the names of Thomas Patton, William Feigley and James McKeever. Mr. Patton was a native of Ireland. On coming to America he entered land in this township, and upon his arrival in Mansfield it was necessary to secure a guide to the land he had entered, blazing his way as they went.

There is a mound in Canaan township erected by the Mound Builders, a prehistoric people whose origin and fate are unknown. We know of them only by the monuments they reared in the form of earth works, and as such memorials are principally mounds, we call the people who made them "Mound Builders." But the term is not a distinguishing one, for people the world over, since time commenced, have been mound builders. Prehistoric mounds speak of bygone ages, of people over whom time has spread its pall of silence and left them wrapped in mystery.

In the early settlement of the township it was necessary to go to Mt. Vernon to get wheat ground. Mr. Boyles rigged up a rough mill structure, which was run by horse power, to grind corn. It had a capacity of about fifteen bushels per day. Such mills were not employed longer than circumstances made it necessary, but in

the early times they were quite a convenience. The first saw mill run by water power was built on the Middle fork of the Whetstone, about 1825, by William Shaffer. It was later run by several parties, then ceased to exist. Mr. Rice also built a saw mill on the same stream, about the year 1833, but four years later he moved to the South fork of the Whetstone, where he ran it until 1851, when it went out of commission.

Canaan township is a farming district. The soil is too rich to be encumbered with mills when they are so convenient in adjoining townships, and farming and stock raising pay too well for the Canaanites to engage in anything else. Sheep are raised in large numbers in all the townships in Morrow county, and the enterprise has proved satisfactory, as has also that of raising blooded horses for the market.

The first school house in the township was built in Denmark, and will receive further notice in the sketch of the village.

CHURCHES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The first religious services in Canaan township were held in log cabins, and the elder Merritt was the superintendent. The younger scholars were taught to read, while the older ones recited verses of scripture they had committed during the week. Occasionally preaching was had in connection with the Sunday School, if a circuit rider happened in the community. The Rev. William Matthews was one of the early preachers. He formed a Presbyterian society in 1825 at Denmark.

The North Canaan Methodist Episcopal church was first organized, in 1833, by the Rev. James Wilson. It was then merely a class of five members, over whom Jacob Geyer was appointed class leader. In the year 1842 a protracted meeting was held at the home of Mr. Geyer, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp. This meeting resulted in a large number of accessions, and a more complete organization was made, with the following official board: Class leaders, Jacob Geyer, Jacob Harrison and John Campbell; stewards, Abraham Foulk, Jacob Geyer and Richard Stime; trustees, Abraham Foulk, Jacob Geyer, Jacob Harrison, S. Valentine and John Campbell. The first church edifice was of hewn logs, and erected in 1846. Prosperity marked the history of the church till 1861, when the old log building was superseded by a beautiful frame structure; when in the act of raising the building, a part of the frame fell, and several workmen were caught beneath the falling

timbers, and, though several were seriously hurt, yet no one was fatally injured. When the raising was going forward, a neighbor drove up with a fast trotting horse, and many of the bystanders were attracted out to the road to see him try his speed, and by this means were out of danger when the building fell. The work progressed, however, to completion, and was dedicated in the fall of the same year.

This building is yet standing. It has a beautiful location for a country church, being surrounded by a grove of trees and standing at the crossing of two well built pike roads, one running east and west and the other north and south. It is yet known as the Canaan church and is prosperous.

The other churches in the township at an early day were two of the Protestant Methodist denomination, one of these being located at Denmark and the other in what was known as the Queen settlement. In those times people went to church, following a course blazed upon the trees. The men were clad in linsey-woolsey, and the women had handkerchiefs tied over their heads or wore sun bonnets. These two churches belonged to the same circuit.

DENMARK.

Denmark is a little to the south of the center of Canaan township, and is a very small village of less than fifty people. The most important thing that attention is called to is that it was the old home of Calvin Brice, a noted capitalist in financial railroad circles and at one time a United States Senator. He is now deceased. The house in which Mr. Brice was born was near the center of the village, and was destroyed by fire a few months ago, the ashes only remaining to mark the place.

Denmark has a general store, and one church, the Methodist Episcopal. The old church was burned and a new one has been erected. The other old church there is now standing idle. An attempt was made to turn it into a public hall, but after the floor was relaid and other repairs made the project was for the time at least abandoned. There is no post office at Denmark, it being on the Rural Free Delivery.

The old Denmark Episcopal church was first organized in 1849, with the Rev. John Orr, as pastor. The first church edifice was erected the following year, and the society formed a part of the Iberia circuit.

CLIMAX.

Climax is a station on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, in the northeast part of Canaan township, and although the place is of more recent origin, it is larger than its sister town of Denmark. It has about a hundred inhabitants, a United Brethren church, a town hall, a post office and a general store.

CHAPTER XX.

CONGRESS AND FRANKLIN TOWNSHIPS.

SOIL AND DRAINAGE OF CONGRESS TOWNSHIP—PIONEERS—
WILLIAMSPORT—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—DEFUNCT TOWNS—SCHOOL
HOUSES—JOHN COOK AND OTHERS—PULASKIVILLE.

There are no more forests to subdue; the men who felled them are dust, and this work is only a faint attempt to render them due honor. We have arrived at an age when luxuries are supplanting simple wants, and the demand for the "ready-made" is blotting out the individuality that was so distinguishing a trait in the character of the pioneer. The influence of the farm will yet reassert itself, and when the education and culture of the farm is coequal with that of the professional field, it will again be the best spot on earth for a birth place and a place on which to be reared, trained and reside. There is a force arising in the agricultural world—in its agricultural schools, colleges, experiment stations and working departments of agriculture—that will uplift and finally triumph.

SOIL AND DRAINAGE.

Congress township in its general appearance and character resembles Bloomfield, being rather level, yet gently undulating in some portions. The land is tillable and the soil fertile. There are several streams coursing through this region, affording drainage and supplying stock with water. The early settlement gravitated between two points—Williamsport and West Point.

The Whetstone or Olentangy, enters the township a little east of West Point, flows almost south through sections 5 and 6, when it changes to a westerly course, passing out through section 7. A tributary of this stream rises in section 2, runs southwest two or three miles, changes to a westerly course, passes out a little south of the Whetstone, and unites with the latter in the south part of Washington township. Two or three other small tributaries have their

sources in the southwest part, and flowing southward, empty into the Whetstone near Mt. Gilead. Owl creek has its source in section 13, flows almost south, and passes out through section 36. The middle branch of Owl creek rises near Williamsport, starts out in a westerly direction, and then, with a curve of several miles extent, changes to the southward and passes through the township on section 33. The northeast quarter of the township was generally known as the Owl Creek prairie, and is a fine farming region. The timbered portion of the township is stocked with the different species common to this section of the state.

PIONEERS OF CONGRESS TOWNSHIP.

Perhaps the first settler in Congress township was John Cook, Sr., who located on a farm three miles south of Williamsport in 1811. William Levering settled on Owl creek at an early day and built a horse grist mill, which was the only thing practicable then, and the settlers for miles around brought their grist of wheat and corn on horseback, hitched their horse to the grinder and ground their own grain; then mounted and returned home. Mr. Levering built the first saw and grist mills in the township about 1815, on Owl creek.

Enoch Hart was among the pioneers of Congress township. He entered a piece of land embracing what was later the site of Williamsport. William Rush, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, settled there in 1821. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. When Mr. Rush and wife came to Congress township, there were but five families there.

Among the early settlers, besides Rush and Levering, were Samuel Graham, Jonathan Brewer, Samuel Graham, Timothy Gardner and a Mr. Bailey.

When white people first began to settle in Congress township, they had to go to Mt. Vernon or Fredericktown to mill, and it took several days to make the trip. This was before Levering built his mill on section 25, which proved a great convenience to the people. A country store and the country blacksmith early put in an appearance. Dan Mitchell was perhaps the first blacksmith, and John Levering the next.

In the early settlement there were plenty of Indians passing to and fro through Congress township. They would encamp near the streams and hunt for several days at a time. They were great beggars and when they could not beg they would steal, and there-

fore required constant watching when in the neighborhood. But after a few years they were removed to the reservations the government had provided for them, and their old haunts and hunting grounds in the forests of Morrow county are among the things of the past.

Gideon Chamberlain was an early settler near the southern line of Congress township, where he located in 1828. He has a son, Squire Chamberlain, now living in Williamsport. Samuel McCleneham settled in Congress about 1831-2. He died in 1873, but his widow is still living. Mr. Foultz, who settled in the northeast part of the township very early, is said to have been a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and participated in the ill-fated expedition to Moscow. He is now dead. John Moffett came from Pennsylvania, but was of Scotch descent, and came to this township in 1831, where he died in 1846. His widow is still living and is ninety-three years old. She crossed the mountains with her family, in 1802, and settled in southern Ohio, where she lived until her marriage and removal to this township. She has been a member of the church for more than sixty years. John Garverick was from Pennsylvania in 1833, and settled in north part of township, where he died in 1872.

In 1830, there were scattered through the township the following additional settlers: Amos Melotte, Thomas Fiddler, William Andrews, Joseph Vannator, George and James Thompson, John Swallum, Enoch Hart, William Williams, Jerry Freeland, and perhaps a few others. Melotte was from Pennsylvania originally, but had been living for some time in the southern part of the state. He settled here in 1831 about one and a half miles south of Williamsport. Thomas Fiddler settled originally in this township, but moved over into Franklin township. Andrews settled where A. B. Richardson now lives, moved to Wisconsin and died there. Vannator came about the time of Andrews' arrival. The Thompsons came in 1830, and were originally from Ireland. George Thompson was the father of James, and died in 1859. Swallum was from Virginia, and is living on the place of his original settlement. His father was one of the Hessians captured by Washington at Trenton during the Revolutionary war. There was a family living on the adjoining "eighty" to that on which Swallum settled, when he came, but they are now all gone. Hart was from Pennsylvania, and his wife was from Maryland. He, with his father, settled in what is now Perry township, at an early day. Enoch Hart entered the land on which the village of Williamsport now

stands, in 1827, and soon afterward he and his young wife settled on it. He erected a cabin on this land, and lived one year in it without a door, except a quilt hung before the opening. This afforded but a slight protection against the wolves, which sometimes became very fierce and forced the family to guard the opening against the intrusion of the unwelcome animals. Mr. Hart sold his property to a man named Freeland, and moved into the northern part of the township, where he died in April, 1878.

Probably the next arrival, after those already mentioned, was John Russell. He was from New York, and is supposed to have settled about 1824. He entered the place where Dan Mitchell lived and died, and where his widow is still living. He sold out to Mr. Mitchell, upon his arrival in 1828, and bought a farm between Bellville and Lexington. Here he remained but a few years, when he sold his place and removed farther west, where he died some years afterward. Dan Mitchell, who went by the name of "Dan," and did not allow himself to be called Daniel, bought out Russell. He was from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and settled originally in Perry township, in the spring of 1823, where he dwelt until the fall of 1828. He then sold out and removed to Congress township, and settled where his widow now lives, one mile east of the village of Williamsport. She is seventy-nine years old, and enjoys good health. They came from Pennsylvania in wagons, and were sixteen days on the road. It was at a disagreeable season of the year, the ground was muddy, and over much of the route their wagon was the first to open the way. Often they had to stop and cut out a road and build pole bridges over the streams. But "time, patience and perseverance" finally overcame all obstacles, and the journey was accomplished without accident. Mr. Mitchell died about a year ago, but has several children still living, among whom is Z. H. Mitchell, who owns a saw mill east of Williamsport. Another son keeps a hotel in that village. The elder Mitchell was a man of some prominence in his neighborhood, and was one of the early county commissioners.

The schoolmaster was an early addition to the settlement, as well as the pioneer preacher. One of the first schools taught in the township, was by Benjamin P. Trux, about 1834. It was kept in a small cabin, built for school purposes, not far from the village of Williamsport. A man named Hayden taught school near Dan Mitchell's, at a very early day, perhaps the next school after that taught by Trux. The house in which Trux taught was the first built in the township, perhaps, for school purposes. It was the usual log cabin school house.

The first birth in the township was that of Lavina Mitchell, a daughter of Martin Mitchell. She was born in 1829. The first marriage could not be ascertained. One of the first deaths was that of Samuel Peoples, who was killed at a house-raising at a very early day. Margaret Swallum died in 1832.

The first roads through Congress township were the Indian and emigrant trails. The first laid out by authority was the Delaware and Mansfield road, which passes through the township. Congress township has excellent roads, which in most cases are laid out on sectional lines, and are kept in good condition.

The pioneer preachers came into the township at an early date, and some of them were pioneers themselves. Private houses were used to hold services in until churches or school houses were built. The preachers in those days were seldom college graduates, but they had physical power and could be heard at a considerable distance, and they would preach from three to four hours. When called upon to preach a funeral, exposure to cold and wet and storm did not prevent an answer to the call of distress from stricken fellow pioneers. It was considered as a part of the work of the Master, and was done without money and without price.

It cannot be definitely ascertained who was the first preacher in Congress township, but the Rev. Silas Ensign was one of them and is supposed to have been the first Methodist preacher in the field here. He used to preach at Gardner's long before there was either a church or school house in the township. The Revs. David James and John Thomas were Welshmen and two of the pioneer Baptists. The Rev. Mr. Shedd was one of the first Presbyterian preachers.

WILLIAMSPORT.

Williamsport, near the center of Congress township, has less than a hundred inhabitants; two general stores, a hotel and a blacksmith shop. There is no church in the place—United Brethren—which worships in an old frame building. The youth there attend a district school.

Williamsport was laid out in 1836. Enoch Hart entered land upon which it is located, and after a few years sold out to Jerry Freeland. He sold to William Dakan, who laid out the village and called it Williamsport, in his own honor. The first store was opened by William Andrews, as soon as the village was laid out; later he built a dwelling and a store house. Dakan also had a

store of nearly the same size. A post office was established at the house of William Andrews, about half a mile west of the town. The community is now served by the rural delivery.

The first tavern was kept by Reuben Luce, and it was a favorite place of resort, being on the direct road from Delaware to Mansfield, and a place where news from the outside world could be obtained from the travelers. Martin Mitchell was also an early hotel keeper in Williamsport. The first school taught in the village was by Z. H. Mitchell, in 1842.

Although Williamsport is an old town, it never obtained much size, but there is plenty of room for growth. There are several country churches near the place. Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal church is about two miles southwest. It was organized in 1836. There is a cemetery adjacent to the church, which contains the mortal remains of its early members, as well as many of the pioneers of the township.

Pleasant Grove Disciple church was founded about sixty years ago; a log meeting house was erected on a corner of John Swallum's land, and later a frame church structure was built near the site of the old log one. A neat little burying ground adjoins this church. Rev. William Neal, a very earnest advocate of their doctrine and a very worthy man, has been one of its ministers.

Bryn Zion Baptist church was formerly in this township, but since the addition to Gilead township of a section or two from the southwest corner of Congress, the church is just across the line in Gilead. This is a very old church organization, having been founded more than seventy years ago.

WEST POINT.

The village of West Point is situated on the line between North Bloomfield and Congress townships, and is divided about equally between them. It is a small place, with a general store and a church—the Free Methodist. The post office has been discontinued, and the community is now supplied by the Rural Free Delivery from Galion.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The pioneers brought their moral standards and their social conscience with them and established here a type of society as good as they had left behind. They cultivated and manifested the

great virtues of courage and of endurance—indispensible qualities in pioneer life. They had days of hard labor and lonely nights in the primeval forests. They had persistent struggles with the firece wilderness to subjugate the soil, hoping that those who should come after them would reap the fruit of their sowing, and through their sacrifices enter into security and peace.

Franklin township is situated on the Greenville treaty line, and is composed in part of United States military lands and Congressional lands, the latter being that portion north of the treaty line. It was originally surveyed in 1807. That portion of the township situated below the treaty line was then described as being level and of second rate quality, bearing principally sugar, beech and ash timber. Above the treaty line the land is more rolling, forming somewhat of a ridge along the line of the road passing through Pulaskiville, which divides the waters of the two branches of Owl creek. The Middle branch takes its source in Congress township, and flows in a southerly course through the western portion of Franklin. Another small tributary to Owl creek takes its rise just north of Pulaskiville and follows a southeasterly direction, joining the main stream in Knox county. The soil is somewhat clayey, but the bottom lands are better soil and have some walnut timber. In the pioneer period some of the land was swampy and needed draining.

The boundaries of Franklin township are quite irregular. For twenty-five years it was the extreme township in the northwest corner of Knox county. At that time Harmony township extended northward to the natural boundary of the treaty line. When the township was set off to form a part of Morrow county, a row of sections was taken off the eastern end above the treaty line.

Franklin township is bounded on the north by Congress and Perry, on the east by Middlebury, Knox county, on the south by Chester and Harmony, and on the west by Harmony and Gilead townships. The territory thus embraced is well adapted to general farming, and under the management of the owners has proven to be second to none in the county. Grain raising is the principal pursuit of the farmers, although stock raising has also proven profitable. The place on the map called Pulaskiville is really only a cluster of houses at the crossing of the two main roads north of the center of the township. This cross road hamlet was laid out in 1834 by William Linn and Richard Traux, on land which they owned. The original plat exhibits several streets and a number of lots. In 1836 a one story frame building was erected.

DEFUNCT TOWNS.

Many years ago a town was projected by Allen Kelley. It was situated in the western end of the township on the land later owned by William Kelley. The site was one admirably adapted to a village site with the corners of four counties centering near it, and the founder might well entertain sanguine hopes of its ultimate success, but the reorganization of the counties changed the whole aspect, and Jamestown became a thing of the past. The House Brothers had a store there early, where they did business until Mount Gilead began to show elements of growth, when they removed to that place. This establishment attracted trade from all points.

Sometime previous to 1823 the village of Florida Grove was laid out on the land later owned by Thomas P. Morrison. The project was inaugurated by Reverend George Van Eman, who then owned the land, together with Plumb Suttleff and Samuel Hardenbrook. A number of lots were sold, but the would-be town failed to thrive, and has long since become a part of the farming land of the township.

There were no large landholders in this township save James Brady of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; and most of the settlers bought direct of the government at the land office in Canton.

The congressional lands were a part of what was known as the new purchase, and were put on the market about 1809, or as soon as practicable after the necessary survey was completed. The first actual settler was Samuel Shaw, who came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He was born in Carlisle, that state, in 1762, and came to Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1809, locating at Franklin a year later and settling on land where Salathiel Bonar later lived. He had bought six hundred acres there in 1808. Mr. Shaw is represented as a clever, quaint old gentleman, who commanded the universal respect of his fellow-townsmen. He brought a large family of children, the oldest of whom, David, achieved considerable distinction in a local way. He was an early school teacher, the third person to be elected to the position of justice of the peace—an office he held for twenty-three years—a colonel in the peace establishment, and a county commissioner for nine years. David Peoples came from Jefferson county, Ohio, to Franklin, in 1810, shortly after Mr. Shaw. He was young, unmarried, and in straitened financial circumstances. After securing one

hundred acres of land, he had not money enough to buy an ax with, and worked for some time at clearing, for four dollars per acre, to get money to help himself. He got his first lot cleared early, and had the first rolling of the season, and afterward was called upon to "return the compliment" every day for six weeks. About this time his horse, his only possession, died, and he was forced to put in his corn without plowing, using his hoe for all purposes of plowing and planting. In the meanwhile, he had boarded at Mr. Shaw's, but, having prepared a home and got in his crop, he returned for his mother, whom he brought to Franklin in the same year. In the fall of 1810, John Cook started from his home in Maryland in search of a better land and a newer community, where he might turn his limited capital to a larger account. He was a native of New Jersey, but had emigrated in 1794 to Maryland.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

School houses were among the first structures built by the pioneers of Franklin, and in some instances preceded the meeting houses. The first one was built about 1815, on the site of the Owl Creek Baptist church (North branch), in the northeast corner of the township. It was a round log affair, with a huge fireplace in one end, and greased paper windows. This was used until 1822, when it was burned, the fire originating from some defect in the rude chimney. In the following year, another house was put up on a part of Mr. Levering's land. This had a brick chimney, and boards overhead, but without glass in the windows. It was considered a fine building, and served the public for years. About 1820, a log school house was erected a little southeast of Center Corners. Nellie Strong was the first teacher here, and W. T. Campbell followed her. The school building was made of round logs, with an inclined puncheon running along the side of the wall, supported by pins driven into the logs, just above which a part of one log was cut away to give light. This was covered by greased paper, which admitted all the light needed for school purposes. Here Mr. Campbell taught the rudiments of reading, writing, "ciphering" and geography, to some thirty or forty scholars. In explanation of the number of scholars, it should be said that they came from three or four miles away, and that each family sent several—those of Shur and Walker, in Chester, sending five pupils each. A little later a school house was built near the cross roads,

which was constructed on a unique plan borrowed from the pioneer structures of "York State." It was a large, square log building, with a fireplace in the center of the room. A large surface of stone was laid in the center of the room, at each corner of which, out of reach of the flames, was placed a large post which supported the chimney about six feet above the fire.

The formation of Ohio as a state had opened up a vast amount of land to the enterprising pioneer. Maryland at that time furnished one of the most available markets for the frontier settlements in the new territory, and it was no uncommon occurrence to see a string of pack-horses, numbering from ten to thirty animals, laden with flax, making their way to Hagerstown, to return with supplies for the Ohio settlements. The reports concerning the beauty and resources of the country, and the fertility of its soil, brought to the attention of those who began to feel crowded in the older communities the advantages to be found in Ohio.

JOHN COOK AND OTHERS.

It was this condition of affairs that induced John Cook, John Ackerman and William Levering to mount their horses in the fall of 1810, and start to investigate the new country. They stopped at the settlement in Wayne township, where some fifty families had settled, and were there directed to lands which are now a part of Franklin township, as desirable for farming purposes. They were pleased with the prospects, and purchased lands adjoining those of the elder Cook. The latter had commissioned his son to look after the boundaries of his land, and to see that it was located as he supposed it to be, and found that it was not—that the supposed spring and grove which would have added so much to his purchase were not on his land. When this was reported to Mr. Cook he secured another half section, taking in the desired property. Late in the year 1812 Mr. Cook started for his new home in Ohio.

With his effects and family stowed in one of those Pennsylvania wagons known by the expressive name of land-schooners, with a team of five horses as the motor power, he started for the "far west." The route took them along the Hagerstown pike, which had been partially completed, for about forty miles. From this point, they followed a plainly marked road, along which there was considerable travel. They could make but slow progress at best,

and four weeks had passed before they reached their journey's end. On their way they met with persons leaving their frontier homes, and giving the most discouraging reports of matters on the border. At Cambridge, they met one of the soldiers who had been wounded at the Copus affair at Mansfield, who almost discouraged Mr. Cook from proceeding farther; but he was a "plucky" sort of a man, and was determined that nothing short of actual danger should impede his progress. On reaching Mount Vernon he found that his former neighbors, who had settled near the farm to which he was going, had fled to Mount Vernon and Fredericktown for protection from the Indians, who, it was feared, were about to make a descent upon the unprotected settlements in that region.

It was but natural that this news should create a lively alarm among the isolated settlements; the towns of Mount Vernon and Fredericktown were thronged with families anxious to arrange some plan for defense. It was in this situation that Mr. Cook found affairs when he arrived at Mount Vernon. He came as far as Middlebury, where he took possession of an empty cabin belonging to an old surveyor by the name of Mitchell, which he occupied until he got a cabin of his own erected. When built, his cabin was a structure eighteen by twenty feet, "staked and ridered," a chimney constructed of "cat and clay," and contained one room and a loft. The following year was a busy one for this part of the township. Among Mr. Cook's neighbors were Benjamin Hart, in the edge of Perry township; John Ogle, Henry Sams and his sons, who were married, and lived near, Andrew and Henry Sams, Jr., and a family by the name of Hoofmire. But little improvement had been made upon their farms, and about three days in the week were spent by each family in assisting to build cabins for new arrivals, or helping to roll their neighbors' fields. The plan was for each one to cut the timber on three or four acres, and then invite all the neighbors for three or four miles around to roll these logs into piles for burning. During the work, it was expected that the beneficiary would provide plenty of whiskey, and a supper when the task was finished. The logs were cut twelve or fourteen feet long, and were handled with "handspikes" alone, as oxen were too slow motioned for the enthusiastic ardor of the pioneers.

Meanwhile his first cabin had proved a rather uncomfortable home even for a pioneer family, and Mr. Cook employed some persons who carried on a rude carpentry, to erect a two storied, hewed log house, eighteen by twenty-six feet. This building was

provided with a brick chimney and a shingled roof, and was considered as quite an aristocratic residence for that time.

Abednego Stevens, who came with a large family of grown-up children from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, was among the first families to settle in the township. His son William had been in the army under Harrison, and in coming home had been attracted by the country in this township, and had entered a considerable tract lying in the southeast section of the congressional portion of the land.

In 1812, Benjamin Corwin came to Franklin, being a tanner by trade, and on arriving immediately set about resuming his trade; he sunk vats on the Johnston road, in the eastern part of the township, and set up the first and only tannery in this vicinity. The dearth of the raw material for his trade made the first efforts rather insignificant, but a murrain which broke out among the cattle soon furnished him with ample material for the exercise of his ability; there was but little stock save what the necessities of the situation demanded. Cows were indispensable, and most of the pioneers brought one or more of these animals, but so great was the fatality among them that the settlers for miles around lost all they had. It seems that the cause of this fatality was something the animals found in the woods, and the pioneers were in the habit of giving them alum, soot, soap, etc. There was a considerable demand among the men for buckskin leather, which furnished substantial and not unattractive clothing; the skins were treated in some way and then smoked to a fine color that was permanent and attractive. Pants of this material were made tight-fitting, as they were the reverse of comfortable on a cold day if not kept in close contact with the person all the time. This material in many instances furnished the whole suit, which was capped by a hat made from the skin of some fur-bearing animal.

PULASKIVILLE.

Pulaskiville is a small village in Franklin township. At present it has not more than a dozen houses and one general store. It has Methodist Episcopal and New School Baptist churches. The Baptist society was formed about 1830 by Elders James and George, of Chester. They had previously preached at the cabins of Stevens and Campbell. They afterwards used the school house to hold services in, and in 1840 the whole neighborhood assisted them in building a frame structure for a house of worship. In

1874 a new church was erected at a cost of \$2,200. The Greenville treaty lines run about a mile and a half south of this little village.

This Greenville treaty line runs through Morrow county from east to west, somewhat diagonally, entering the county in Franklin township, and forming the north boundary of Harmony; thence through the southern part of Gilead, forming part of its southern boundary passing along part of the northern boundary of Lincoln through the southern part of Cardington township and Cardington village leaving the county at the northwest corner of Westfield township.

CHAPTER XXI.

HARMONY AND LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF HARMONY TOWNSHIP—SETTLERS PRIOR TO 1830—LATER SETTLERS—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—PENLAN LINCOLN TOWNSHIP ERECTED—PIONEER SETTLERS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—FULTON.

The settlers who came to Harmony township were men of thrift. They clipped the hilltops of their wild forests, and converted the township into a land of plenty. They helped to advance the march of civilization, built homes that rank among the best in Morrow county, and founded schools and churches, thus giving to their descendants a true and abiding Christian prosperity.

The early pioneers who came to this locality were largely from the eastern states. Some families hesitated to plunge into forests remote from the older settlements, and located along the old Granville road by the Alum creek trail and up the Olentangy river, settling up the southern part of the county. When the county was formed and the business and social center was at the county seat, the tide of emigration went further north, but still measured its advance by the proximity of its settlements to the newly formed center. This was of vast importance to the pioneers in those days of blazed roads and unbridged streams. For years the county seat was the vital and social nucleus, besides being the official center of the communities that settled about it. There the sessions of the court were held; there was a store and a grist mill, and thither the settlers must go to pay their taxes. Under such influences, a large part of the northern and eastern part of the county was for years but little more than the common hunting grounds of Indians, yet occasionally a few white settlers could be found who were more venturesome than the majority.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

This large area of territory was formed into a small township called Sunbury, and from it, at various times since, smaller divisions have been formed, until now only the thriving village of

that name in Berkshire serves to perpetuate its name. Harmony was set off from this comprehensive township June 5, 1820; and, was first erected, included the northern half of Bennington, the northeast section of Peru, the eastern half of Lincoln, the whole of the present township of Harmony, and a strip of country of this width extending to the northern boundary of Crawford county. It retained this wide area of territory for a short time only. The erection of other counties curtailed its jurisdiction to the limits of the treaty line, and, in 1828 was restricted to its present bounds by the erection of Lincoln township. As now situated, it is bounded on the north, following the treaty line, by Franklin and Gilead, on the east by Franklin and Chester, south by Bennington and west by Lincoln. The general character of the surface of Harmony township is that of low, wet ground. The northern part was surveyed, in 1803, by Jesse Spencer, and the southeast section by William Harris in 1811.

This section was then wet, with only narrow tracks of solid land winding among the swamps. These swamps the early settlers designated by names, suggestive of their different characteristics. In the northern part of the center of the township was an extensive swamp called Long swamp; to the south and east, a short distance, were the Prairies and Feather Bed swamps. About the middle of the township was located the Wild Cat swamp, and a little to the east of that was the Rosy swamp. This part of the township has undergone a remarkable change in the course of clearing. The swamps have disappeared under the influence of the sun and drainage, and the site of some of them is now among the finest farming land in the township. Across the corner of this quarter of the township flows the Middle branch of Owl creek, and flowing up from the south, along the eastern border of the township, the Southern ranch of the same stream is found. This was once locally known as "Taylor's run," but that name was soon lost sight of, and it is now generally called the South branch of Owl creek. Owing to the lay of the land, however, these streams afford but little drainage. In the western portion of Harmony township the Big Walnut takes its rise, formerly heading in a swamp. This stream flows south along the western part of the township, without reaching any considerable size in this region, and with few branches. To the west of this stream, the surface is higher, and is fine, rolling clay land. East of the river the general characteristics of the township prevail. The general business of the township is farming. The soil in most places is a rich, black muck that yields abundant returns.

The swamps of Harmony township had quite an attraction for the Indians in an early day. Wild fruits grew here in great abundance, and wild flowers bloomed in every corner of the wood. "Rosy" swamp which occupied a part of Mr. Meredith's farm gained its name from the profusion of wild flowers that brightened its damp recesses. This was also a favorite haunt for certain kinds of game that the Indians delighted to hunt. In the swamps near the center of the township, wild cats of great size were found, and though but few remained for the whites to capture, Wild Cat swamp obtained its name from the traditions of the Indians.

SETTLERS PRIOR TO 1830.

The commissioners' records of Delaware county show that Harmony township was erected in 1820, but so far as can be ascertained no settlements were made within the present boundaries until about 1826. The land was known, and would doubtless have been early settled if the status of the land had been more secure. The southeast quarter had been bought by General James Taylor, of Newport, Kentucky. The southwest quarter was school land, and the rest was congress and military lands. Many settlers who would have settled on this land were diverted to other parts because they did not care to hunt up the character of the land when there was plenty at hand just as good, where no difficulty of that nature existed. To set the matter at rest, however, early in 1824 William Davis, a resident of Knox county, wrote to Chillicothe for information, and in that year entered the first congressional land within the present limits of the township. The tract was located near the bend in the South branch of Owl creek. The first actual settler, however, was Alexander Walker, who had come some years before as one of the earliest settlers to the site of Chesterville. He came originally, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and stayed in Chester some fifteen years. He located his land where Hugh Green later lived, building his cabin on the banks of Owl creek, but, following the bent of his mind, he left the township in a few years in search of a newer country. If not the second family, that of Charles McCracken very closely followed that of Walker. McCracken came to Chester from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but finding the land of Harmon, not so generally taken entered a farm of one hundred acres in the eastern part of the township, near where runs the Cardington and Chesterville road. Coming close upon this family was William

Kramer, from Franklin county, Ohio, who settled on a small tract just west of McCracken, on the branch of Owl creek. The way thus opened was soon followed by those who had become restless in the older settlements and desired a newer country, and, notwithstanding the forbidding character of the soil, the north-east quarter settled up quite rapidly. The settlement was thus principally made up from the older settlements near at hand, and to considerable extent by those, who, after partially clearing up their farms, moved again to newer territory. Among those who came into this section within a few years of the first settlers, was James McCrary, originally from Licking county. He came to Chester, and then removed to Harmony, settling in the land just north of Kramer and on the opposite side of the stream. Zabad Pierce entered a farm in the same vicinity, and George Burns, who came from Columbiana county, located on the land now owned by Jacob Fogle.

On January 7, 1826, Samuel Hayden came into the township and settled on the Cardington and Chesterville road just north of the stream, his farm lying right on the boundary line between Chester and Harmony townships. With his parents, he moved from Greene county, Pennsylvania, when about five years old, and settled in Licking county, in November, 1808. The two hundred miles which intervened was traveled on horseback within the space of eight days, the party being delayed one day by a storm. William Hayden, the father, came by way of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, in order to bring the household goods. The mother, with a fortitude rarely equaled, performed the long journey overland, riding on horseback, carrying her infant daughter, and leading a horse on which Samuel and his younger brother rode.

Soon after Hayden, Jeremiah Smith moved on to land in the northeastern part of the township, which he had entered as early as 1825. Mr. Smith came from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1824, and settled at Berkshire, but did not purchase any property until the following year, when, after looking the whole township over, he chose that in the northeast part of the township. The land was then pretty much under water, but there was quite a large cleared spot which bore a luxuriant growth of grass, and near by was an excellent spring. It did not take him long to discover that the land could be drained and made into excellent farming land, while the spring would prove a perpetual treasure. The grass-land, though too insecure for cattle or horses to walk on, would furnish an amount of feed that was a valuable consideration

at that time. Mr. Smith at once entered two hundred and fifty acres of this land at the office in Chillicothe, his deed bearing date August 5, 1825, and paid \$297.02 in cash for it. He made no improvements on this property, however, until late in 1827, when he put up a cabin, and in March of the following year moved his family into it. The prospect here was not inviting, and would have discouraged any one not trained to the hard experiences of the pioneer. The whole country was but little more than a succession of swamps, many of them so soft as to mire the dogs of the coon hunters. On Mr. Smith's farm was a large beaver dam of semi-circular shape, enclosing about thirty acres of swamp, which was known as the Feather Bed swamp, on account of its softness. It seemed to have no solid bottom, a pole having been thrust into it to the depth of twenty feet without touching firm soil.

In 1827 a settlement was made in the southeast corner of the Taylor quarter, by Enoch George, who, when a boy in 1811, came to Chester township with his father, an Old School Baptist preacher. Jonathan Frost and E. Salisbury were also early settlers in Harmony township, as were also the families of Timothy Foss, Symmons and Heald.

LATER SETTLERS.

Among those who came to Harmony township in 1833, were Japheth West, from Clay township, Knox county; Thomas Madden, Ashley Nutt, William Bennett and Christopher Stovenaur. In 1837 Enoch George, who had gone back to Chester after selling his farm in the southeast corner of the township, to Mr. Salisbury, returned and bought eighty acres near Burns' Corners. Here he stayed but a short time, when he sold out, and, leaving his family there, he went to Iowa to work for a home. Familiar all his life with a timbered country, the rough fashion of the prairie winds discouraged his idea of emigration, and he bought one hundred acres. In the fall of 1840, Thomas Meredith, a native of Chester township, came into Harmony and bought a hundred acres of land in the Taylor section, at five dollars per acre. The cheapness of land all about this quarter, had left this part of the township for the most part unsettled, and Mr. Meredith found it, at that comparatively late date, fraught with all the obstacles that the earliest settlers met.

The absence of any considerable streams and the nearness of

Chesterville, where mills, tanneries and a general store supplied the meager demands of the settlers, operated against the establishment of similar enterprises in this township. There were two saw mills that were built rather early, one about 1835, about three-quarters of a mile north of Jeremiah Smith's farm; and another by Chilcoat, on Owl creek. These afforded the first opportunity for the improvement of their dwellings, and Mr. Smith built the first frame house in the township. In 1846 William Bennett built a brick house in the southeastern part of the township, and in 1850 John Ralston erected another, Jesse Vernon burning the brick on the place.

There was a post office, a store and mills at Chesterville, and this was the point of attraction to the settlement in Harmony township. At that time Cardington was scarcely known, and a blazed road from the northeast corner of Harmony, out to the treaty line, was the only road to the two or three cabins that have since grown to the now thriving town of Cardington.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

Religious missionaries were early in the community of Harmony, the first denominational influence in the township was probably that of the Old School Baptists. Their first place of worship was built in the middle of the township, and was known as the "Wildecut Church."

Ebenezer church was one of the oldest organizations in the township. This was located in the southeast part of the township, and was organized by the Reverend Mr. Kaufman, an Old School Baptist minister. Among the early members were Peter Powell, Tunis Ashbrook, Joseph Ullery, Charles McCracken and wife, James James and wife, and Benjamin McCrary and wife. Pisgah church was of the New School Baptists and had its origin in the division of the old Chester church, which occurred in 1836.

Harmony chapel was built by the Methodist Episcopal denomination in 1850. In 1831 Jeremiah Smith laid out a small cemetery, donating a quarter of an acre to this purpose, and in August of that year buried his first wife there. Later he added another quarter of an acre, and, as he was desirous of having a church in that community, he offered a building site to any denomination that would build a house of worship on it. The proposition was taken into consideration by both the Baptists and Methodists, but the latter came to a decision first and were given the site. The

first class had been formed about two years previously under the influence of such preachers as Russell Bigelow. Mr. Bigelow has been described as an orator of divine inspiration. It is said that his unequaled and soul-stirring appeals have caused people to leave their seats and go as near the pulpit as possible, apparently unaware of having changed their seats.

“Such vast impressions did his sermons make
That he always kept his flock awake.”

Pleasant Hill church was built about the time Harmony chapel was erected. It was constructed by the United Brethren denomination, but not long afterwards they sold the building to the Old School Baptists. As a dissension arose among the purchasers, however, which caused a split in the church, the former owners sold it to private parties.

The early ministers preached for some time in the cabins of the settlers, before the community was strong enough to erect places of worship. At Jeremiah Smith's cabin, for some time, services were held by the Reverend William Dowling and Reverend Henry Moffit, of the Disciple church, the Reverend Ashley, of the New Lights, and others who came on missionary tours.

The southwest quarter of Harmony township was part of the land set aside for school purposes, and did not come into the market until late. Ere this most of the available government lands had been taken up, and the price of land had risen considerably. These were principally taken up by settlers from Muskingum, Perry and Knox counties.

PENLAN.

While Harmony township has no town within its borders, there are several places worthy of mention. There is a township hall near the center, in which any desired meetings can be held.

Penlan is the name given a cross roads, where there are a few dwellings and a general store. There was a post office there by that name but it has been discontinued, and the Corners are now served by the Rural Free Delivery.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

The faith of the pioneers should also animate us. We should believe as they did that there are better days coming; that our labors will not be in vain. They did not despair of future success

even here in the wilderness, with trackless forests encircling them and stubborn soils defying them, and bloody foes lurking everywhere in ambush for them. We honor and applaud the courage and heroism of the pioneers, and close akin to their courage was their faith in the future. It takes a high order of faith to discern the beauty and bounty of the ages to come, and be willing to live for them and die without seeing them.

This township was named Lincoln in honor of General Lincoln, distinguished in the Revolutionary war. The community at that time was not isolated from the outside world and the ordinary privileges of the older settlements, as were the first pioneers, and yet the stores and mills were reached only after traveling through miles of woods and fording unbridged streams, guided only by blazed trees. Game was found here in great abundance. Deer, turkeys and wolves thronged the woods at an early day, and bears of the largest size were frequently killed by the early settlers.

Lincoln township in the early settlement was a favorite place of the Indians. They had left their haunts further south in the county with great reluctance, and, finding the settlements had not disturbed the native quiet of this locality, they had settled down in the vain belief that they could make this their permanent home. But they soon found that immigration and civilization were on their track, but they continued to retain their camps until about 1833. The Indians in Morrow county were remnants of several tribes. The disintegration of their tribal bands had been going for some time, and no one tribe remained intact. They built bark wigwams and dug holes in the ground in the center for their fire. Occasionally the whites had some trouble with the Indians, growing out of their propensity to pilfer and sometimes carried to the extent of stealing horses.

THE TOWNSHIP ERECTED.

Lincoln township originally formed a part of Harmony. Later, as the lands within the present limits of Harmony were taken up and settlements began to multiply, there was a movement for a separation, and on March 3, 1828, the commissioners of Delaware county erected the new township from "that part of Harmony and Westfield townships beginning on the north line of the county, in Westfield township, one mile east of the line between ranges 17 and 18, thence south on lot line to south line of Westfield township and the line between the 6 and 7 townships;

thence east one mile beyond the west line of range 16; thence north through Harmony township to north line of the county; thence west along the north line of the county to place of beginning.

The eastern border of the township is a natural boundary, the land rising so as to form a dividing line between the waters of Big Walnut and Alum creek. Just west of this ridge, the latter stream takes its rise in two branches in the low land in the northern part of the township, flowing in a southerly course through it. Along the upper branches of this stream is found some bottom land, though of no great extent. Below the forks of the creek, the banks, though not high, are abrupt, the clay formation coming in contact with the water. In the western part of Lincoln, the West branch of Alum creek takes its rise, and, flowing in a southwesterly course, passes through a part of Westfield, and, changing its course, unites with the other branch in the southwest corner of Peru. The upper end of this branch has been widened, and is known as the Williams ditch, and thus serves to drain considerable territory, which was before inadequately provided for. The western part of the township is low, and bears such timber as sugar, burr oak, birch and hickory. On the high land in the eastern part is found white oak, maple and beech, while on the bottoms originally grew black walnuts of mammoth size. The streams afford but little drainage. The banks are low, and the fall is so slight that the surplus water occasioned by heavy rains, floods the fields to a considerable extent, while in other parts large ditches and extensive underdraining are necessary to the proper cultivation of the land. The predominant characteristic of the soil is that of a yellow clay on the higher ground, a good strong soil for grass, corn, and, when well farmed, for wheat. On the bottoms is found a rich black soil, which yields large crops, and is easily renewed. The ordinary style of farming—raising corn, oats, rye and wheat, with a little stock—is the occupation of most of the residents of Lincoln.

The early organization of the township bounded it on the north by Gilead, on the east by Harmony, on the south by Bennington and Perry, and on the west by Westfield. Subsequent changes to accommodate the growing village of Cardington took a piece a mile square out of the northwest corner, and later six lots were taken off the northern part, and attached to Gilead, to maintain the balance of power between the rival villages and their townships. This was originally United States military lands, and

was surveyed by Jesse Spenser in 1807. The third quarter, however, was surveyed as early as 1803 by the same civil engineer. The original notes class the quality of the land as third rate, and its appearance before the cultivating hand of the pioneer had wrought its changes doubtless warranted this estimate.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of this country was due principally to the Quaker colony that settled in what is now called Peru. This community continued to receive accessions from the east, who, finding the farms pretty well taken up, resorted to lands further north. Others came single, and, marrying, sought a home in the lands of Lincoln. The first settler was Benjamin Collins, a native of Rhode Island, but emigrating from Junius, in the state of New York, to this township. He was a man considerably advanced in years, and brought with him an only child, a married daughter, with a large family. He bought a cabin situated on the banks of Alum creek. This cabin was built in 1814 by Edmund Buck and Amos Earl. After coming to Peru, they struck out in the lands to the north, and, assuming a squatter's right, built a cabin and kept "bachelor's hall" for some six months. Three years later, William Steiner came. He was a native of Maryland, and, emigrating to Ohio, had stopped a few years in Fairfield county, but the ague seized him here and drove him out in search of a better situation. He was attracted by the prospect in Lincoln, and built his cabin on the Sunbury road, a little south of where the Cardington and Chesterville pike crosses this road, boarding in the main while at Mr. Collins'. After selling out to Collins, Edmund Buck went some two miles up the river and built his cabin on the Sunbury road, just north of the pike. Buck's mother was a widow, and related to the Benedicts, and was induced to emigrate from New York state to give her boys an opportunity to get a start in the world. She came with friends in 1812 to the settlement in Peru, Edmund making the journey on foot with a cousin by the name of Earl.

While Steiner is credited with the second cabin, Buck really made the second settlement, the former not bringing his family on until about a year later. There was an earlier cabin erected than those built by either Steiner or Buck, erected in the northern part of the township by a Mr. Beadle, but it was not occupied until 1818.

Closely following the preceding families came Joseph Kingman and Noah White, from Clinton county, New York. Kingman came west with his father-in-law, to Peru. He had just been married, and, having accumulated but little property, made the journey on foot, Mr. Wood bringing his wife and household goods on his wagon. For this transportation, he paid his father-in-law twelve and a half cents per pound. Fortunately for his slender purse, his wife only weighed about a hundred pounds, and the rest of his baggage was light, but aggregated to the amount of two hundred pounds, costing him twenty-five dollars. White was a nephew of Mr. Wood, and came with the party, a young man, to try the fortunes of the west. Kingman and White both bought land in Lincoln, locating opposite each other on the Sunbury road, just above Buck's cabin, on land now owned by V. T. Kingman. White married in Bennington, and finally, in 1823, selling out to Kingman, went to Cardington, where he lived and died. Kingman's father, Alexander, an old Revolutionary soldier, came about the same time to Lincoln and settled just north of Steiner. North of Kingman, Stephen Westcoat made his home, and Alanson Platt just north of him, and just west of the latter Paul White built his cabin.

The earliest roads here were laid out about 1823. The state road, west of Alum creek, was originally the famous Indian trail, which led up from Pickaway county along this stream. This trail was fitted for the passage of wagons by the settlers, and there are frequently found, on the unused portions even yet, some mementoes of the travelers who once used this road. The state engineers straightened the angles of this road, and it serves the same purpose it did in years gone by. The Sunbury road, east of the creek, was blazed out at a very early date, and was the one principally used by the earlier Lincoln settlement. It was laid out in 1824.

The settlement in Lincoln, growing out of the Quaker community in the adjoining township, would naturally be an early supporter of church influences. The first families were intimately related to the Quakers, or joined their society, and all attended their meetings. There were other denominations firmly established in the communities settled not far away, and they were fortunate in having such able evangelists as Russell Bigelow, Leroy Swampsted, Henry George and others.

It is difficult to determine what denomination came first to share the work and responsibilities of the Quakers in Lincoln. Russell Bigelow was here early, and preached at the cabin of

William Steiner, and a society was formed very early here. A log church was built about eighty rods south of where "Steiner's Corner" now is, Alexander and Joseph Kingman and William Steiner being the principal movers in this project. This was the first place of worship erected in the township. Russell Bigelow preached his first sermon within the bounds of the township, but that was before the township was organized. He traveled the Columbus circuit in 1819, and one of his appointments was at Butter's, some twelve miles south of Steiner's. He completed the circuit once in six weeks. Stopping one day at Steiner's for refreshments, and pleased with the cordial welcome he received, he appointed a meeting six weeks from that date at his host's cabin. The preacher and the people came at the appointed hour, and among the rest a mother had brought her rather mischievous boy. The lad disturbed the great preacher, and, turning to him, Bigelow shouted at him, telling him to get under the bed and keep still. The boy was taken by surprise, and obeyed with considerable promptness. Edmund Buck gave a site for a church and a building was erected on the Sunbury road, just north of the pike, about 1850. An acre of ground was later bought by this society for cemetery purposes and the church building was removed onto this property. It is known as the Ashley church.

About the year 1818, Sylvester Dillingham, a young man, worked for Jonathan Wood in Peru township, for an acre of land per week. He worked a year, and having accumulated a farm of fifty-two acres, married and moved onto the land. It was situated in the northern part of the township. In 1820 Marquis Gardner, Joseph Philbrie and Stephen Doty, Sr., came to Lincoln township and bought property, Philbrie buying about two hundred acres. This was in the southern part of the township, which was but sparsely settled then, and it is related that Gardner was obliged to invite the settlers for miles around to assist him in raising his building. Doty was a native of Maine and first "squatted" on the school lands in Harmony township, but in a short time bought land. Appleton Snell, from Maine, and James McConica, an Irishman, came into the settlement, and, marrying daughters of Mrs. Hubbell, built cabins and became members of the little community. The Pompey section, as it was called, was settled, about 1828, by a number of families that came originally from Pompey, New York. Prominent among these were the families of Leander Benson and his brothers Darius and Almeran; Job Davenport, Ephraim Davenport, John H. Warner, Lyman Wheeler and

Job Liggett. A little later, to the southern part of the township, came Peter Powell and T. P. Ashbrook.

The organization of the township of Lincoln in 1828, was mainly due to the efforts of Collins Buck, Steiner and Shadrack Hubbell. The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1828, at Hubbell's cabin. It resulted in the election of Edmund Buck as justice of the peace, and as there were but seventeen men to fill twenty-four positions each of the voters present was elected to one or more offices.

In 1818, Alexander Edgar came to Peru and put up a store and distillery. This was then the nearest store, and absorbed the greater part of the trade of Lincoln until the business at Chesterville and Cardington divided it. The nearness of these places of business and the lack of any good water power in the township had the effect of discouraging the undertaking of similar enterprises in Lincoln. A saw mill was built very early on Edmund Buck's place, near one of the branches of Alum creek, by Shadrack Hubbell. This afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Buck, and later into the possession of Stephen Doty, Jr. In 1830, after Stephen Doty, Sr., bought the Collins Buck place, his son, Geo. W., built a small saw mill on the stream as it passes through that property. A tannery was early established on the Fulton farm by Stephen Corwin, which supplied the neighborhood material for shoes, clothing and harnesses. About 1850 Thomas Roby establish another tannery on the Ashbrook farm(but it did not prove a permanent affair.

The Westfield, Cardington and Chesterville pike was projected by J. H. Benson, John Andrews, Dr. I. H. Pennock, M. P. Brooks, J. T. Buck, J. B. Trimble, Lester Bartlett and others. It was surveyed by J. T. Buck and was built to Windsor Corners, where it connected with the Ashley and Delhi pike. It was constructed east only about four miles and a half, because it was found that further expenses would not be warranted. Toll was collected for a while, but it never resulted in a sufficient income to keep the road in order and it was abandoned as a pike.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Lincoln Christian church was early organized by Reverend William Ashley. Among the members of the first class were Leander Benson, Nelson Wheeler, John Mann, J. H. Warner and their wives. Meetings were held in school houses and log cabins,

from about 1843 to 1858, when a church building was erected.

The Center United Brethren church was organized with but few members. Meetings were held in log school houses until 1853, when a neat frame building was erected.

A school was established in 1819. The first structure for that purpose was built of logs, sixteen by nineteen feet, on lot 37, section 2. The first teacher was Nathan Randolph. Among the early school houses was one near the east toll gate. This building was about twenty-four feet square, and was built in 1839. Log School houses became things of the past about the year 1857.

A township hall was built in 1872, and is situated near the center of the township.

FULTON.

Fulton is comparatively a new village, having sprung up, almost Aladdin-like, on account of the stone quarries there and



SCHOOL BUILDING AT FULTON.

because of being a station on the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad. It is about midway between Mount Gilead and Marengo. The recent census gave it a population of 285. The citizens had hoped it would reach the three hundred mark, but it fell fifteen short of the desired number. The stone quarry is about a half mile from the village, and it has quite an output and the railroads

affords it ample shipping facilities. The stone is of a grayish color, of the nature of the Berea grit, and is used for building purposes, flagging, abutments, fence posts, etc. Wire fencing is extensively used, and upon corners large stone posts are sunk to which the fencing can be attached, stretched and its tension maintained.

There is a post office at Fulton and two general stores. The place supports two churches—Methodist and Baptist. Fulton has also a town hall and an I. O. O. F. hall. These are both in one building, the town hall occupying the ground floor, and the Odd Fellows the second story. There is a large frame school house in the place, in which three grades are taught. Work is now progressing upon a new pike which passes through the place.

The day the writer visited Fulton, he arrived there just as school was dismissed for the day, and meeting a bevy of young school girls upon the street, interrogated them as to the town, its population and history, and a more intelligent class he never encountered. They were not only intelligent, but courteous as well, and judging the population of the town by these girls, he formed a high opinion of the inhabitants of Fulton.

Fulton is upon an elevation, with Alum creek coursing at its base.

About a mile south of the village is a tile mill.

CHAPTER XXII.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD AND PERRY.

FORMATION AND NATURAL FEATURES OF NORTH BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP—EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—ROADS AND POST OFFICES—BLOOMING GROVE—PERRY TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—ORGANIZED—THE EARLY ARRIVALS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—JOHNSVILLE—NORTH WOODBURY.

As a township North Bloomfield has kept pace with her sister townships of Morrow county. Slowly but surely has the township progressed, until it now stands upon a solid foundation of morality and education.

FORMATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

This township joins Troy on the west. It was embraced within the limits of the latter, which was then twelve miles long from east to west and six miles wide. On March 4, 1823, a tract six miles square was set off from the west and named North Bloomfield. The surface of this township is quite smooth, and the soil is free from stone. The early settlements clustered about two points, located in the extreme northwest and southwest portions of the township, West Point and Blooming Grove.

North Bloomfield township originally extended north to the Mansfield and Galion road, but, upon the formation of Morrow county, one tier of sections was added to Sandusky township in Richland county; thus it is one tier of sections short of a congressional township. Its territory is well drained by the several little streams that have their source within its limits and their natural tributaries. The North fork of the Mohican rises in section 2, and flows nearly north for six or eight miles, when it changes its course to the eastward, and passes out into Troy township through section 12. The Clear fork of the Mohican rises also in section 23, flows in a southeast direction, and passes out through section 36. The Whetstone has its source in section 27, flows west for a few

miles, and then changes southward, passing into Congress, near the little village of West Point. A number of other rivulets and brooks traverse the township, which are nameless, but which form a natural system of drainage.

The surface of North Bloomfield is sufficiently rolling as to require but little artificial draining, but cannot be termed hilly or broken. It is one of the finest farming regions in Morrow county, and the comfortable and even elegant farm houses denote the prosperity of the people. Grain of all kinds is extensively grown, while considerable attention is paid to stock raising. The township was originally covered with fine timber, consisting of oak, walnut, beech, hickory, elm, ash and other species.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Stephen Borham who settled about four miles south of the village of Blooming Grove, came to the vicinity before 1820. His daughter, Mrs. Eekler, was perhaps the first white child born in Bloomfield township. William Harris also came about 1820. About 1833 quite a tide of immigration came to this part of Morrow county. A Mr. Maxwell also became a settler about the year 1820. He came from Pennsylvania and sold out to the Hardings. Amos Harding, the patriarch of the Harding family, located first, and settled in what is still Richland county, about the year 1819. Ebenezer, one of his sons, was the next comer and brought out Maxwell in 1821-22. The following year his two brothers, George T. and Salmon E., came and settled near him. While the elder Harding settled north of the village, his two sons located south of it. Salmon laid out the village of Blooming Grove, but after wards sold his property and removed to Galion, where he died. His remains were brought back and buried in the village cemetery upon ground he had donated for cemetery purposes. Ebenezer did not remain long, removing further west. George died a short distance from where his father had settled when he came to the township. The son of George Harding was wont to narrate many facts of interest connected with the early settlers of this section. He used to go to old Benny Sharrock's mill down on the Whetstone, when he was a lad but seven years old, and was so small they had to tie both him and the sack of corn on the horse. Once he was belated, and the shades of evening settled down before he reached home. His father and mother became somewhat frightened, and, unable to endure the suspense, the former mounted a horse and went in

search of him. He had but a short distance to go, when the trails separated, and either one went to the mill. He deliberated some time as to which to take, but finally made up his mind and hurried on. Scarcely had he passed out of sight, when the boy came in on the other trail and pursued his way on home, ignorant of the fact that his father had gone the other trail to meet him. Upon his arrival at home, his mother hastily lifted him from the horse, jerked the bag of meal off, and mounting, immediately took the back track after the old gentleman, to try, if possible, to prevent his going on to the mill. When we remember that wolves were plenty, and when maddened by hunger did not hesitate to attack grown-up people, we can realize readily the anxiety of the parents when their boy was detained at the mill until after nightfall.

Mr. Harding remembers Galion when there were but two houses in it, and the place was called "New Moccasin," and afterwards "Spongetown," and still later when it enjoyed several other names equally as rude. He also remembers Mansfield when it consisted merely of an old block house, which was, at a later day, improvised into a jail and court house—the upper story used for a court room and the lower for a prison. Indians were plenty in those days, but none lived in the immediate vicinity, but often passed through from Upper Sandusky to Mount Vernon. Their hunting grounds embraced all this country, and squads used to come down and hunt for weeks.

William Buckingham settled a little northeast of West Point in 1831. He came originally from Pennsylvania and settled in Knox county as early as 1828, whence he came to this settlement. He died in 1837.

John Elder settled first in Troy township, in 1829, and, in the fall of 1830, removed to this section, where he died in 1837. A son told of hauling corn from the old place in Troy township, the first winter they lived here. It was a winter of unusual severity, and, with oxen hitched to a large sled, they would go back and forth through the snow, taking two days to make a round trip and carrying their provisions with them, as the country was not thickly settled as it is now.

Jacob Sief was the next settler after Elder, and came in 1829. He was originally from Baden, Germany, but had lived some time in Columbiana county, Ohio, before settling in North Bloomfield township.

From the coming of the Hardings up to 1827, the following families came to the neighborhood from Pennsylvania: James

Stearns, Hiram Stephens, James Wells, a Mr. Bascom, James Kerr, Isaac Barnes, John Crawford, Amos Webster and perhaps others. They all cleared farms and are now dead. Bascom and Kerr came all the way from Pennsylvania in wagons which were then the common means of traveling, and settled in the then unbroken forest. Among those who came to the Sief neighborhood were Daniel Bolgard, Philip Flock and Vincent Dye, all from Pennsylvania. Flock and Dye came about the same time. Farms were soon cleared up in every direction, the pioneers' cabins dotted the plains and the valleys, and domestic animals filled the forests instead of bears and wolves.

John Warner came to the settlement a few years after the Elders. Henry Snyder, from Pennsylvania, located there in 1834. He moved to Indiana, where he afterwards died. Arch McCoy and Reverend Mr. Hosler were early settlers; the one was an early teacher and the other a preacher. McCoy went to Missouri, where he became a prominent man, was elected to the legislature, and was also a delegate to the national Democratic convention that nominated James Buchanan for president. He was killed in Missouri during the late war, but by whom was never known.

William Kenyon, another of the early settlers of this township, came from the Isle of Man originally, about 1831. He and his wife are both dead, and sleep in the little burying ground at Ebenezer church, of which they were members in life.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Education received the earnest attention of the pioneers, and at an early day the log school house made its appearance. Even before the people were able to build these primitive temples of learning, schools were taught in deserted cabins, barns, old stables, or any kind of a building found vacant. The first school of which we have any account in this township was taught by Arch McCoy, in a rude log cabin near Aaron Sief's, which had been built for a dwelling.

The howling of the wolves and the whooping of the Indians were yet to be heard when the pioneer ministers—most of whom were circuit riders—came to North Bloomfield. They were so early in the field that the only place for them to hold worship was in the cabins of the settlers, or in warm weather in some cool grove. The Reverend Mr. Hosler, of the faith of the Albrights, was one of the very early preachers in the township, and is the first one re-

membered in the west part of it, where he used to preach every two weeks at the house of Peter Ferestermaker. He finally removed to Illinois, where he died. Elder Knapp, Reverends Bell, Camp and DuBois were also early preachers.

Ninety years ago the pioneers found an unbroken forest, marked only by Indian trails. Now the historian finds well-cultivated farms, beautiful homes, churches and school houses, where once the woods stood dark and dismal.

To obtain the necessities of life was the great source of worry to the pioneers. Meat was easily procured by killing deer or wild turkey, as often deer could be shot from the cabin door. But bread was not so easily obtained. The mills at Mount Vernon and Fredericktown were quite a distance and it took several days to make the trip. A mill which was patronized considerably by the early settlers was a small concern which was operated by "Uncle Benny" Sharrock, as he was called. It was little more than a corn cracker, but he ground corn, wheat and buckwheat on the same run of stones, which were made of "nigger heads."

ROADS AND POST OFFICES.

There are excellent roads in the township, generally being laid out on section lines. The first road in the township was that passing through the village of Blooming Grove, running from Galion to Lexington. It is one of the highways of the township that was laid out regardless of section lines. The next road through the township was the Mansfield-Marion road.

The first post office in North Bloomfield township was established at the residence of William Wallace, who lived on the state road running from Delaware to Mansfield, three miles south of the village of Blooming Grove, at a very early day. Wallace was the post master and the name of the office was Barcelona. He kept it until it was removed to Blooming Grove village, after the place had been laid out.

Blooming Grove is in North Bloomfield township and West Point is divided by the boundary line which separates the township from Congress (which see).

BLOOMING GROVE.

Blooming Grove is very pleasantly situated. It is quite an ideal little home town—not a business center, but is an ideal place of

rural domesticity. It has not more than a hundred citizens, a post office and two general stores. The name of the post office, as stated, is Corsica, and the postmistress is Miss S. S. Williams. There are three churches in Blooming Grove, the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Seventh Day Adventist. The Methodists built their church in 1870 and it is a very neat brick structure, the Baptists erecting an edifice about the same time. The Seventh Day Adventists erected their church building about the year 1879. It is at the edge of the village.

The Methodist Episcopal church, of Blooming Grove was organized in 1835, and the Baptists three years previous. Each of these church societies was organized outside of the village, but later removed to it. The Adventists organized in the seventies.

About four miles south of Blooming Grove, the Methodists are preparing to erect a new church building—Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church.

Blooming Grove is the home of the venerable Doctor McFarland, who is now past eighty years of age, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine there more than fifty years, and has been the longest in practice of any physician now living in Morrow county. The day the writer was in Blooming Grove the doctor had just returned from making a professional visit, having been called from the plow for that purpose. He is an agriculturist as well as a physician. Dr. McFarland is in full possession of his mental faculties, the infirmities of age not having yet come to him.

The village of Blooming Grove was laid out by Salmon E. Harding, upon whose land it was mostly located, and the plat was recorded March 5, 1835. A small portion of George T. Harding's land was embraced in the original survey, and several additions have since been made to the plat. The first residence was built by William Johnson, and the first store house was built by Carl and Dunlap, who were the first merchants. Carl and Dunlap were succeeded by a Mr. Whitaker, who carried on a store for some years.

The post office established here was removed from Wallace's to this place in 1841, after the town had been laid out, and the name changed from Barcelona to Corsica. I. G. Baker was the first post master after it was removed to Blooming Grove.

The first tavern in the place was kept by John Johns. J. C. Johnston was the first blacksmith of the village, and opened a shop in 1836.

Blooming Grove is a moral town and a religious one. The

citizens did not permit a saloon in the place, even before Morrow "went dry."

There is a cemetery adjacent to the town, the land for which was donated by Salmon Harding. This was the first graveyard in the neighborhood and several additions have since been made to it.

In the northern part of North Bloomfield township, on the south side of the Mansfield-Marion road, there was formerly a large frame building called the Buckhorn tavern, which was a popular hostelry for many years—especially during the Civil war period. It was kept by a Mr. Lewis and after his death was continued by his widow, but it is now no more. Mrs. Lewis and her two daughters usually wore "bloomers," a style of dress somewhat in vogue in those days.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Less than a hundred years ago a few intelligent and determined white men settled here in the unbroken wilderness, which settlement soon became and has ever since remained the center of a far reaching salutary influence. It was one of the important and permanent steps toward reducing to cultivation and civilization the wilderness of which Perry township is now a part. When we look around and see the wondrous transformation which has taken place in such a comparatively brief period, our minds are filled with amazement and our hearts with thankfulness that we are so bounteously blessed as a people.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Perry township is one of the first surveyed congressional townships, and before it was divided contained thirty-six sections. Its surface is less diversified than that of the townships adjoining it. The township may be reached as the tableland of the broken country that characterizes eastern Ohio, and in which originates some of the headwaters of the Clear fork of the Mohican river and the Owl creek, and makes it the dividing ridge between these two streams. Owl creek cuts diagonally across the southwest corner of the township, and has several tributaries from it. The Clear fork flows almost eastwardly through the second tier of sections from the north, after the union of the two branches into which it is divided. The declivity toward Owl creek is rapid and very broken, while towards the Clear fork it is comparatively gentle,

with a surface more smooth. The most fertile soil in the township is found along the streams in the northern part.

Originally a large part of the township was covered with forest, principally beechwood, while the ground was covered with a dense growth of nettles, and the decayed accumulation of years formed a surface soil which could be easily plowed. This variety of land was very inviting to the pioneers.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

On February 24, 1848, the general assembly of the state created Morrow county, and Perry township was divided. Since then the eastern eighteen sections have exercised all the privileges of an independent township, and to the western half a tier of half sections were added from the congressional township, which has exercised the same privilege.

The township of Perry obtained its name in the following manner. Abraham Hetrick and Philip Stiltz, who were living here at the time of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, resolved to perpetuate that event by giving the name of Perry to the neighborhood where they dwelt. This name was confirmed, when, in 1817, the organization of a township took place. Eleven men met in the early spring of the year mentioned above, at the house of Philip Stiltz, on section 16, and proceeded to organize the township by electing the necessary officers. Jehu Singrey was elected justice of the peace and treasurer; William Van Buskirk, constable; John Stout, Abraham Hetrick and Peter Wirick, trustees; Jonathan Huntsman, clerk. When Morrow county was formed, the township was divided through the center, and each half, both in Richland and Morrow counties, retained the name of Perry.

THE EARLY ARRIVALS.

The first actual settler in Perry township was John Frederick Herring, who came there in 1809 and built a mill, which was afterwards known as the Hannawalt mill, at the crossings of the Lexington-Fredericktown and the Bellville-Johnsville roads. O. M. Herring, of Mansfield, is a grandson of this pioneer, John F. Herring.

John Ogle is supposed to have been the first white settler to have erected a cabin in the Perry township of Morrow county, as early as 1811. He was from Bedford county, Pennsylvania,

and entered the land upon which he had settled after his arrival. He and the Blairs came together, and they had to cut a road from Mt. Vernon to the place where they settled. Mr. Ogle was a great hunter and killed many bears and deer. Mr. Ogle died many years ago.

Benjamin Hart settled in the township shortly after Mr. Ogle's arrival. Mr. Hart also came from Pennsylvania, as did the majority of the pioneers of this locality. He is also dead, as are all the pioneers of this period. Philip Stiltz, David Carr, James Welsh and James Huntsman came to Perry township among the early settlers, being all men of families. Lawrence Lamb came to the settlement in 1816. Although he entered land in 1812, he did not occupy it until that year. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and after its close moved to his new home.

John Shauck, another early settler and soldier of the War of 1812, came from Pennsylvania and entered his land in 1814. Francis Baughman came from Maryland about the same year and entered land in Perry. Some of his descendants live in that part of the country yet. Adam Lucas, Abraham Hetrick and John Ely were also arrivals from Pennsylvania, the first two coming about the year 1816 and the latter a few years later.

The Singrey family has been closely allied with the settlement and progress of the township. Jehu Singrey came from Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1815, and settled on the site of Shauck's mill, entering one hundred and sixty acres of land. Upon this land he built a cabin, and moved into it in the spring of 1816. At the time of his settlement there was an encampment of about one hundred and fifty Indians nearby and they remained there for about seven years. While looking at this land, before entering it, Mr. Singrey met with three Indians out hunting with their bows and arrows; he shot the deer which he divided with them. After that they entertained a very high regard for him, and always called him the "White Chief." Chief was one of their most honorable titles. Mrs. Singrey often baked bread for the Indians. The first wheat Mr. Singrey had to sell he hauled to Zanesville and sold it for fifteen cents per bushel, taking pay in sugar, rice, salt and leather. His son, Dr. D. M. L. Singrey, was a prominent physician, and lived on the old homestead for many years.

Another pioneer of Perry township was William Lockart, a Revolutionary soldier. He came from Pennsylvania in 1833, and died in 1846, at the age of eighty-seven years. Dan Mitchell was

from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and settled in the township in 1823, where he lived until the fall of 1823, when he removed to Congress township. William Halferty was a settler of 1822, and died in 1828, leaving his wife in the woods with a large family. Rev. Benjamin Green was from Baltimore county, Maryland, and settled in Perry in the fall of 1817. He was a Baptist preacher, and traveled across the mountains as a missionary preacher. He was one of the early pastors of the old Baptist church, at Shauck's mill. Adam Baker settled on the line between Perry and Congress townships. He was a native of some one of the Franco-German provinces, and a soldier under the first Napoleon. He accompanied that famous general on his ill-fated expedition to Moscow, and was one of the few of that grand army of 600,000 men who survived the disastrous retreat from the ancient capital of the Russias. Although he could speak little English, yet, whenever the name of Napoleon was mentioned, his eye would blaze with excitement, and he would take off his half-military cap, which he always wore, and show the scars upon his head—the remains of wounds received while fighting under his great military leader. He died a few years ago. Samuel Dennis came from Pennsylvania in an early day. He was drafted as a soldier of 1812 in Pennsylvania, but hired a substitute. Henry Stephens was an old settler of the township.

Among the early industries and pioneer improvements of Perry township were mills, tanyards, carding machines, blacksmith shops, etc. The first milling was done at Mt. Vernon, and other places equally remote. One of the first mills in the township was a grist and saw mill on the Clear fork of the Mohican, built by Ely & Shauck, about a mile and a half east of Johnsville. This flouring mill served its purpose for two thirds of a century, but was destroyed a few years ago and has not been rebuilt.

Perry township has two "first births." A daughter of Benjamin Hart was one of the first, and Phœbe Ogle the other; both of these are claimed as the first. Their fathers were the first two settlers, Ogle coming in 1811, and Mr. Hart in the fall of the same year or the next spring. Which is entitled to the preference, we are unable to say, and, as they are both ladies, and ladies are usually sensitive about their ages, we refrain from giving dates.

Henry Sams' was the first funeral which occurred in the settlements. The first wedding is not remembered.

In olden times, before the era of railroads, the business of teaming was very extensive. Goods were hauled in wagons from

Baltimore and Philadelphia, and even from New York. David Paxton, of this township, was one of these old-time teamsters, and made many a trip to those Eastern cities with his large wagon drawn by six horses. Such a trip took up about two months by traveling "every day and Sunday too," and the expense of the trip was not far short of one hundred dollars.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

A church of the Old-School Baptists was built at the mill in Perry township about 1825, and ten years afterward was burned. It was used both as a church and school house. A brick church was built about 1845 and served the congregation until 1877, when the present new frame was erected. Rev. Benjamin Green was one of the first pastors of this church. One of the oldest graveyards in the township is adjacent to this church.

In addition to the Old-School Baptist church at Shauck's mill, Perry township has another outside of the villages. The Evangelical Lutheran church, situated a few hundred yards north of North Woodbury, was organized more than forty years ago. As early as 1835-6, a few persons met out-of-doors near the site of the present church, among whom were George B. Hosler, Martin Bechner, Samuel Hoffman, Henry Sowers, Sr., Peter Baker, John Snyder, Henry C. Buhl and Henry Sowers, Jr. They were members of the German Reformed and the old Lutheran churches. In 1836, they employed Rev. Samuel Leiter, of Mansfield, to preach for them. He was of the German Reformed church, and administered the sacrament to the members of the new congregation. About this time, Peter Baker donated one acre of land, upon which, during the summer of 1839, they erected a frame building thirty-five by forty feet. Rev. Mr. Myers preached the sermon at the laying of the corner-stone. During the summer of 1840, Rev. Barney Hoffman preached to them. He was from Pennsylvania and was of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination. In December a protracted meeting was held, when the society was organized into an Evangelical Lutheran church, and increased to over one hundred members before the close of winter.

The first school taught in Perry township was by Lawrence Van Buskirk, in 1817, near the farm of Joshua Singery. He taught in the Owl Creek settlement several terms in succession. The next schools, perhaps, were taught in the villages of Johnsville

and North Woodbury. The schools of the present day are in a flourishing condition, and in striking contrast to those of the early times.

JOHNSVILLE.

Johnsville is situated in the north central part of Perry township, and has at the present writing about a hundred inhabitants. It has a fine brick school house, in which are taught three grades, one of which is a second class high school. It also has a telephone exchange, and several churches. The United Brethren church is near the center of the town; near the west end is situated the United Evangelical church. About a mile from Johnsville, on



VIEW AT JOHNSVILLE.

the Lexington road, there are two churches, nearly opposite each other; the brick building belonging to the Old-School Baptists and is occupied by them; the other is the Mennonite church—the house being a frame structure. Near these is a large brick house, which is pointed out as the old home of John A. Shauck, who is now one of the judges of the supreme court of Ohio.

The post office at Johnsville bears the name of Shauck. The Shaucks were early settlers there and have ever been a prominent family in the township. The village has two general stores, one drug store and a hardware store. A Mr. Hosler is the present post master, and he is of an old and prominent family.

The village of Johnsville was laid out in 1834, by John Ely and William H. Shauck, each owning a quarter section, and on a part of each man's land the town was located. The first residence in the place was built by Francis Holmes. The first merchants were Boyd & Ackley, who opened a store there in about 1837, and the next year were succeeded by Creigh & Shauck. Asa Cover opened a tavern in about 1839, which was the first in the town, and which continued in business until 1860. A post office was established there in 1825 by John Shauck, was named for him, and he was the first post master. The first blacksmith was William Shauck. John T. Creigh was also a post master there. He was one of the first county commissioners and was elected to the state senate in 1854.

A fact worthy of note about this village is that every man who engaged in continuous business there, became rich. Two men are yet remembered who came to the place poor, but by perseverance and steadfastness of purpose, they became wealthy.

NORTH WOODBURY.

North Woodbury is a small village, situated about the center of Perry township. There is a general store but no post office, the place being on the Rural Free Delivery. At the west edge of the village, the Albrights have a frame church building, and about a quarter of a mile north of the place a Lutheran church is located.

The village of North Woodbury was surveyed and laid out by Elisha Cornwall, David Tuthill and Charles Campbell, who owned the land upon which it was located, and the plat was recorded June 30, 1830. Terry and Cornwall, hatters by trade, built the first residence on the village site. The first store in the place was opened, in the spring of 1835, by John Markey, John Ruhl and Elkanah Van Buskirk. In the spring of 1836, they built a store house, but prior to this Morgan Levering had bought Markey's interest in the store, and as Mr. Van Buskirk also withdrew the firm became Levering & Ruhl. The proprietorship of this store changed a number of times, but the business was continued. Other stores were opened up but did not continue in business long. There is now but one mercantile establishment in the place, and that is a general store. Nearly all the village stores in Morrow county are of this description, keeping dry goods, groceries, notions and whatever else is supposed to be needed to supply the needs of a small place.

A post office was established in North Woodbury in 1843, and John Boner was the first post master. The name of the office was Woodview. The office has been discontinued, the rural mail service supplying its place.

The first tavern in North Woodbury was kept by a Mr. Sherley. Mr. Paxton was also an early tavern keeper, as were also William Kreps and a Mr. Acton. George Kepper was the first shoemaker; Adam Bechtel, the first tailor; Adam Hoffner, the first wagon maker; Peter Burkeybite, the first blacksmith; and Timothy Sherley, the first cooper.

The first school house in the place was built of logs, about 1832. Among the first teachers were Dr. Floyd and a Mr. Spears. The first cemetery was laid out by George B. Hosler, and Elizabeth Ruhl was the first person buried in it. A tan-yard was an early industry in the place and was run by Peter Rauhauser. A distillery was also operated for a short time. North Woodbury was a lively little town at one time, and did a large business, but that was before the appearance of railroads and the more extensive industries of this later period, which have caused her smaller manufacturers to be absorbed by larger and richer communities.

Among the early doctors of North Woodbury were Drs. Rundall, Hull and Main. Dr. Ruhl came at a little later period.

CHAPTER XXIII.

PERU AND TROY TOWNSHIPS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PERU TOWNSHIP—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS SIDE BY SIDE—PIONEER CHARACTERS AND EVENTS—SOUTH WOODBURY—WEST LIBERTY—OLD TIME TRAPPING AND HUNTING—EARLY SETTLEMENT ON ALUM CREEK—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TROY TOWNSHIP—FIRST WHITE SETTLERS—STEAM CORNERS.

Generation after generation of pioneers have gradually carried the star of empire westward, until it would seem as if the work of the pioneer were nearly done. As these hardy and adventurous men and women opened up the new world to civilization, they were closely followed by other settlers who joined them in their joys and their sorrows, helped them to build their rude homes and to defend them against the natives of the forests. The flood of years which has borne this township and Morrow county so far upon the stream of time is still bearing it onward.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Peru township is the southwestern township of Morrow county. In the early settlement this section was called the "Sciota country." It was then a part of Sunbury township, Delaware county. In 1813 it was set off to Kingston; in 1819 to Bennington, and in 1820 to Peru. In 1848, when Morrow county was created, Peru was set off into that county. Peru township is bounded on the north by Lincoln; on the east by Bennington township, Morrow county, and on the south and west by Kingston and Oxford townships, Delaware county. The name was given the township by the early settlers who came from Peru township in New York.

The streams of the township consist of the east branch of Alum creek and its tributaries. Alum creek rises in Gilead township, flows diagonally through the township from northeast to southwest, and empties into Big Walnut in Franklin county. Its main tributaries in the township are Big Spring, Gulf, Indigo and Big runs; also, Basin branch which flows through the northwestern part and empties into the west branch in Delaware county. The east and west branches of Alum creek unite near the southwest

corner of the township. The early settlers usually located in the vicinity of the streams. The Friends' settlement was on the east branch of Alum creek; the Edgar settlement, was on Indigo run; the Randolph, Flemming and Whipple settlements farther down Alum creek. The Morehouses and Woods located on Basin branch in 1830-1.

The first township officers elected in Peru after it became a part of Morrow were: Trustees, Smith Goodwin, William Fleming and William Morehouse; justices of the peace, Isaac Goodwin, Stephen Morehouse, Jr., and Elijah Freeman; treasurer, George N. Clark; township clerk, Nathan F. Randolph. The elections were held for a good many years at the residence of James F. Randolph, it being near the central part of the township.

The soil in Peru township is well adapted for agricultural purposes, especially since the swails have been reclaimed. The timber is varied, embracing nearly all the useful sorts, as oak, hickory, elm, ash, maple, Walnut, Butternut, beech, buckeye, etc.

From a paper written by Bartorn Whipple, of Peru, in 1817, we take the following facts: In 1817 the township contained the families of Israel Dagett, Otis Dagett and family, Walter Dunham, Harlock Dunham and their families, Nathan Clarke and family, Solomon Smith, Jesse Champlain, Zenas Root, John Thatcher, Henry Fleming, William Fleming and Isaac Fleming, all of whom had families and were settled along Alum creek. Still further up were Jacob Van Deventer, Abram Vanduser and their families, Nathaniel Earl, William Benedict, Aaron Benedict, Joseph Keene, Ezra Keene, David Osborn, Andrew Buck, Reuben Benedict, Daniel Wood, John Gardner, Jirah Smith, Peleg Bunker, John Dillingham, William Gidley, and some transient Indians. The last named fifteen families were known as the "Quaker settlement," while near the forks of Alum creek, an emigrant from Providence, Rhode Island, had made the pioneer cabin and clearing. Of the foregoing, nearly all have died or removed to other localities.

Another settlement was composed of Zenas Root, John Eaton, John Thatcher, Jesse Champlin, Henry Fleming, Stein Sackett, Jacob Vandeventer, Nathan Clarke, and Smith (who was the first blacksmith in the township), Noah Agard, Asa Deford, Joseph Eaton and Asahel Potter.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL SIDE BY SIDE.

A beautiful feature of Christian civilization is to see the church and school house rise side by side, or, if only the school house be erected, as in those days, its appropriation to Christian purposes,

by common consent, as was the case in the Agard settlement; although the understanding in the erection of that primitive structure was that it should be used both as a church and a school house. Identical with this was the instance in the Quaker settlement; there the church edifice was used for the double purpose of a church and a school house. Benjamin Earl and Daniel Wood were teachers, and were without superiors in round hand writing and arithmetic, to the "single rule of three." The school primer of that period had this very significant couplet, "In Adam's fall, we sinned all."

Many who may read this, will recollect how allowable was the use of the birch and the ferule, the leather spectacles and the dunce block, in the schools, and how many a boy was made to dance who did not know one tune from another, and keep step with the music, too. We sometimes hear persons sigh and wish for the good old times, but remind them of those customs, and they do not want them, especially if they have had a personal experience of them when in vogue. But in Peru a great change has taken place. The primitive structures, both public and private, have all disappeared.

We now notice the modern buildings which have supplanted these ruder edifices. Reuben Benedict's brick house was the first of that kind in the township; the Methodist church built in 1840, was the first church edifice, and the best in the township in its day. A brick structure succeeded this early church building, and was also used for school purposes by Prof. J. S. Harkness. And when the ravages of time necessitated a new building, it arose and stood in robes of white, of modest pretensions, though comfortable appearance; still a house for worship, a sanctuary for the Most High.

The first church was erected about 1816, and it was not until 1834 that the next religious edifice, that of the Baptists, was erected, on the lands of Noah Agard, on the Worthington and New Haven road. It drew its audiences from the following named families: Zenas Root, John Eaton, John Thatcher, Jesse Champlin, Henry Fleming, Stein Sackett, Jacob Vandeventer, Nathan Clarke, (whose widow, since Nathan's death has twice been married, her last husband being John Evans), Smith (the first blacksmith in the township), Noah Agard, Esq., Asa Defred, one of the first teachers, Asahel Potter and Joseph Eaton.

In 1836, the Methodist Episcopal church had an organization, but no building until 1840, when one of very moderate pretensions was erected in South Woodbury. Hitherto school houses had been used instead of churches.

The first church erected in the township was a log structure on the land of Reuben Benedict, and used for the double purpose of a church and a school house. Of the schools—the first were subscription schools—now, besides the common schools provided for by laws of the state, there are two schools of a higher order in the township, to wit, Hesper Mount Seminary and Alum Creek Academy. Hesper Mount Seminary, the erection of which commenced in 1844, was not occupied until 1845, at which time, under the auspices and supervision of Jesse S. and Cynthia Harkness, it was opened for the admission of students and dedicated to the interests of education.

PIONEER CHARACTERS AND EVENTS.

The pioneers of the western and northwestern part of the township also deserve proper notice here. John Eaton built the first cabin on the Eaton section. In 1830 Stephen Morehouse opened the road along which he moved with his family, and settled on Basin branch; hence the name, Morehouse settlement, by which it has since been known. In 1831, the Baldwins and Woods settled in the northwestern part, as did also the Schofields. In the Morehouse settlement, a school house was erected on the lands of Daniel Morehouse, and in this the first school was taught by Isaac Monroe.

In this neighborhood the salt used by the settlers was brought from Zanesville, and in 1817 that commodity cost fifteen dollars per barrel at Fredericktown, the nearest point at which it could be obtained. In view of its scarcity, and the discovery of it in numerous deer licks near the East fork of Alum creek, salt was bored for on the lands of Henry Flemming, to a depth of four hundred feet; thereby salt water was obtained and salt works were established and operated from 1818 to 1820. But upon the whole it was not a paying enterprise and was abandoned.

The first foot bridge for crossing the creek was at the rear of Reuben Benedict's mills, and consisted of a long hickory log hewn on the upper side, one end resting on the mill frame and the other resting on an abutment of logs built up in a square pen and filled with stone to prevent high water from moving it. Another log was laid, one end on this abutment and the other on the west bank. To one side of these logs a railing was fastened by which persons could steady themselves in crossing. These were the only crossings available for about thirty five years, except when the water was low enough to cross on the riffles; but in 1847 the wagon bridge

was built across the creek on the Ashley and Marengo road. This bridge was a wooden structure, covered, and was built mostly by subscription. It did service for over thirty years, when it was replaced by an iron bridge in 1878.

The first marriage in the settlement was that of John Keese and Sarah Benedict, performed by Edmund Buck a justice of the peace, on June 4, 1815. The couple built a house and lived on a piece of land the bride's father had donated on the opposite side of the creek from his residence. The second marriage was that of Robert Gardner and Polly Benedict, July 27, 1816.

The first burial in the settlement was that of Aaron Benedict, Sr., in 1816, and it occurred in the woods before any roads were laid out. The widow, Elizabeth Benedict, was the next burial, in 1821.

The first cabin in Peru township was built by Cyrus Benedict in 1810. The first hewn log house was built by William Benedict in 1814. In 1828 the first two brick houses were erected; the first frame house was built in 1830, the first frame barn in 1819, and the second barn in 1821. These barns were built without nails, the siding being pinned on and the clapboard roofs held in place by knees and weight poles.

The first saw mill on Alum creek was built early in the spring of 1816, by William Benedict and David Osborn, Sr. In the latter part of the same season they purchased a pair of small mill-stones and rigged their mill up to grind wheat and corn. Reuben Benedict built the first grist mill about the year 1818. It was constructed of logs and stood on the east side of the creek. The mill-stones were made out of large hard head rock found on Big Spring run, and were dressed and prepared for grinding by two Welchmen named James. This mill was in successful operation for many years, and was afterwards rebuilt by Mr. Benedict's son. There were also attached to this grist mill, a saw mill, a shingle machine and a machine for breaking and swinging flax, all of which were run by water power. The plant was called the "Benedict Mills." There have been quite a number of saw and grist mills run by water in Peru township, but they have all passed away.

From 1810 to 1820 the nearest post office to this settlement was at Berkshire. In the year 1820 Alexander Edgar was appointed post master and given a grant to establish Bennington post office, and the mail was carried once a week to and from Berkshire. The post office was kept at Edgar's house, in the southeastern part of what is now Peru township. The mail route was

later changed and the mail carried to and from Delaware, a distance of ten miles, and the carrier received thirty-seven and a half cents for each trip. The postage on a newspaper for one year was at that time seventy-five cents; postage on letters, up to 1845, was, for a distance not exceeding thirty miles, six and one-fourth cents; over thirty and not exceeding eighty miles, ten cents; over eighty and not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles, twelve and one half cents; over one hundred and fifty miles and not exceeding four hundred miles, eighteen and three-fourths cents; over four hundred miles and not exceeding five hundred miles, twenty cents; and twenty-five cents for all distances over five hundred miles. The postage was paid by the receiver. In 1845 a great reduction was made by congress, and in July, 1851, letter postage was reduced to three cents per half ounce for all distances.

Nathan F. Randolph was next appointed post master, and sometime afterwards he removed to South Woodbury and took the post office with him. The route was again changed, being established from Sunbury to Mt. Gilead and the mail carried twice a week. In 1862 a daily route was established from South Woodbury to Ashley.

The towns in the township are South Woodbury and West Liberty, sketches of which follow.

SOUTH WOODBURY.

The village of South Woodbury was laid out about 1830. The land was owned in 1810 by Jonas Stansberry was known as lot No. 12, and contained one hundred acres. Mr. Stansberry sold it to John and Joseph Horr, and they sold it to Daniel Wood, who laid out the town. The first building, a log cabin, was erected by Joseph Horr, and the first frame building was erected by Andrew Scofield as a store room. The first hotel was erected by Shadrack Hubbell and Eli Johnson, during the year 1832-3. Among the early merchants were Shadrach Hubbell, Aaron Chapman, G. W. Clarke, David White, Andrew Buck, Stephen Morehouse, William Waters, J. B. Benson, Levi Starr, R. Wood and D. S. Osborne.

The first church was organized in 1836 by the Methodists, and in 1840 the first church building was erected. The next public building was the Odd Fellows' hall, erected in 1871. The society had twenty members at that time. Among the early industries there were a wagon shop and a blacksmith shop, but no saloon.

Early ministers were Hill Seymour, Allen, Burgess, Conant,
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Blampede, Plummer, Mitchell, Ketchum, Wheeler, Brandyberry, Ayers, Craven, Seymour, Waddell, Webster, Jones, Bell, Lawrence, Chilson, Heustes, Close, Baldwin, Conley and Yourtes. The early doctors were Patee, Sapp, Breese, Pennock, Swingley, Conklin, Mills, Wilson, Shaw and Immo. The hotel keepers, prior to 1880, were Solomon Westbrook, William Westbrook, R. Benedict and Philemon Conklin; the coopers were S. Doty and Rufus Pierce; the saddlers, Lyon, Patterson and Smith; early post masters, George N. Clarke, Isaac Gooden and Richard Wood. The first mail, carried from Delaware to Woodbury on contract was by Shadrach Hubbell, and the Hon. J. Randolph Hubbell was the first post boy.

The first child born in the village was Celestia Horr, and the first person buried in the village cemetery was Mrs. Rachael Buck.

The first traveled road ran along the west bank of Alum creek, and the first cabins were built along that highway. Colonel Kilbourne and his assistants surveyed a road from Worthington, Franklin county, to New Haven, Huron county, and the Delaware and Mt. Gilead road is a part of that route. It was opened for travel in 1825, and is the one on which Woodbury was subsequently laid out.

WEST LIBERTY.

The town of West Liberty was laid out about the year 1837, on land owned by John Julian. It was platted by County Surveyor Eaton, near the west bank of Alum creek, on the Worthington and New Haven road, near the southern boundary of Peru township. It was given the name of West Liberty. The first and only settler for some time was Jesse Stanton, and on account of this the town was often nick-named Stantontown. Jesse Stanton was a soldier under General Harrison in the war of 1812.

Although the village was named West Liberty, it is still locally known as Stantontown, honoring its first settler. At present it has a school house, a church and about fifty inhabitants. It formerly had a post office, but is now on the Rural Free Delivery.

Peter Fox kept the first grocery. Thomas Stewart was the first cooper. Miller Davis was the first shoemaker and Elijah Freeman the first merchant.

The first school house in the village was built in 1839, and the first teacher was Amos Potter. In 1873 a fine brick school house was built on the site of the old one, and furnished with the latest improved patent desks.

In 1843 a religious society named Christians was formed. Some of the prominent members were Harmon Earl and wife, Miss Adeline Randolph, Walter F. Pearson, Samuel Linscott and wife, and William Linscott. The first ministers were Aaron Groves, John McInturf, William H. Ashley and Perry G. Watson. Meetings were held at private houses until 1847, when the society, numbering about forty, built a frame meeting house in the village.

West Liberty is four miles south of South Woodbury, and situated on an elevation of sufficient height to command a fine view of the surrounding country. The first physicians of the place were Drs. Hull and Jenkins.

OLD TIME TRAPPING AND HUNTING.

(As told by A. S. Benedict, of Peru Township.)

A number of the early settlers were good hunters and supplied themselves as well as some of their neighbors with meat, such as venison, wild turkey, etc. When one of these hunters started out in the woods with his gun he was about as sure to return with a saddle of venison or a wild turkey as the farmer is now to go to his pasture for mutton or to his barnyard for poultry.

Almost the only things that the early settler could turn to ready cash were furs and skins—such as coon, mink, otter and deer skins, and wolf pelts. There was a bounty on wolf scalps of five dollars for the old ones and two dollars and a half for the young ones, the scalps would pay taxes as well as the cash.

Coons were mostly caught in dead falls in the spring of the year. These dead falls were set on logs in swamps which coons frequented in their search for frogs. Dead falls were made with two poles twelve or fifteen feet long, the butt ends of which were laid across the log, one on the other. Four stakes were then driven in the ground to hold these poles in place, a sufficient weight being placed on the upper pole, after which they were raised to the proper height and figure. Four trap sticks were used, a small strip of elm bark being fastened to the spindle passing back between the poles and secured to a stake to keep it in place. The coon passing along the log, endeavoring to get through the trap, comes in contact with the bark, the least touch of which will spring the trap, and if set by an expert trapper will catch the animal by the neck.

Minks were caught in the same kind of a trap. A small pen was built on the one side of the trap and the bait was put in this

enclosure. In order to get at the bait they had to pass between the poles which brought them in contact with the bark (as in the coon trap), which would spring the trap and catch the mink.

Otters were caught in steel traps set in the foot of their slide. They have a very singular habit of amusement. Their favorite sport is sliding, and for this purpose, in the winter, the highest ridge is selected, to the top of which the otter scrambles and lying on his belly with his fore feet down, bent backwards at the top of the slide they give themselves an impulse with their hind legs and swiftly glide, head foremost down the declivity, sometimes a distance of twenty yards. They continue the sport apparently with the keenest enjoyment, until hunger or fatigue induces them to desist.

In summer these slides are often made on clay slopes along the banks of streams. The least disturbance or tracking by men about the slide, causes the otter to leave it permanently; so the trapper either goes in a canoe or wades in the water to the slide to set his trap. He is careful not to touch the bank anywhere near the trap above the surface of the water. He fastens his trap at the foot of the slide, and the unsuspecting otter in the excitement rushes to its fate.

Wolves were caught in large steel traps and in pens. Trappers would manage to get some old worthless horse and lead him out into the woods, near a swamp or windfall which the wolves frequented, shoot the animal and cover the carcass with logs so that the wolves could get but a small portion of it at a time. They would leave one or two of the horse's legs exposed so that the wolves could get a taste, and the little that they got in that way only whetted their appetites and made them more easy victims. By covering up the bait and giving them a little taste at a time, the hunters could make the bait last all winter; whereas if the carcass were left exposed the wolves would devour the whole horse in one night. The men set their steel traps in different places, two or three rods from the carcass, because the wolf is very shy and hard to catch, and would be almost sure to scent the trap if set by the bait. The wolf thinking that the danger is at the bait, is caught when not looking for danger in another place.

Many wolves were caught in pens made of logs, about five by six feet square. A floor of poles was first laid on the ground to prevent the wolf from digging out, and upon this foundation the pen was built, the corners being pinned or writhed together and the top covered with logs. On one side one log was fixed so that it

could be raised up, leaving an opening so that the wolves could go in. Under this were placed trap sticks with a string or bark attached to the spindle, running back and then across the back to the pen. The bait was placed back of this string and the wolf going in would come in contact with the string before he got to the bait, which would spring the trap, and the log in falling would close the entrance and the wolf would be imprisoned.

One settler went to his wolf pen one day and found two or three of his hogs in it, and one with its head mashed under the log, the trap being sprung by those inside as he was entering. This mishap, which was quite a loss, gave him one encouraging thought, and that was that the dead hog would make more wolf bait. One man, near Old Eden, got caught in one of his wolf traps. After he had got his trap set he crawled in to fix something about the trigger, in handling which he sprung the trap and was caught in it. At night he was missing and no one knew where he set his traps. Next day the settlers went to hunt for him and they got in hearing of him about noon. He had managed to keep from freezing, although it was a bitter cold night in the winter.

In order to find a den of cubs which were generally in a hollow log, two or three of the settlers would join and go into the woods somewhere near where they supposed the old ones had their young, and camp out, taking a pocket compass with them. The male wolf would howl near the den in the dusk of the evening, and the mother wolf would answer. They will also call and answer just at the break of day. The hunters would set their compass by the direction of the sound and follow until they found the den which generally contained from seven to nine cubs, for which they would get two dollars and a half per scalp, the money being quite an item to the new settlers.

Deer were hunted mostly by stalking or still hunting, as it was generally termed, the hunter taking his gun, moving as silently as possible through the woods, and facing the wind if possible, so that the wind would blow from the animal to the hunter. When snow was on the ground the hunter would put on a white gown over his other clothes so that his dress would be less likely to attract the attention of the deer, and in this garb he would sally forth quietly and noiselessly and soon bring down his game.

A second mode was to put a bell on a horse, with one hunter astride the horse and another on either side and several rods ahead; the deer being attracted by the horse and bell, the outside hunters could get within easy range of the animal. Cattle belonging to

the settlers ran at large in the woods, with a bell on the leader of the herd, and the deer became so accustomed to seeing the cattle and hearing the bell that it did not alarm them. The hunter, aware of this fact, would put a bell on his horse and go deer hunting by himself. Very many deer were killed in this way.

During the summer season the settlers also killed a great many deer at the salt "licks," of which there were a number in the immediate vicinity and the surrounding forests. The deer visited these licks in the dusk of the evening. The hunter acquainted with their habits would go to their haunts a little before sundown, get behind his blind or screen which he had erected some time previous and placed within easy range of the lick, and there wait in perfect stillness for the approach of the deer. There were ten deer licks within the boundaries of Peru township.

Wild cats were very numerous, were not so shy as the wolf, and were easily caught. They annoyed the wolf trapper very much by getting into their traps and eating the bait. Their pelts were almost worthless, did not pay for skinning; therefore the beasts were considered by the trappers as pests and nuisances.

Bears were scarce; but occasionally one would pass through a settlement and sometimes catch a hog. The only one killed near Alum creek settlement was in 1814, by Reuben Benedict, in the western part of the township. He was on horseback about two miles from home, and must of necessity devise some plan to get his bear home. He made a collar for his horse with the stirrup straps of his saddle, twisting one end around the collar and the other around the jaws of the bear; thus the horse was harnessed and hitched to the bear and drawn home.

Barton Whipple tracked an old bear and her two cubs to near the "basin lick," which was on the Pennock farm, a few rods south of the road. Here the bears went up a large oak tree and into a hole. Barton then went for help to get them. A number of the settlers joined him, taking their dogs, axes and guns with them. By that time, however, it was too late to cut the tree down before dark, and as it would not do to leave it for fear the bears would escape the hunters watched all night. They commenced to fell the tree so that they could have it down early in the morning; as soon as the men began to chop, the old bear stuck her head out of the hole and one of the hunters shot at her head. When the smoke cleared away there was no bear to be seen. Afterward the men felled the tree and stopped the hole so that the bears could not get out, but when they cut into the hollow they found the mother

dead. The cubs were let out for the dogs to have a tussel with, and then they were killed.

William Waters was going from the West branch of Alum creek, through the woods to a settlement on the Whetstone, and his dog found a bear in a hollow log. The dog went in to tackle the bear, but the latter gave the reckless dog a death hug. Waters then carried logs and chunks to fasten the bear in the hole while he went for help to kill it. When they got back the bear had got out with the dead dog and was pawing and rolling him around, apparently playing with him. When the bear discovered the hunters he made off, and that was the last seen of him.

Daniel Wood, while working in his clearing, on the present site of South Woodbury, heard one of his hogs squealing. He ran to where the hog was and found that a bear had the animal down. Having nothing to kill the bear with Mr. Wood ran at it shouting, and the bear left its intended victim and ran off.

One way of hunting wild turkey was to take the small bone in the second joint of the wing of a hen turkey. This hollow bone the hunter placed in his mouth, and by sucking through it he could so nearly imitate a turkey's call that he could deceive the most expert hunter as well as the bird. The hunter used this bone to locate flocks of turkeys and as they would readily answer this call he sometimes got very near them.

A great many turkeys were caught in pens made of poles or rails, five or six feet high by ten or twelve feet square. One side was open at the bottom so that the turkeys by squatting down a little could go in but as soon as they found themselves caught they kept their heads up trying to get out at the top, never looking down for the hole by which they entered. Turkeys were frequently kept in the pens and if the supply was greater than the demand plenty of corn was fed the imprisoned birds, and other turkeys seeing this would crawl in and get caught. In this way the supply was kept up. In this way settlers who had no guns, or did not enjoy the chase, caught a great many turkeys, and thus supplied their family with the delicious and wholesome meat.

The settlers depended altogether on maple sugar and honey for sweetening. In order to find a bee tree, an open place in the woods was selected and fire was built by means of a steel flint or punk (matches were not known in those days) stone was placed in the fire and when sufficiently hot beeswax was placed upon it, and the smoke of the burning wax would attract the bees if there were any near. If the bees came the hunters would put out their

bait for honey, with which the bees would load themselves and return to the tree. After loading themselves with honey they would make a straight line for home, and it is from this fact that the expression "bee line," as applied to railroads and other direct courses, originated. By watching the course of the bees after leaving the honey, the hunters could get the exact direction of the "bee line." If the hunter, in following this line, was not successful in finding the tree, he would go a little distance at right angles with the line, and put out another bait in order to get a line crossing the first. Where these lines crossed would be found the bee tree.

Bees were very fond of the water found in deer licks in the summer season, and hunters would visit them in order to get lines of bees and sometimes they would get four or five lines from one lick, and perhaps find as many bee trees.

In the fall of the year the bee hunters would take buckets and tie them together with a short rope or bark, hang them across a horse's back and start for the bee trees, inviting their neighbors to go along and assist in the sport of cutting the trees and securing the honey. Cutting bee trees was rare sport for the boys and was equally enjoyed by those who were not boys; the only trouble was, if they ate too much warm honey it would make them sick.

EARLY SETTLEMENT ON ALUM CREEK.

Cyrus Benedict and wife came from Peru township, Clinton county, New York, in the year 1798, and settled on Alum creek. The following sketch was written by Mrs. Benedict.

"With our then three children, Anna, Sylvester and Clarinda, we started for the far state of Ohio, a distance of nearly one thousand miles. Our journey was over the Allegheny mountains, no nearer route having been opened. To obtain company on the way and in the new settlement we expected to make, we loaned Abraham Vanduser fifty dollars and agreed to take our pay of him in labor or grain in Ohio. We had a long and tedious journey, arriving in Sunbury, Delaware county, Ohio, on the 15th of November, 1809. We moved in with another family. Our second son was born on the 15th of January, 1810, and when he was two weeks old we moved onto a farm which we had rented in Sunbury for one year.

"Soon after this Cyrus was taken sick, and for a long time his

recovery was doubtful. He had gained strength by planting time to walk a little. The neighbors were very kind to us in his sickness. They provided wood, shaved him, and otherwise assisted me in taking care of him; they plowed three acres of land and planted it with corn. He was able to ride out and get help to hoe the corn, though very feeble, and went over twenty miles to the mill, but was not able to labor much until winter.

"We sold our wagon for provisions and ten dollars worth of apple trees. Cyrus purchased a lot of land of Jonas Stanberry, on Alum creek, fifteen miles north of where we then lived. Most of the way to the land was through the thick woods. It lies on the east side of Alum creek, about one half of a mile northeast of South Woodbury, and is now owned by Reuben Gardner. Having nothing to pay down, Stanbury agreed to wait on us for pay, without interest, until we could raise stock and pay off the claim. But having poor success in raising stock on account of murrain and other causes, we could not pay for the farm until we sold it, when we paid Stanbury and bought congressional land on a branch of the Whetstone creek (which Cyrus named Shaw creek), of which to make us a new farm, and had some money left for improvements.

"I must return now to the subject of our first preparation to move into the woods on Alum creek. It brought many trials and hardships on me. Cyrus' health being poor, he could not labor much, but was, however, a good hunter, and found a number of trees containing wild bees, the honey and wax of which, together with the deer and turkeys which he killed, helped us much. Late in the year of 1810, he and a neighbor of ours, Michael Munson, went up to Alum creek to cut logs, to build each of them a cabin on the Stanbury section. They took cooked provisions to last them until the day of the raising, which was fixed upon before they left us. The neighbor's wife was to cook and send up provisions for their hands at the raising and invite the neighbors north of us to attend, and I was to cook and send up for our hands and also invite the neighbors south of us.

"The day before the raising, I rode around and invited the hands, allotted to me, to go up and assist in making the shingles and assist at the raising, which would take place in three days, including going and returning, and engaged Vanduser (who came to this state with us) to be at our house by daybreak the next morning with his team. He was to take up provisions for the raising, and haul the house logs. By this time it was noon and

nothing had been done towards cooking the victuals. Of course, I had neither oven nor stove. I had to use the great iron kettle to boil meat and stew pumpkins, and the large baking kettle or Dutch oven for baking bread, of which I had to make several loaves. We had plenty of venison, pumpkins, crab apples and honey, and I made twenty-four mince pies and baked them in a large spider by putting in the crust without a plate, used metheglin in them in the place of cider, and packed them in a large churn. The weather being cool, they carried safely. The men said they were not bad to take in the woods, and were very acceptable, as was also two gallons of metheglin which I sent along to drink with the victuals.

"I did not lie down that night. Our daughter, Anna, was old enough to do some chores and look after the younger children in my absence. Abraham Vanduser was on hand a little after the break of day, took the provisions and our neighbors, and the cabins were soon built. Between Christmas and New Years we moved into ours, which was without door, window, chimney, or floor, except the ground, but it had a good place for all of them. The weather was moderate, and we had that week the heaviest thunder storm that I ever witnessed. Our nearest neighbors, except the Indians, were eight or nine miles distant. I stayed one night and two days alone with my children.

"We learned from friends that during this lonely night she was obliged to keep fire to keep the wolves from coming into the house, and in order to have some employment to keep her awake she sheared their dog, which had long hair of different colors, and carded, spun and knit a pair of mittens, which, on account of their mixed colors, were said to have been very beautiful. And thus she passed the lonely hours of a long winter night. In two weeks our neighbor came on and occupied his cabin; so we had company. Before spring, Cyrus hired a man to help him clear a piece of land for corn, and another in which to set apple trees—about twenty of which are still bearing fruit.

"Before we left Sunbury, Vanduser engaged us thirty bushels of corn (as he owed us) for twenty-five cents per bushel; but he only let us have seven, and said he would supply us with more after harvest. We wanted part of the corn for our hogs, which we drove with us to Alum creek. The large one cost us seven dollars. The Indians shot her, cut out a piece of her side and left the balance; some of the others died and some strayed off. When we first came, we brought two cows and a calf, and the wolves killed the

calf, as we supposed, while at Sunbury. Afterwards each of the cows raised a calf, and we drove the two cows and two calves to Alum creek. The cattle soon ate something that poisoned them and the calves died, and one cow got hurt and died; so we had three hides.

“I went to Berkshire to the man that owed us apple trees to see if I could not get corn instead of all, or part, of the trees. He would not consent to let me have corn; said the price had raised to seventy-five cents per bushel, but that he would give me one bushel. I stopped with an acquaintance before getting to Berkshire, and he said he had turned off one man who offered him seventy-five cents per bushel for corn, but that I should have a bushel for twenty-five cents; so I had two bushels which I took on my horse and started for the mill, which was four miles further down Alum creek through the woods. When about half way my horse gave out and laid down. I got off her and let her rest a while and got her up again, holding onto the sack to prevent its falling off; for if it fell off I could not get it on again or leave it to get help, for the hogs would be likely to destroy it before I could return. I walked a while and lead the horse, and thus made out to get to the mill. But I could not get the corn ground; had to leave it. The man that Cyrus had engaged to help him clear land was at the mill; he said he would move up in a few days and would bring the meal up with him, and I received this as a great favor.

“Then having no load I went to see James Gregory, in Berkshire, having heard that he had plenty of grain and had been offered seventy-five cents per bushel for corn, but was waiting for the price to get higher. I went to him with a heavy heart to offer him those three hides, for I had no money. I had seen him once when Cyrus was sick, in Sunbury, and he came to bring him some preserves. I thought they were grand folks, and I felt very queer and poor, but I ventured in. They treated me kindly and gave me my dinner. I told him my errand, and he readily said he would take the hides; said he had turned away those who had offered him money at seventy-five cents per bushel, because grain was scarce and he thought those who had money could go elsewhere and buy. He was willing to take the hides, but said we had better keep them and get them tanned for our own use; said he would let me have what I wanted for twenty-five cents per bushel and would let me have some wheat; he had beans and seed corn we could have, and he would wait until we could pay him. I told him how many bushels

of corn and wheat we would need, with a half bushel of beans and seed corn. I then left with a thankful heart, and have ever since remembered the Gregorys with feelings of love and gratitude.

"I then went from Berkshire to Sunbury to see Vanduser to get him to take the grain to mill, get it ground and bring it up to us with the seed corn and beans; which he agreed to do, as he still owed us. This finished the days work. Next morning I started home with more courage, thinking that we might now get along. We were afterwards so favored to get the money with which to pay James Gregory to his full satisfaction.

"The man came on the last of February to help clear the land for corn. I helped all that I could and, with some of the children's help, piled most of the brush and burned it off. Vanduser came with his team and helped to log the ground. I set fire to the log heaps and picked up the chunks, and Anna took care of the children. We then commenced to fence it. Cyrus laid the bottom logs for the fence—the large ones—and the rails on them, I took our horse and hauled the rails to him, by fastening the chain around the end of several at a time, and let them drag on the ground, as I could not lift them. Cyrus was taken with a lame back before he got the fence high enough to turn the hogs in, and as it was the last of May, he left the fence expecting to make it higher after planting, and started to plow, I had to drive the team, and his back was so lame that he gave out after plowing several times around the first land. We had rented a garden spot to a man who helped about the chopping and he built him a cabin and moved into it. At Cyrus' request I went to see if he could help us plow that afternoon, thinking Cyrus might be better the next day. The man was a porter by trade and, although he had never plowed any, he said he would come and try. He did so, but I had to drive the team. I was soon tired of that, and thought I could take one horse at a time and change them; hold the plow myself and let my oldest son, Sylvester, ride the horse. The ground was mellow and we got along very well, plowing about four acres. Cyrus got better so that he finished it, and got it planted to corn the 11th of June. We had a very good crop, I helped to plant and hoe it, and thought it no hardship, being quite spare in flesh and having good health.

"At the time we lost our cattle by poison, one cow lived; although she dried entirely up and we were without milk for a time; but our neighbors at Sunbury heard of it and they bought us a cow for twenty dollars paying thirteen of it themselves, and

driving the cow and calf to us. We knew nothing of it until they came. We then paid the balance and thought it a great favor, as we were strangers in a strange land with not a relative near us.

The following summer the cow went back to Sunbury and when we found her she was nearly dry. The next spring we sold one of our horses and took a cow in part pay, kept her about one year, and then she strayed off with a drove that passed through Sunbury. Others were missing, one of which came back.

"After harvest I went to Sunbury to get some wheat of Vanduser, I got the wheat and was going several miles with it to mill when an acquaintance offered to send a boy with it and let me rest, which kind offer was kindly accepted. The boy was gone until near dark, I was twelve miles from home, mostly through the woods, but I wished to start, late as it was. They said if I could not stay they would let their son take part of the load and go with me. We had moonlight three or four miles, but after the moon set the sky clouded over and was very dark. My horse was acquainted with the path and I let her take her own course; sometimes she had to go around fallen timber and I apprehended that we should be lost in the woods, but after a long time, we got safely home. Cyrus was very sorry that I had made such an effort to get home, but I was afraid that the family would suffer for bread stuff. At another time I was at Sunbury on an errand and when I had come about four miles on my way home from the last house I found my horse was sick. I thought she would die and I saw no way by which I could reach home that night. I felt very badly, but after I let her rest a while she seemed better, and I got her up and led her some distance. Not having much of a load I ventured to get on again, and rode slowly, reaching home about dark.

"In the fall of the next year Cyrus was taken with what is called a frog felon, on the thiek part of his heel. It was very painful and he tried to open it with his knife; but the pain increased and I thought best to have it lanced. I knew of no one who could do it but George Hess, and he lived nine miles from us. So I started in the afternoon and rode very fast, and when I got off my horse I should have fainted if I had not laid down on the grass to rest. Hess soon started back with me and we got through in time to lance it before dark. Lancing gave it so much relief immediately that I felt fully paid for my trouble.

"We had many errands that called us to the settlements, such as weaving, milling, or trading a little at the store when we had bees-wax or fur to sell, to get salt or other necessities. I went

once and took a bear skin and bought some sickles, after we had raised some wheat. I went instead of Cyrus because it hurt him to ride, and if he stayed he could work some and help make improvements. We could find plenty of honey in the woods. There was not much sale for it, but the wax was readily sold for twenty-five cents per pound. Salt was very scarce and very high; four dollars per bushel by weight, fifty pounds was called a bushel, by rounding it up a little; for I saw it tried.

"Cyrus, being a good hunter, killed many deer and turkeys, and there was a bounty paid for wolves—five dollars a head for the old ones and two dollars and a half for the young ones. He killed a great many of them, and took their scalps, with the ears on as proof, to Delaware, where he got the bounty money.

"War came on and we suffered much in our feelings. One more family had come, but others that were coming stopped at the war alarms. In the fall of 1812 some of our relatives came, so that we did not feel quite so lonely; but, living on the frontier, we were afraid of the Indians. After war was declared it was said that they took more liberties, but were forbidden by the government to hunt east of a specified line near Upper Sandusky.

Two Indians came to our house one day, I was very much alarmed and thought they were spies. Cyrus and one of his brothers had gone to watch a deer lick not far off, and I sent for them. The Indians wanted something to eat. I got it for them and they were eating when the men came in, but left the table and started for the woods. There were now eight families in the settlement. Some of them got together and thought best to send for Hess and others, to come and pursue the Indians and see what their motive was. Accordingly the company started from our house the next morning as soon as it was light. They soon came to the Indians' camp, and the one who was up made signs of peace. The settlers took the Indians and brought them to our house and I got breakfast for them. The red men were then taken to Delaware on horseback, but there found to be friendly and were sent back to Sandusky.

"Soon after this, two young men, from a locality seven or eight miles west of us, said that they had come, as it were, with their lives in their hands, to let us know that the Indians were all about them; had killed two men; cut one open and took his heart; and that the rest had all gone into the fort. We had just heard of one man, a few miles east of us, being shot as he opened his door in the morning. I think these statements proved to be true, but

we thought that they were men that the Indians had some spite against, as they were apt to do so in the time of war.

"Cyrus had gone some distance to see a doctor, as he still had poor health; and left us in care of his brother, Reuben. If he thought best to move to Sunbury before his return he (Reuben) was to assist us; so I sent the young men to him. He soon came up, seemed much alarmed and said to me: 'Hannah, if thee is going to set that wheel away.'

"We had raised a good crop of flax and we were needy, so I broke and swingled a number of pounds and had just begun to spin it, but I went and took it with me. We stayed six weeks, and I got it spun and wove about thirty yards in that time. Four families started next morning; the other four thought they would stay, but we had not gone far before we met six men on their way to inform us that there was a report of a man being shot by an Indian through his coat, but not hurt. He had wounded the Indian, who had gone off bleeding. The attack had occurred three or four miles below this settlement. George Hess was one of this company, and he turned back and told me to stop at his house. The other men went on and told their story and before bed-time every family had left Alum creek. Before I reached Sunbury I met Cyrus. He had heard so many reports that he could stay no longer to be doctored, but thought best to go back to his family. He rode up to our farm several times; but no Indians disturbed it. When we returned home, Cyrus, myself and Anna walked; he hired a man to take our things and the other children, and paid him with deer skins he had left at home.

"Cyrus' aged parents, Aaron and Elizabeth, and several of his brothers and sisters moved out here in 1812, in the midst of our troubles on account of the war. The others did not come until peace was declared. The old people had ten children, and they and their families all moved here except two son-in-laws, Israel Buck and Benjamin Earl, who died in Peru, New York. When Cyrus' mother died, in 1821, I counted up her posterity and there were one hundred and two, all living within sixteen miles of her, except two who remained in York state."

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Memories of the past are freighted with their lessons, and filled with joys and sorrows. It is pleasant to recall the events which have passed away, on account of the many pleasant characters

with which they bring us into close association. The very difficulties which were encountered by the pioneers have a charm for us, as we view them by the light of almost a century. Thankful for the work done by those of the past, no more fervent wish could be expressed than that those now living may be cherished in time to come with the same sacred memory.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Troy township lies in the extreme northeast corner of the county, and contains but thirteen sections. With Troy township in Richland county, it formed a full township until the organization of Morow county, which divided the township between the two, thus leaving both fractional townships. It will be noticed by reference to the map that there is a jog in the east line of the township. This was occasioned by those living in that section being dissatisfied with the new formation, not wishing to leave their dear old Richland county. In 1848-9 the citizens of that jog petitioned the legislature to restore them to their old county of Richland, which it did; hence the jog in the line referred to.

Troy township is bounded on the north and east by Richland county, on the south by Perry township, and on the west by North Bloomfield township. The township is but little cut up by water-courses. The North fork of the Mohican passes through the north tier of sections, affording an abundance of water for the stock, and an excellent drainage for the beautiful valley which borders it. The Clear fork of the Mohican passes through the southwest corner. These, with a few small streams, form the water privileges of the township. In the early settlement fine forests covered this entire section, and much excellent timber can yet be found. The number of saw mills have made havoc with the timber, walnut is already becoming scarce, and the mills have turned their attention to cherry and ash.

The soil of the township is rich and productive. The valley of the Mohican, in the north part of the township, is unsurpassed as an agricultural region. While the uplands are not quite so fertile as the valley, yet they produce all the crops common to this part of the country in great abundance. The surface is somewhat rolling in the north part of the township, and then stretches away to the south part in a kind of table-land.

FIRST WHITE SETTLERS.

The first white settlers who remained permanently came to Troy township in the winter of 1811-2. William Gass entered the first piece of land in Troy in the fall of 1811, being the west half of section 12. He also entered the southwest quarter of section 11 in the name of Francis Mitchell. The government lands then sold at two dollars per acre. Mr. Gass was a native of Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1812, Amariah Watson and Elisha Robins brought their families to their new homes and occupied their rude log cabins. Soon after, William Gass, with his two eldest sons and a hired man, arrived on the scene, driving a three-horse team and bringing tools, provisions and other necessities. In a week they had a cabin erected and ready for the family. Mr. Gass then returned to Knox county for his family and soon located them in their new home. During the succeeding summer, Calvin Culler, Wesley Spratt and Francis Mitchell each erected a small cabin and brought his family. These were the only families, so far as learned, in Troy township prior to 1814.

In the spring of 1814, quite a tide of immigration set into the township. These early settlers were a sturdy, pious set of men, prominent among whom was Noah Cook, afterwards known as "Uncle Noah," on account of numerous progeny. Mr. Cook was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was zealous for the success of morality and godliness in the new settlement. He organized the first prayer meeting in the township, and secured its success under peculiar circumstances. At the appointed hour and place, "Uncle Noah" was present, but no one else. He hesitated only a few minutes; then worshiped alone, by singing, praying and reading a sermon. Some curious passers-by peeped in at the window, and went their way. The following appointment, a few days after, witnessed a large company gathered for worship. From this humble beginning, the religious interests of the settlement advanced, until it became noted for morality and good order.

When the first settlers came to Troy township the Indians had possession of this region. A number of lodges or camps were located along the Mohican. They were of the Wyandot and Mohawk tribes. Six or eight camps were in sight of Noah Cook's cabin, while on the southeast quarter of section 13 there were about the same number. On the banks of Isaac's run there was an Indian village. They did not cultivate the soil; merely engaged in hunting.

This encampment was on their trail from Sandusky southward. Their chief articles of commerce were venison, cranberries and wooden wares. They finally disappeared from that locality about 1826.

George Mitchell entered a quarter section of land in about 1815. He built the first saw mill and grist mill on Troy township. They were water-power mills. His cabin was of the most primitive pattern, and has been thus described: It was built of logs without floor or chimney. A large stump stood in about the center of the floor (or ground) inside the cabin, which was trimmed to a point small enough to fit a two-inch auger hole. A heavy oak slab was fitted on the stump and was used as a seat. As there was no chimney, the fire was built in one corner of the cabin upon the ground. The cabin had very limited furnishings. Mr. Mitchell was a bachelor and died at the age of twenty-eight years. Another pioneer of this township was William Lyon, who was a shoemaker by trade. General Enos and William Blair were early settlers in the valley of the Mohican, in Troy township. They were both from Pennsylvania. Blair was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was with Commodore Perry in his famous battle of Lake Erie, when that brave commander caused many Britons to take their last sleep.

Among the early settlers in the southern part of the township were John Edwards, Robert Hilton, William Moore, Jacob Halde-man, Thomas Singrey, Semple Ross and John Montgomery. So far as known they all came from Pennsylvania, though some of them were not natives of that state.

The first laid-out road was from Galion to Lexington, and passed through the north part of the township. It was laid out to the sound of the dinner horn, to which is attributed its zig-zag course. The roads in the township previous to this were called trails. Troy township has never been noted for mills, owing to its few water courses of any importance. John Flack was the first justice of the peace. He was an early settler in the northern part of the township, of German birth and good education.

There are very few traces of the mound builders in this township. There was a mound on section 7, some twenty-five or thirty feet in diameter, and as high as a man's head.

The school houses in Troy township in the early settlement were much like those in the other parts of the county—built of logs. It is not known who taught the first school in the township, or whether it was in the north or south part of the county. Great

improvements have been made in educational facilities in Morrow county since then, for to-day she ranks among the foremost in that line.

A post office was established in Troy township at so early a time that the exact date cannot be ascertained. It was known as "John McEwen's Cross Roads," and was kept by the man for whom it was named, and who lived just across the road from the Buckhorn school house. It was later removed to Steam Corners.

The United Brethren church early had an organization in the township. Among its original members were Jacob Haldeman, at whose house the meetings were held ere a church edifice was erected. Their second house of worship was built in 1855, and was known as Emanuel church. This second house of worship was a substantial frame building. The Waters United Brethren church was organized about 1842, and soon after a building was erected by them. The Mennonite church was built about 1840, located just west of Steam Corners.

From these few pioneers and their humble beginnings, Troy has kept pace with the other townships in the county.

STEAM CORNERS.

Steam Corners is the only village in Troy township and is centrally located. The name "Steam Corners" was given it on account of a steam saw mill being located there. The first houses were built near the cross roads. A post office was established there in 1867, with a Mr. Rowalt as post master, and the office bore the same name as the village. This has been discontinued, the citizens being served by the Rural Free Delivery.

The country about Steam Corners is not so hilly as some other parts of the township, but is gently undulating. The soil is rich and productive, and the buildings generally indicate the prosperous condition of the little village.

Steam Corners has about one hundred inhabitants, a Methodist Episcopal church and one general store. It has a fine brick school house, with a two-grade school.

Troy township has also three other churches—the Troy, Waters United Brethren and the Mennonite churches. The last named is a short distance west of the Corners.

CHAPTER XXIV.

WASHINGTON AND WESTFIELD.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP GENERALLY—BENJAMIN SHARROCK AND OTHER PIONEERS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—IBERIA—WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP—THE SHAWS—SCHOOLS, ROADS AND MAILS—WESTFIELD—WHETSTONE (OLENTANGY) AND ST. JAMES.

Human kind is now prone to exalt the deeds and doers of other days. There are no songs like the old songs—no heroes like the heroes of old—no orators, no debaters, no jurists, no mental giants like those of the earlier generations. This is the spirit of looking for decadence in the men and things, rather than progress and development. The pioneer times were good old days, but comforts and conveniences which we now enjoy were then unknown. It was a noble spirit of self-sacrifice that animated the pioneers of this land, and made them forgetful of their own ease at a time of life when years of toil should reasonably have demanded repose for their declining days; they braved the untried difficulties of the wilderness that their children might achieve that greatness which their patriotic faith had pictured for the future.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP GENERALLY.

The land of Washington township is generally level; in some parts demanding hard labor for thorough cultivation, but well repaying the laborer in results. To the south, from Iberia, the land is very level, while to the north and east it is the reverse. This is due largely to the existence of the forks of the Whetstone, which wind in and out among the hills through intricate courses, some of which have doubtless been plowed by their currents.

Washington is located on what is known as the "three-mile strip"—a territory which divides the state from north to south, lies between two surveys, and is just three miles wide by seven and a half long. It is bounded on the north by Crawford county, on the west by Marion county and Canaan township, on the south by Gilead township and on the east by Gilead, Congress and North

Bloomfield townships. It is traversed by two forks of the Whetstone river; Rocky fork running along the eastern part from north to south, and Middle fork, flowing northwesterly through the central portion, near the village of Iberia, and crossing the boundary into Marion county nearly a mile northwest of that village. The roads in the township are largely along section lines. The only exception of importance is known as the "Mansfield-Marion" road, running east-northeast and west-southwest, which direction prevents it from following section lines.

There are two branches of the "Big Four" railroad, one merely touching the northwest part of the township—the Indianapolis division—and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati division, which runs from north to southwest through the township, with a station known as St. James, one and a half miles from the village of Iberia. The Erie railroad also cuts across the northwest corner of Canaan township. The fine bridges spanning the different forks of the Whetstone attest the public spirit of the citizens of the township. The old Armstrong mill was on the Rocky Fork branch of the Whetstone.

BENJAMIN SHARROCK AND OTHER PIONEERS.

The beginning of Washington township properly dates back to the winter of 1818-9, when Benjamin Sharrock, the first white man to settle made his appearance and built a cabin for himself, his wife and four small children. He located about one and a half miles northeast of the town of Iberia, where he commenced the rough life of a pioneer.

They were well calculated to meet the trials, privations and dangers incident to pioneer life, by virtue of strong physical constitutions and remarkable fearlessness of character. A story is told which will illustrate these characteristics, especially on the part of Mrs. Sharrock. When they came to their rude home in the wilderness, they found themselves surrounded by Indians.

Not long after their coming, Abner Sharrock was born, and when but a few months old, in a wigwam not far away, an Indian boy who was about the same age, died. Something of motherly love was manifested even in the breast of that dusky savage, in that immediately she longed to replace her lost pappoose, and between her wailings she came to Mr. Sharrock's cabin and asked for Abner. Of course, the request was denied, but when the mother's back was turned the squaw seized the little fellow in her

arms and darted toward her own wigwam. But the mother gave chase, and, when the old squaw was in the act of crossing a fence, was caught; a struggle ensued, but for once right and might were united, and the stolen child was rescued from the hands of his savage captor.

Mr. Sharrock's name appears frequently through these records. Indeed, any history of Washington township would be sadly defective did it not give him more than a passing notice. He was not only the first white settler, but was always interested in everything to improve the condition of his fellow-townsmen, and further their best interest; moreover, he outlived all his fellow-pioneers, and at his death, which did not occur till 1879, he had become an interesting character, owing to his great age.

Benjamin Sharrock built the first mill in the township in the year 1823, upon the Rocky fork of the Whetstone, then known as Sharrock's creek. This made it possible for the early settlers to supply themselves with corn meal, for the mill at first was not sufficiently perfect to turn out flour. The mill was a great convenience in the sparsely settled community, and residents of "the plains," a tract of country in Marion county, blazed a road through the forest in as nearly a straight line as the swamps would permit, in order to reach it. Some years later, Mr. Sharrock added a saw mill. The great difficulty was that the water would at times get so low that the power was not sufficient to run the mill the year round. This made it often necessary for those having sawing or grinding to be done to go to Mansfield, or some other place equally distant. To obviate this difficulty, horse power was employed for the saw mill, but was not sufficiently accurate for the grinding of flour. These obstacles were finally removed by employing steam as a motor power.

The next settler in Washington township after Benjamin, was Everett Sharrock, who entered land immediately adjoining that owned by his brother Benjamin.

Daniel Cooper settled on a farm, which his father had entered for him, in 1821. Mr. Cooper was a tanner by trade, and immediately built a little house, beneath which he could ply his trade in all kinds of weather, the tan vats being uncovered. In later years he was enabled to enlarge his business. The early settlers thought that his leather could not be excelled.

Nehemiah Story came to Washington township in the spring of 1823 and entered land. He was a preacher of the Baptist denomination, and frequently invited the neighbors to his house

to hear him preach. Though no organization of that faith was formed, yet he was the means of doing good to his fellow-men. Mr. Story was also a practical surveyor, and his name is appended to the records of land plats in the township and the town of Iberia.

In the same year—1823—came Benjamin Straw and Henry Lemmon, the latter of whom was the first justice of the peace in Washington township. The next year, Isaac Carl and his son, John Carl, and also a Mr. Birch moved in. Mr. Birch and wife were past the prime of life at their coming, and they died the following year—the first deaths within the township—and although they were buried there, their resting places are unmarked and unknown. The year they died was a remarkably sickly one.

In these early years the question of providing supplies presented not unfrequently a difficult problem. The settlers planted corn, but the squirrels took it. They waged war upon them but without much success. The pioneer's rifle stood him always in good stead, and by its aid, together with the wild fruits he could gather, he supplied his family with the necessities of life.

The following are the names of some of those who came before or during the year 1825: Messrs. Nail, Reeves and Dutton settling in the north part, while Crawford, Jackson, Jeffreys, Bashford, Meyers and Williams settled near Iberia. John Jackson built the first house within the corporate limits of what is now the village of Iberia. It was of hewn logs, and shingled. Among other early settlers were Robert McClaren, James Auld, A. Brownlee, Robert Kelley, James Noble, Robert McKibben and Nathaniel Story. The most of these came to the township after 1825.

In the summer of 1827, a distillery was erected by Straw and Smart, on land later owned by Peter McClure, in the extreme north part of the township. An incident which occurred the year mentioned above may illustrate the value of articles purchasable and work performed. Nathaniel Story "slashed" five acres of land for James Dunlap, for which he was to receive a watch. The work completed and paid for, Mr. Story traded the watch to Mr. Straw for a steer and several bushels of corn, to be delivered at the distillery. After some years, the distillery passed into the hands of James Nail. Another was built just east of Iberia, and was operated by a Mr. Moore. In those early days distilleries were thought to be a necessity in communities, for there was no market for grain, but when made into liquor it could be hauled to market at the lake and easily disposed of, for it was a commodity of trade.

The Underground Railroad had numerous stations in Washington township—a road which could only be operated at night. It was a road without a charter, and the government had placed its ban upon the whole institution, regarding its employes as outlaws and hunting them through field and forest. The last company of fugitives which passed through the township numbered four persons—two men and two women. They had crossed the Ohio river on ice, and when they arrived at the “McNeal station” they were badly frozen. They were conveyed thence to Oberlin. One of the party was protected by the faculty of the university of that place, some of the members of which were tried, convicted and incarcerated in prison. They had arrogated to themselves judicial functions contrary to American law.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school house in Washington township was a log structure, of a very primitive type, with puncheon floor and slab seats. James Dunlap was the first teacher. It is said he taught a good school and is yet pleasantly remembered. The public school system has long since assumed control of all school interests, and fine buildings are now found in all the districts.

The Ohio Central College was located in Washington township, was in operation for more than quarter of a century, and its history can be found in another chapter of this work.

Very early in the history of Washington township there was a demand for religious services. As has been before stated, Nehemiah Story, one of the early settlers, was a preacher and held meetings in his cabin. The Reverend Bradford came frequently to the settlement and preached at the house of Squire Lemmon. He is referred to as a man of remarkable ability. But the first regular class was organized by Reverend Zephaniah Bell, a noted pioneer preacher of the Methodist faith, in 1825.

IBERIA.

Iberia is located on the Mansfield-Marion road, not far from the Marion county line, and is the only town in Washington township. It is a little to the west of a north and south line running through its center. Iberia is the seat of the Ohio Central College, a popular school which had an existence for more than a quarter of a century, but is now no more. The place was noted

before the War of the Rebellion as having a number of stations on the Underground Railroad, and great excitement was occasioned when officers came in pursuit of fugitive slaves. And now, after the lapse of more than fifty years, but two "colored persons"—both women—remain in Iberia. They live together, and the elder one was a slave during the years when slavery flourished.

John Jackson was the first settler in what is now Iberia, building the first house within its limits. The building was of hewed logs and shingled, and was the first house in the township that was thus roofed. It was erected in 1827 and the town was not platted until 1834. Other buildings were soon erected and about three years later a store was opened by John A. Coleridge, who was also the first post master in the township, the post office being in his store. The owners of the land upon which the village was platted were Samuel Foster and Frederick Meyers, and Samuel Holmes, the surveyor of Marion county, made the original plat. The village was named "Iberia" for a town of that name in South America. Additions have been made, from time to time, to the first plat, until the place has reached its present size.

There are three churches in Iberia—Methodist, Presbyterian and United Presbyterian. The Methodist church was organized in 1839 by the Reverend Peter Sharp, at the house of James Davis, where preaching continued to be held for two years, when their first church building was erected. The organization was composed of Moses Arnold, William Casey, Henry Smith, James Bloomfield, C. P. Rigby, and others whose names are not given. Until 1869 this church was a part of what was known as the Caledonia circuit, at which time the Iberia circuit was organized by the association of four societies—Iberia, Boundary, Denmark and Whetstone. Previous to that date, the boundary line between the North Ohio and the Central Ohio conferences was so changed as to make this organization a necessity. Of the church thus formed, the following were among the members: E. J. Crane, J. S. Hunter, Hiram Bennett, Joel Meyers, Benjamin Crane, S. D. Cass and James Davis. The church edifice first erected became too small to accommodate the increased congregation, and in 1867 it was torn down and a larger one built. The congregation has a very comfortable house of worship, although not a very pretentious one.

Another church organization was effected in 1829, in the township, and was called the "Associate Congregation of Washington." It retained that name until 1858, when a union was effected between the Associate Synod of North America and the General

Synod of the Associate Reformed church. At that time it received the name of the United Presbyterian Congregation of Iberia. Their first meeting house was built of logs, but a brick edifice was erected in 1873. One other organization completes the church history. Its organization antedates by three years the proper organization of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Presbyterian church of Iberia was first organized in 1836 by the Reverend H. Shed, D. D., and the Reverend Thomas Cratty. Both of these pioneer preachers of that denomination had preached at that place at irregular intervals, previous to that time, and to them is due the credit of gathering those of their faith together and founding a parish. The organization was accomplished by the election and ordination of two ruling elders—John F. Dunlap and James Scott—and the membership numbered sixteen. Later the number of ruling elders was increased to five. Reverend William Mathews and Reverend Simeon Brown were the first preachers in charge, and their labors were rewarded with a good degree of success. The congregation is now worshipping in the third church edifice.

After the Ohio Central College was discontinued, the state bought the property and a "Working Home for the Blind" was established in the buildings, which, after an existence of a few years, was also discontinued, the buildings having been consumed by fire. Further notice of this institution is given elsewhere. A small portion of the Ohio Central College building was rescued from entire destruction at the time of the fire, it was later remodeled into a residence, and is now pointed out to visitors as a relic of the town's former greatness.

There is a strata of sandstone in and near the creek from which large flagging has been taken, but there has never been a quarry opened there.

Iberia has a fine school house and a four grade school. Mrs. Burt is the post mistress, and has a general store in the same room.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The early settlers of Westfield township builded better than they knew. Ninety-five years have gone by since the first settlement was made there—ninety-five years of development and achievement. Nearly a century has passed, which has marked great improvement and progress in the march of civilization, in the advancement of science, in invention, in industry, in art, in

all that has added to the forces in the hands of man. These pioneer fathers and mothers made wonderful changes. They made the wilderness to blossom as the rose; they builded homes of peace and erected a great commonwealth and populous communities. They also sent their patriotic sons to the defense of their country's flag. Greater credit could not be given.

Soldiers from the military campaigns had taken back with them glowing reports of the fertility of Ohio's soil, especially along the Scioto and its tributaries, but not even the most imaginative mind had a full conception of the future of this part of the state, among the most favored in all the domain.

Soon after the organization of Delaware county, in 1808, the territory embraced in this township, together with what is Oxford, the north half of Troy, all of Marlborough (Delaware county) and what is now Waldo township (Marion county), was organized under the name of Marlborough township, and so remained until 1815, when Oxford township was set off, including what is now Westfield township and a small strip since added to Cardington.

In 1822 Westfield was set off from Oxford as a separate township of Delaware county, the boundary being one mile north of the present dividing line between the two townships. In 1848, when Morrow county was organized, this township went to form a part of it, and at the same time as added to it, on the south, a strip one mile wide and one and a half long, embracing several hundred acres. This was taken from its northeast corner and added to Cardington township.

Westfield township is bounded on the north by Marion county and Cardington township; on the east by Lincoln and Peru townships; on the south by Delaware county, and on the west by Delaware and Marion counties, is located in the southwestern part, and extends the farthest west of any township in Morrow county.

The Whetstone river enters the township a little east of the center on the north, and, taking a southwest direction, divides the township into two nearly equal parts, leaving it at the southwest corner. The Whetstone (now changed to the Olentangy) with its main tributary (Shaw creek), which joins it a little north of the center of the township, together with Slate and Twentieth runs and several smaller but nameless streams, furnishes a most extraordinary system of drainage and abundance of excellent stock water, in connection with the numerous springs, located along the larger streams. Of the latter, two deserve especial mention; one an iron spring, usually called "red sulphur," of very strong flow,

situated nearly opposite the village of Westfield, on the west bank of the river, around which clusters many an Indian tradition, and beside which clusters a willow tree of huge dimensions, planted since the advent of the white race; the other, a white sulphur spring, located about a half-mile south of the north boundary of the township, also near the river bank and remarkable for those medicinal properties for which the sulphur spring at Delaware is noted. The river, in addition, affords good water power, and has furnished four desirable mill sites.

The surface of this township is rolling along the streams and generally level in the eastern and western parts, slightly inclining toward the river. The whole of the land was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting chiefly of white and burr oak, elm and beech, while along the streams white and black walnut, maple and sycamore abounded. But it is to be regretted that it has disappeared so rapidly that there is not the proper proportion of timber to the cultivated land, although there still remain some choice timber land. The soil, which is unsurpassed by any township in this part of the state, consists of a rich black loam along the river and smaller streams, and a heavy black soil, such as is usually found on land formerly covered by elm swamps. The eastern part is most excellent corn land, while in the western part there is an admixture of clay, and it is such as is usually known as "beech land," better suited for wheat and grass, the production of the township is principally in corn, wheat and grass, with a proportion of the minor crops. The people, owing to the numerous small farms, are about equally divided in raising grain for the market, and in raising stock, which latter only the large farmers can carry on successfully. Wool-growing and cattle raising are the chief occupations of the latter.

THE SHAWS.

With all the natural advantages possessed by this township, it is not surprising that we should find that the first settlement made within the boundaries of what is now Morrow county was made here. John Shaw, Jr., of Chester county, Pennsylvania purchased four hundred acres of military land, situated in the extreme north part of what is now Westfield township, and abutting on the Greenville treaty line. With his wife and family, consisting of four sons and four daughters, he started in the spring of 1804 to locate upon it. After a long and tedious journey, they arrived at

a settlement on the Whetstone twenty miles north of Franklinton, now a part of Columbus, and at this settlement, the first made in Delaware county, he learned that his land was twenty miles further north, and that this was the nearest settlement to it; so he very naturally decided to make a temporary halt, which, for some reason, was prolonged through a period of four years.. In the spring of 1808, he proposed to his son Jonathan, who in the meantime had married, that he would give him his choice of one hundred of the four hundred acres, if he would at once settle there, to which he acceded. Accordingly, he, with Jonathan, two of his other sons and son-in-law, went up and looked over the ground, and Jonathan selected the northern part of the tract, a beautiful situation on a small stream, since known as Shaw creek. Here they cleared a small space and built a cabin just a little north of the present residence of Jonathan Shaw, Jr. This cabin was a rude affair, about sixteen feet square, with a puncheon door and a puncheon floor, which latter was originally laid on the ground.

Then they repaired to their homes in Liberty township, and soon after Jonathan, with his wife, child and worldly effects, started for their new home. Following the old Indian trail leading from Delaware to Upper Sandusky, now the Delaware and Marion pike, to the Wyatt settlement—now Norton—he diverged from the highway at that point, and cut his way for eight miles through the woods until he reached his cabin. Here, for nearly six months, in an unbroken wilderness, where the howl of the wolf and the scream of the panther were the most common sounds that greeted their ears at night, the family lived alone, no neighbors nearer than six miles. Although the Indians who thronged these parts, were generally considered friendly, yet Mr. Shaw, as a precautionary measure, thought it advisable to have his gun by his side; hence, whether making a clearing or tending a crop, his faithful rifle was always within reach. He built the first round log, the first hewed log and the first brick house in Westfield township, and bore a most conspicuous part in its after-history. To the memory of no one do the citizens of Westfield township owe a greater tribute for daring enterprise, persevering industry, unflinching honor, and high moral worth. His fellow-citizens early showed their appreciation of his worth by electing him as their first justice of the peace, a position he held for over twenty years, until he declined longer to be a candidate.

There are many fine orchards in this section, some of the apple orchards owing their existence to that remarkable individual known

to the earliest pioneers as "Johnny Appleseed," who had a mania for starting orchards, and many of the oldest in central Ohio were planted by him.

SCHOOLS, ROADS AND MAILS.

The first school taught in Westfield township was in a private house at Shaw Town, by Caroline Porterfield. This was followed by one taught by Fields McWhorter, who, like many of the other early teachers, was an Irishman. The first school house in the township was a log one, and was afterwards used as a store room by Adam Wolfe. The first teacher in this school house was Harry Patee. This was followed by school houses at Elliott's, later Bartlett's Corners, and at Shaw Town.

Seventy-five years and more have wrought changes in the school houses in Westfield township. Then the doors of the log school houses swung on wooden hinges; the seats were slabs without backs; greased paper was used instead of glass for windows, and there were big fireplaces instead of stoves. In the pioneer school houses the children learned to spell, to pronounce words, and to read aloud, instead of writing their lessons. They learned to write a good, round hand, too, even though their pens were made by the teacher, of goose-quills, and the ink was made of maple bark and copperas. Many of those pioneer instructions have at least never been surpassed. The schools of Westfield township to-day are fully up to the average; each district is supplied with a good, comfortable school house, and Westfield village has a brick building, two stories high, where graded schools are taught.

Nearly all the roads in Westfield township were merely blazed trails prior to 1825. The state road from Delaware to Mansfield was surveyed in 1812, but had been established some time previous. This was followed by one in 1817, beginning at the Indian boundary line, at what was later called Shaw Town, and extending south so as to intersect the former at Bartlett's Corners. The first bridge was the one across the Whetstone—Olentangy—near Westfield. It was built of poles, in 1835, and was followed by one two miles further north. Each has been superseded by several in the meantime and there are now substantial structures at each of these points. The state road was a mail route from Delaware to Mansfield, as far back as 1820, at which time there were three offices between those points—Kelley's Corners, Shauck's and Lexington. The mail was first carried by a man named Barnum, who attempted

to run a stage in connection with it, but the patronage did not justify it, and it was abandoned. He was followed by Daniel Earl, the latter by Hugh Cole, each of whom carried the mail on horseback. After the completion of what is now known as the "Big Four" railroad, this mail route was abandoned, and the mail for Westfield was carried from Ashley.

Great difficulty was experienced by the pioneers of Westfield township in keeping sheep, on account of the ravages of the wolves. Therefore flax was a crop on which they largely depended for clothing. When tow was substituted in place of wool for filling, the cloth was called "linsey-woolsey." These fabrics formed the greater part of men's and women's clothing.

The farm implements consisted mainly of a bar-share plow with a wooden mold-board, and a V-shaped harrow with wooden teeth. For harvesting, a scythe for grass and a sickle, or hand cradle, for grain were used. A day's mowing was two and a half acres, and a day's cradling was five acres of wheat, or six of oats. The wages paid were from fifty to seventy-five cents for the former, and from seventy-five cents to a dollar for the latter. The thrashing was at first done with a "flail," and later, when double log barns had been built, the grain was tramped out by horses. The introduction of the thresher was considered quite an innovation, but as grain must be separated from the chaff, fanning mills came into demand, and Westfield township was noted for that industry, as stated elsewhere.

The first mill was built by Jonathan Shaw, Sr., on his farm on Shaw creek, about 1814. Rude as it was, it was a great convenience to the settlers for miles around, for previous to that time they were obliged to go to Franklinton, now a part of Columbus, over forty miles distant, with their grists, and it took from three to four days to make the trip, with the necessary delays, such as waiting for their grists to be ground.

The first saw mill was built by Timothy Aldrich in 1825, and four years later he added a corn mill. This was superseded by a flouring mill, built in 1834, by Patee and Cone, and in 1856, a better one was built by a Mr. Wiseman, and was a leading mill in that part of the county for many years. A man came to Westfield township from New York, by the name of Morgan Lewis, in 1834, and put in the works at the Bartlett mills, both saw and grist. These mills were two and a half miles north of the village of Westfield. About 1843 Jehiel Howard and Jordan Jones installed carding and fulling machinery at the Bartlett mills, which failed to prove very profitable.

This section of the country was quite healthful, except for occasional attacks of the ague, and patients usually doctored themselves with a decoction of herbs. In the very early settlement there was no doctor nearer than Delaware or Berkshire, but in 1838 Doctor Granger located in Westfield. He was not only a good doctor but was prominent in business enterprises. At the time of his death—1860—he was treasurer of Morrow county.

In the early times the pioneers suffered from want of bread, but the supply of meat was usually abundant, consisting chiefly of venison and wild turkey, with occasionally some deer meat. There were several deer licks in this vicinity. The first thought of the pioneer after building his cabin was to clear a piece of ground for corn.

Among the early settlers of Westfield township, the following are given: John Shaw, Jonathan, Joseph and Benjamin Shaw, Mordecai Michner, a Mr. Powers, Benjamin Camp, Isaac Stearns, Elisha Bishop, Isaac Welch, John Elliott, Timothy Aldrich, David Cook, John F. Place, Daniel Peak, Josiah Goodhue, Jacob Conklin, the Fousts—John, Abraham and Samuel—Adam Wolfe, Edwin Patee, and others.

WESTFIELD.

In the early settlement of Westfield township, at a point where the stage changed horses in going from Mansfield to Delaware was a small settlement called Patee Town; but a town was not laid out there until 1829, and was called Tyrone. The original proprietors were Henry Patee, Simeon Smith and Josiah Goodhue. The place then contained but one frame house. The first tavern was a log one and was built by Edward Patee. A log house was occupied by Solomon Smith and another by David Smith. During 1829 a man named Adam Wolfe brought a small stock of goods into the township, which he carried in a pack from one house to another. The stock consisted of notions, which were very much needed among the settlers, and his success was such that he returned to Washington county, Pennsylvania, purchased a larger stock, brought them to Westfield, and opened a store in a vacant school house just north of the tavern above mentioned. Soon after this a post office was established at Westfield. Adam Wolfe was appointed post master, and the name of the office became the same as that of the town—Westfield.

From 1838 to 1850, the town was in a flourishing condition,

with the fanning mill, the asheries, three distilleries and a railroad within two and a half miles of the town. Later, Westfield lost its prestige as a manufacturing town, for the improved thrasher and separator relegated to the past the fanning mill; the asheries served their purpose and are no more, but the town is yet quite prosperous.

The first church in Westfield was a Baptist.. It was a log structure and stood about a half a mile south of the village. Among the first members were John F. Place and wife, Simeon Smith and wife, Elisha Bishop and wife, Elijah Smith and wife, Adin Windsor, and Mrs. Hannah Goodhue, about twenty-two in all. The first ministers were Simeon Smith and Benjamin Martin. In 1844, a frame structure was erected on two acres of ground, a mile north of the village, given two years before for a cemetery. A United Brethren church was organized at Shaw Town in 1830. A society of Methodists was organized here in 1822, and among the first ministers was Russell Bigelow, a noted pioneer divine.

Although Westfield is not the thriving town it was forty or fifty years ago, it yet has about one hundred inhabitants. The old churches which were there in the early days of the settlement are no more, and the only one there at present is a Methodist Episcopal. There is a school house with two rooms, but the school is not a graded one. The place has no post office, being on a rural route. The last post master was O. E. Richardson. There is one general store, which is kept by N. S. Meredith. Westfield is two and a half miles northwest of Ashley, Delaware county.

WHETSTONE (OLENTANGY) AND ST. JAMES.

In the year 1833 Colonel James Kilbourne, then a member of the legislature of Ohio, had an act passed giving Indian names to a number of streams in central Ohio, and by that act substituted the name of Olentangy for the then common name of Whetstone. The original Indian name of the Olentangy was Keenhong-She-Con, or Whetstone creek.

One of the reasons stated in the act for changing the names was that some of them were "devoid of modesty." The stream generally known as Big Walnut was by the early white settlers called "Big Belly." The Indian name of that stream was Whingy-Mahoni-Sepung or Big-Lick creek. The Indian name of what is now called Alum creek was Seeklie-Se-Pung or Salt-Lick creek. The term "Sepung" was always added to the proper name of a

running stream, and means running water, and was applied to all running streams.

Many settlers of Morrow county regretted to have the name of their principal stream changed from the original name of Whetstone to that of Olentangy, or to even have it known by two names.

St. James is a station on the Cleveland and Columbus division of the Big Four railroad, between Galion and Edison. There are about a half dozen houses there and a general store.

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